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PART II.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

AFFAIRS OF MOROCCO.

23

January to June 1895.

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PART 11.

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CONFIDENTIAL.

Further Correspondence respecting the Affairs of Morocco.

Part 11.

No. 1.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 1, 1895.)

(No. 138.)

My Lord, *Fez, December* 7, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 129 of the 9th November last, instructing me to inform the Consular officers under my jurisdiction that, under "The Morocco Order in Council, 1889," read in connection with the Convention of the 9th December, 1856, between Great Britain and Morocco, they possess full powers to seize any goods such as powder, arms, and ammunition, the introduction of which is recognized as a monopoly vested in the Moorish Government, and which are sold or offered for sale by British subjects without proper licence, and that they may further try any British subjects offending in this particular for a "grave offence" against the Order in Council.

I have accordingly addressed the inclosed Circular to British Consular officers in Morocco.

The question of seizing arms and warlike munitions offered for sale by foreign subjects and protégés was brought before most of the foreign Legations some months ago by the Spanish Chargé d'Affaires, Señor Galicia, without any definite result. Although I should not be disposed to recommend that the enforcement of the Treaty against British subjects should be made to depend upon the adoption of similar measures by other foreign Powers, it seemed desirable to ascertain as far as possible the views of my colleagues on this subject, and I have accordingly addressed to each of them a letter in the inclosed form, asking to be informed whether they would take similar steps. The German Minister, who happens to be in Fez at present, has replied that he will forward a copy of my letter to the German Government.

From the information that has reached me, I am disposed to think that this trade has hitherto been carried on to a greater or lesser extent by foreigners of every nationality represented in Morocco.

As the co-operation of the Moorish authorities is indispensable to the efficiency of any measures adopted for the suppression of contraband, I thought it necessary to call the attention of the Grand Vizier to the matter in the accompanying note. He has expressed to me his great satisfaction at the decision taken by Her Majesty's Government, as it is of the greatest importance for the peace and good government of the country that the facilities which the tribesmen have hitherto enjoyed of supplying themselves with arms of precision, and especially with cartridges, should be put an end to. It is for the Moorish authorities to exercise due vigilance in the suppression of smuggling, and the denunciation of those who infringe the law belongs primarily to them.

As an illustration of the way in which the smuggling of ammunition is carried on at Mogador, I beg to add copy of a despatch from Mr. Johnston giving the facts of a recent attempt to introduce cartridges, in which Mr. J. L. Ratto, the local agent of

the Forwood Line of steamers, is implicated. I am informed by the Grand Vizier that it is his intention to address to me an official complaint in regard to this case.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 1.

Circular addressed to British Consular Officers in Morocco by Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Fez, November* 29, 1894.

QUESTIONS having lately arisen regarding the possession by foreign subjects of stocks of powder, arms, and ammunition for purposes of sale, I have to draw your attention to Article II of the Convention of Commerce between Great Britain and Morocco, declaring powder, arms of all kind, ammunition of war, and certain other goods to be monopolies of the Moorish Government, and also to section 108, subsection 1 (iv) of "The Morocco Order in Council, 1889," under which any person without a proper licence selling or attempting to sell, or offering for sale, in Morocco, any goods whereof the Government of Morocco has a monopoly, is guilty of a grave offence against the Order.

Her Majesty's Consular officers thus have full powers to seize any goods, such as powder, arms, and ammunition, the introduction of which is recognized as a monopoly vested in the Moorish Government, and which are sold or offered for sale by British subjects without proper licence, and they may further try any British subjects offending in this particular for a grave offence against the Order in Council.

You should warn British subjects of the penalties they render themselves liable to by selling or offering for sale such goods, and you should entertain any charges that may be brought against them by the competent authority under the above-mentioned section of the Order in Council.

Inclosure 2 in No. 1.

Mr. Satow to Foreign Representatives in Morocco.

M. le Ministre et cher Collègue, *Fez, le* 29 *Novembre*, 1894.

IL a été question à plusieurs reprises de concerter des mesures afin de réprimer le trafic illicite d'armes et de munitions de guerre qui se fait aux ports Marocains, et l'on a proposé de donner des instructions aux autorités Consulaires respectives pour la saisie des articles de contrebande dont l'existence leur aurait été dénoncée.

A première vue, je l'avoue, je ne me croyais pas en mesure d'ordonner des saisies à domicile chez les ressortissants Britanniques. Cependant, je viens de recevoir des instructions de mon Gouvernement à ce sujet, m'apprenant que nos Agents Consulaires peuvent non seulement punir les infractions à la Loi Douanière, mais qu'ils sont autorisés aussi à saisir des articles tels que les armes et munitions, dont le monopole est réservé au Sultan par notre Traité de Commerce, et qui se trouveraient entre les mains des sujets et protégés de mon pays.

Vous conviendrez, Monsieur et cher collègue, j'en suis convaincu, qu'il serait utile que toutes les autorités Consulaires sans distinction purent agir d'une manière uniforme en ce qui regarde la suppression de ce commerce illicite, afin qu'il ne se produisent pas d'inégalités de traitement dont on pourrait se plaindre. Je vous serais donc très reconnaissant de vouloir bien me faire savoir si vous serez à même d'ordonner des saisies en des cas analogues se produisant parmi les ressortissants Français.

Je saisis, &c.

Inclosure 3 in No. 1.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.) *Fez, December* 5, 1894.

WE spoke the other day about the smuggling of arms and ammunition into Morocco, and how much harm it causes to the Government. It will be right for me to observe that the repression of smuggling is in the first place the duty of the

Government, and if the Administrators at the ports, especially Tetuan, Tangier, Rabat Dar-el-Baida, and Mogador, and other ports, and also at Oujda were to exercise vigilance, they might often intercept arms and ammunition when they are being smuggled through the custom-houses.

On the part of my own Government, I also wish to assure you that the duty of co-operation is recognized by them, and, as you have spoken to me about Gibraltar, I must tell you that a year ago orders were given by the British Government not to permit arms to be placed on board the hulks there, and I am confident that nothing is ever exported from Gibraltar; and, with the authorization of my Government, I have recently published a Notice in all our Consulates and Vice-Consulates on the coast that British vessels entering the inner harbour at Tangier, or the rivers at Laraiche and Rabat, and the inner anchorage at Mogador, or lying off Rio Martin at Tetuan, may be searched on arrival and departure, and a guard placed on board; and at Dar-el-Baida, Mazagan, and Saffi, as vessels lie a long way off, and there is no inner anchorage, the Customs Administrators may place a guard on board to prevent illegal traffic, and if there should be landed anything which is not mentioned on the manifest, the persons who do it can be proceeded against for smuggling, and the goods can be seized by the Moorish authorities with the concurrence of the Consul, and the same if they tranship contraband at any of these places; and I have also been directed to inform all the British Consuls and Vice-Consuls that they have power to seize any goods, such as powder, arms, and ammunition, the introduction of which is recognized as a monopoly vested in the Moorish Government by the IInd Article of the Convention of Commerce and Navigation of the 9th December, 1856, and which are sold or offered for sale by British subjects without proper licence, and that they may further try any British subjects offending in this particular, and punish them by fine or imprisonment.

Therefore, if the Moorish authorities should know of a British subject or protégé selling or offering for sale such articles as the aforesaid, let them accuse him before his Consul or Vice-Consul.

But as you know that Englishmen are very fond of sporting, I think it would be friendly on your part if you allowed from time to time reasonable quantities of sporting cartridges to be passed through the Custom-house for their use on a written request from the British Consul at Tangier or Dar-el-Baida, or from the Legation.

And I write these things to you that you may know that my Government is disposed to help you in order that smuggling the aforesaid articles may be prevented.

Peace.

Inclosure 4 in No. 1.

Vice-Consul Johnston to Mr. White.

Sir, *Mogador, November* 19, 1894.

REFERRING to my despatch of the 29th September last, respecting the smuggling into this port and the sale of arms and ammunition, I have the honour to state that in consequence, as I trust, of the steps therein reported, the sale by British subjects of contraband goods has been, if not quite stopped, at any rate considerably reduced, and no case has been brought to my notice.

With regard to the importation, I regret to say that it appears to have been carried on as freely as before. The Spanish and French Consuls and I made a representation to the Administrators on the subject, as reported in my despatch of the 29th September.

The method generally employed in smuggling ammunition ashore here is as follows:—

The person to whom the goods are consigned sends or takes a boat to the steamer, takes delivery of the goods while on board and distributes them among his boatmen, to be concealed under their voluminous clothing, and so brought ashore and passed through the custom-house.

Though this is frequently done in daylight, it is evident that boats coming ashore after dark offer greater facilities for this kind of smuggling, and I am convinced that until the Administrators insist on searching every boatman landing from the steamers smuggling will go on as freely as ever. Nor, if smuggling is to be suppressed, should searching be confined to boatmen. I am trying to induce my colleagues to join me

in authorizing the Administrators to search any or every suspected native (though employed by Europeans) coming on shore from the steamers.

Of smuggling on a bold scale, as by landing goods in bulk elsewhere than at the custom-house, there is, I believe, none. The kind I have described, however, is being constantly practised, and is known to a large number of people, but owing to the apathy of the Moorish authorities and to the facility with which their employés can be bribed, no case has been exposed since the date of my Report until yesterday, when a Moor known as Ettaleb, who has been for some years in the employment as boatman of Mr. Joseph Lewis Ratto, agent of Messrs. Forwood's steamers, was caught, on landing from the steamer "Empusa," in possession of as many Winchester cartridges as he could conveniently carry concealed under his clothes.

Though the Administrators have made no formal complaint to me, they have informed me of the circumstances, which they state they intend to report to the Sultan and to the Moorish Commissioner at Tangier, sending, at the same time, Ettaleb's confession, made before notaries, in which he declares that he was employed by Mr. Ratto to smuggle the cartridges ashore. The Moor, Ettaleb, will probably remain in prison pending receipt of instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. L. N. JOHNSTON.

No. 2.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 1, 1895.)

(No. 139.)
My Lord, *Fez, December* 12, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 136 of the 6th instant, respecting the plundering of the wreck of the British steamer "Benalder," I have the honour to inclose translation of the Grand Vizier's reply to my note, which formed Inclosure 11 in that despatch.

As your Lordship will perceive, the Vizir states that orders have been already sent to the Customs Administrators at Laraiche to proceed to the spot in order to make an investigation into the facts, with a view to deciding upon the steps to be afterwards taken in the matter. At the same time orders have been sent to all the Governors on the coast, and to the Administrators of Customs at the ports, to keep a look-out for wrecks in future, so that such accidents may be immediately reported to the Sultan's Agent at Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 2.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Fez*, 12 *Jumaa II*, 1312 (*December* 11, 1894).

YOUR letter reached us informing us of the wreck of the English steamer named "Benalder," off the place called Bu Gla, near Laraiche, and you informed us of the names of the neighbours (inhabitants) of that place who stole the beans which that steamer brought from Saffi, and the effects of the steamer thrown up by the sea opposite that place.

And we learn that you wrote to your Consul there to go to the place of the wreck and see it, and ascertain what had been taken. And the Consul answered you, stating where that had occurred, and what was gone; and you asked His Shereefian Majesty to arrest and punish the plunderers, and you stated that when you had ascertained the value of what was missing, effects and goods, you would let us know. And we showed your letter to the Sultan—may God protect him—and forthwith the Sultan, on seeing the letter, wrote to the Customs Administrators of the port of Laraiche, and told them to go out there with notaries, and the soldiers of the Kaïd of that tribe, and to "stand up" at the place where the steamer was wrecked, and see what had been robbed from it.

And the Administrators were to count what was gone (amissing), and the notaries were to put it down in writing, and they were to see what still remained, and what had

gone, and write it down; and were to reply to the Sultan as to where the steamer was wrecked, and how much merchandize and effects were taken, and who were the thieves who stole all that, so that the Sultan might know what to do in the affair.

And the Sultan on learning of the occurrence was angry, and wrote to all the Governors on the (entire) sea-coast, and to the Administrators of Customs at all the ports, to be watchful before any steamer or ship was wrecked in front of them, and anything robbed from it; and to put guards so that they might be warned in time, so that if steamers and ships passed they would take care of them, and would inform the Representative, Hadj Mohammed Torres, so that Hadj Mohammed Torres might inform the Company's agent. And the Sultan commanded them very strictly not to be slack in future, and to be careful for the future.

Peace. Farewell.

(Signed) HAMAD BEN MUSA BEN HAMAD.
(Whom God assist.)

No. 3.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 1, 1895.)

(No. 140.)
My Lord, *Tangier, December* 22, 1894.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 134 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to report that the Spanish transport "Legazpi" arrived on the 16th instant, bringing officials to count and receive the instalment of 200,000 dollars from the Moorish Government towards the indemnity payable under the Treaty of Marakesh.

The "Legazpi" left yesterday afternoon for Cadiz with the money.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 4.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 1, 1895.)

(No. 143.)
My Lord, *Fez, December* 21, 1894.

I REGRET to have to report to your Lordship a series of outrages recently committed against Moors under British protection.

On the 27th ultimo the Sultan's Agent at Tangier addressed a Circular to some of the foreign Representatives that the Sultan was about to send a body of troops to chastise the Beni Malek, a tribe of the Gharb, and requested that foreigners would withdraw their property from the care of certain Moorish subjects who were named. A month's notice was given for the withdrawal to be effected. I beg to inclose a translation.

Your Lordship will observe that, of the Moors named in the margin of this letter, two are "semsars," who, by the Convention of Madrid, are protected persons, and enjoy the same rights and privileges as British subjects. Consequently, the demand that the property of British subjects should be withdrawn from their hands, and that they should be left to the mercy of the Sultan's troops, is in itself an attack upon Treaty rights. Of the two men named as being "with Mr. Forde," the second is an agent, who was attacked and plundered early in 1891. All endeavours to obtain redress having failed, Sir W. Ridgeway, in June 1893, sent Mr. Allan Maclean and Count Gleichen into the interior to make an investigation into the facts, and their Report was forwarded to the Foreign Office in Sir W. Ridgeway's despatch No. 104 of the 30th June.

It seems hardly credible that, some days before the date of the above letter, in which a month's notice was given of the intended expedition and for the withdrawal of British property, raids had already been made upon the first three men mentioned in the list communicated by the Sultan's Agent, two at least of whom were known by the raiders to be under British protection.

Mr. White transmitted to me the note of Hadj Mohammed Torres. and I at once took an opportunity of speaking to the Vizir on the subject, and warned him that, if any property belonging to British subjects had been injured, the Moorish Government would be held responsible, the attack having been made before they had even received notice

to withdraw. He replied by referring to the late Sultan's Circular of the 25th May last, announcing an expedition against the tribes of the Gharb, and requesting that foreigners would withdraw their property.

I observed that, shortly after the issue of this Circular, the Sultan's death had occurred; and on my inquiring of Hadj Mohammed Torres whether the expedition was, under the altered circumstances, likely to start, he had expressed a decided opinion that it would be dropped. Besides, I added, the Moorish Government was far too much occupied at the time in looking after its own safety to be thinking of expeditions against recalcitrant tribes. In the former Circular no names had been given; and of the ten named in Hadj Mohammed Torres' recent letter, we had only three on our books. Of these, however, two were "semsars," and under British protection; and as to the third, Mr. Forde's agent, I had no doubt the Kaïd had put him on the list of proscribed, out of spite, on account of the still pending claim.

I thought much comment would be excited by the fact that the raid had begun the day before Torres' letter giving a month's notice was dated.

The Vizir answered that Kaïd-el-Habassi had begun collecting men in view of the expected expedition, and had been joined by the people of Sherarda and Beni Hassen. Then the men of Beni Malek, seeing the preparations, themselves precipitated events by taking to flight, and both good and bad had suffered together. The officer sent from Fez had been instructed to see that all the property taken was restored; and he assured me that our people should have their rights.

Subsequently, having received information from Mr. Vice-Consul Forde that one of the three men already named had, in fact, been raided, and plundered of everything he possessed, I addressed a note to the Grand Vizir, of which I beg to inclose a copy, recapitulating the language I had held to him at our interview, and expressing the belief that he would see that justice was done.

On the 16th, having heard from Mr. Forde that his "semsar" and his agent had been also raided, I saw the Vizir again, and spoke to him about the outrages, suggesting the desirability of sending a Joint Commission to the locality in order to ascertain with exactness the amount and value of the property taken, and on the same day I addressed to him the inclosed note, complaining of the violent proceedings of Kaïd-el-Habassi. To neither have I as yet received any answer.

The three sufferers have in turn appeared before me either personally or by proxy, and have satisfied me in the main of the truth of their statements as to the amount and value of the property seized. I have little doubt that the fact of the raid of 1891 against Mr. Forde's "agent" having been left without redress, has encouraged the Kaïd to repeat his lawless proceedings. I propose, therefore, to demand of the Vizir the restoration, not only of the property taken from the two "semsars," but also of that seized from Mr. Forde's "agent" on the two occasions, although the position of the latter does not, strictly speaking, entitle him to the intervention of Her Majesty's Legation on his behalf. I am not satisfied that the property plundered in 1891 really belonged to Mr. Forde, and I have asked him for further proof of his alleged ownership, but he had 100 measures of wheat in his "agent's" hands, which have been carried off together with what belonged to the latter. I think I ought further to ask that Kaïd-el-Habassi be made responsible for all the losses, as the plundering done by others took place at his instigation, and, finally, I propose to suggest that his dismissal from his post is the only adequate reparation that can be offered for his disregard of the rights secured to the two protégés by the Madrid Convention.

The amounts claimed are by Mr. Forde's "semsar," 1,545 dollars, by his "agent," 680 dollars, besides 2,000 dollars for the 1891 claim, and by Mr. Fereres' "semsar," 11,748 dollars, of which 2,000 dollars represent property of Mr. Fereres, with a quantity of wheat and barley, the amount of which the "semsar" is unable to state. He only knows that a certain number of "matmors" or underground stores, which were full, are now empty. If my proposition for any inquiry to be held on the spot is accepted by the Vizir, it will be possible to ascertain the whole value with tolerable accuracy.

I trust your Lordship will approve of the action I have taken in this affair, and of the language which I have held to the Grand Vizir.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 4.

Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) 28 *Jumâa I*, 1312 (*November* 27, 1894).

YOU are acquainted with all that has passed in the Gharb, especially in Beni Malek, under the jurisdiction of Kaïd Bubeker-el-Habassi, how they became turbulent and rebellious, and proclaimed their revolt and resistance to authority, and their hostility to their Governor increased to such an extent that they informed the Sultan that they would be relieved of him by any means they could. The Sultan would not agree to their rebellious request and forbade them, but they persisted and paid no attention to the warning given to them. Then the Sultan gave orders that a Kaïd, Rha, should lead a body of Geish there to crush that revolt and bring them back to obedience from their folly aud make them submit to the jurisdiction of their Governor, and correct their turbulent conduct. The Governor reported that amongst those in revolt are several employés of Mr. Forde and Mr. Fereres, of Laraiche, and of Mr. Harris also, as stated in the margin.*

I inform you of this in order that you may order those merchants to withdraw their property from those persons within a space of time, lest it should be destroyed when the Geigh arrives against the aforesaid Kabyla, and to separate themselves from them. And we have allowed them a month from this date for that. We request a reply.

(Signed) MOHAMMED BEN-EL-ARBI TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 4.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizir.

(After compliments.) *Fez*, 14 *Jumâa II*, 1312 (*December* 13, 1894).

THE Naïb of the Sultan at Tangier, Hadj Mohammed Torres, wrote the inclosed letter to the Consul at Tangier on the 28th Jumâd I (27th November), saying that certain men of the Beni Malek in the Gharb, whose names he gave in the margin, were associated with those who disobeyed their Governor, and he requested that their employers, Mr. Forde, and Mr. Fereres, and Mr. Harris, should be ordered to withdraw their property from the aforesaid, and he added, "we give them a month's notice from this date." And of the ten persons mentioned we know only Abdullah-ben-el-Korshi al Alali, semsar of Mr. Forde, and Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud, semsar of Mr. Fereres, Allal-ben-Isho al Hamili, "mokhalata" of Mr. Forde, and the others are not upon our lists. And as to the two semsars, thou knowest that they are by Treaty under British protection, and if any offence has been committed by them, complaint should be made to the Consul at Tangier, and there is no ground for calling on their employers to take away their property from them. And I have received a report from the Vice-Consul at Laraiche that on the 23rd November, four days, that is, before the date of Hadj Mohammed Torres' letter, the Kaïd Habassi's sons had already attacked the village of Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud, and had plundered him of a quantity of barley and wheat, besides numerous cattle, sheep, and other animals, and they burned the rooms in which he dwelt and carried off several boxes of the effects of his women folk. I am inquiring into the exact details, and will inform thee later on. This has much surprised me, for the mismanagement must have been great for an attack to be already made, even at the very moment Hadj Mohammed Torres was about to write and give one month's notice. I am persuaded, oh, friend! that you will do what is right in this matter and give orders to the Kaïd Habassi to restore Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud all that the sons of the

* Abdullah Bel Korshi-el-Alali .. .. .. Semsar of Mr. Forde.
Alal Ben Ishu-el-Hamali .. .. .. With Mr. Forde.
Three Ulad Mahmud at Ulad Bu Akhsib (†) .. Mr. Fereres.
Mohd. Ben-el-Hadjed Daifi (‡) .. .. With Mr. Harris.
Abdeselam Ben Hamed (‡) .. .. Ditto.
Bu Azza Ben-el-Medhum (‡) .. .. With the "Englishman" of Tangier.
Zerval .. .. Ditto.
Thami Ben-el-Medhun (‡) .. .. .. Ditto.

Notes by Mr. White.

(†) One is a semsar, others not on list.
(‡) Not on list.

aforesaid Kaïd took away by force, and compensate him for the burning of the house; and if there are any complaints against British semsars, let them be produced, but do not let the Kaïds lay their hands upon people who are protected; and as to Allal Benishu, thou knowest already, oh, friend! that the British merchant Forde, of Laraiche, has a claim against Kaïd Habassi for property of his that was plundered from the hands of Alal Benisho, and I believe the Kaid has put his name down solely because of this claim. But if it be not so, I beg thee to inform me what was the complaint against this man. And further, the letter of Hadj Mohammed Torres was written more than a month after I arrived at Fez, and I wonder that thou saidst nothing to me of what was being prepared against these semsars and mokhalatin of British subjects during all that time, considering our personal friendship and my readiness to act so as to preserve friendship between our two Governments. Farewell.

Peace.

Inclosure 3 in No. 4.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizir.

(After compliments.) *Fez, December* 15, 1894.

I WROTE to thee on the 13th instant that the sons of Kaïd-el-Habassi had attacked the village in which resides Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud, semsar of a British subject, burnt his house, and plundered his cattle and grain. And I have since received a complaint about the plundering of Abdullah-ben-el-Korshi-el-Allali and of Allal-ben-Isho-al-Hamali, respectively semsar and mokhalata of Mr. Forde, the British Vice-Consul at Laraiche, by the people of Sherarda, under Kaïd Mailood Dkne and Kaïd Omar Dkne, and they killed his son, burnt his house, and carried off his grain; and afterwards another party of Sherarda people, under Kaïd Mohamed-ben-Omar Zerari came and carried away a certain number of cattle. And the men of Mesjat, under their Kaïd, Mohammed-ben-Nassar, plundered the property of Allal-ben-Isho, and burnt his house; and there was property of Mr. Forde in his hands. And as I said in my letter aforesaid, all this was done several days before Hadj Mohammed Torres wrote to Mr. White saying that a month's notice would be given. And in order to prevent exaggerated claims and to find out the truth, I wish to send an Agent to the respective localities; and I beg of thee, oh, friend! to unite with me in doing this by sending an Agent on thy part along with him, so that the facts may be known to the Sultan without delay, and justice be done in these matters. And in this way the arising of misunderstandings will be avoided, and friendship be strengthened.

Farewell. Peace.

No. 5.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 2.)

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 2, 1895.

YESTERDAY the German Minister returned in the afternoon. Orders have been given by the Sultan that the murderer of the German be executed, and that his two accomplices be imprisoned for life. The widow of the murdered man will be offered an indemnity by His Majesty.

No. 6.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 3.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1895.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 125 of the 16th November, 1894, inclosing a Memorandum which embodies the results of your examination into the still pending claims of British subjects in Morocco.

I have to thank you for this very full and clear report, and to express my concurrence in the conclusions at which you have arrived in respect to the various classes of claims, and the course which you propose to take in regard to them.

I note that you ask for an expression of my opinion in regard to the claim of Ali-el-Abdi, the Semsar of Angel Dassoy, on account of certain cattle and grain seized by men of the tribe of El Annat. It appears that the claimant is not a British subject, and only obtains protection on the ground that he is the agent of a small British trader, and I consider it doubtful whether the claim is one which should be pressed upon the Moorish Government.

Had no steps been taken in regard to it beyond the note addressed to Cid Mohammed Torres in 1889, I should have been disposed to think that the matter might be allowed to drop. But it is stated that, on the occasion of Sir W. Ridgeway's visit to the coast in 1893, inquiries were made by him as to the value of the property then appropriated, and a report was obtained on the subject.

I should be glad to learn how far these further steps have, in your opinion, committed Her Majesty's Government to take further action in the matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 7.

Foreign Office to Consul Harford.

(No. 1.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch No. 64 of the 12th ultimo, reporting the steps taken with a view to obtain the release of the Spanish sailor, Manuel Perez, who was captured by the Moors from Messrs. Kirby's expedition.

I am to inform you that, while Lord Kimberley approves any assistance which may have been given towards the release of this man, he must distinctly refuse to admit any responsibility on the part of Her Majesty's Government for the expedition in question, or any liability to pay the amount of ransom which appears to have been remitted by Vice-Consul Ferguson to the agent of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 8.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 2, 1895.

WITH reference to your letter of the 23rd October last, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the confidential information of the Committee of Lloyd's, the accompanying despatch, and inclosures, from the British Vice-Consul at Laraiche,* reporting the steps which have been taken with a view to recover the property plundered from the wreck of the "Benalder."

As it appears that there is no prospect of any of the stolen cargo or gear being restored by the Moors, the only question that remains is the amount of compensation which may properly be claimed under each of these two headings from the Moorish Government.

I am to request that you will favour Lord Kimberley with the views of the Committee on this subject. The papers, which are inclosed in original, should be returned to this Office with your reply.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* See Part 10, No. 378.

No. 9.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 4.)

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January 4, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 1:

Report received from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida that the murderer was shot on the 31st ultimo. The natives evinced no excitement.

No. 10.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 5.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January 7, 1895.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 138 of the 7th ultimo on the subject of the suppression of the illegal importation of arms and ammunition into Morocco.

The terms of the Circular despatch which you have addressed to the British Consular officers under your jurisdiction, as well as the further steps taken by you in regard to this matter, are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

It is, in my opinion, one of great importance, and you should continue to watch it carefully.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 11.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January 7, 1895.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit to you, for the information of the Committee of Lloyd's, the accompanying copy of a further despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco on the subject of the plundering of the wreck of the "Benalder."*

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 12.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 8, 1895.*

I ENTIRELY approve your language and the action you have taken with regard to the raids upon the property of Moors under British protection, as reported in your despatch No. 143 of the 21st ultimo.

Nothing short of the restitution in full of the plundered property and proper punishment of the guilty official can be accepted by Her Majesty's Government as satisfactory reparation.

No. 13.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 6.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January 8, 1895.*

I HAVE received your despatch No. 143 of the 21st ultimo, reporting a series of outrages which have been committed against certain Moors under British protection.

Her Majesty's Government entirely approve the language which you held to the Moorish Government upon the subject, and the steps which you have taken, and propose to take, for the purpose of procuring redress.

* No. 2.

You are authorized to state that Her Majesty's Government will not be satisfied with anything short of restitution of the property plundered, or full compensation and proper punishment of Kaïd-el-Habassi, who is primarily responsible for these violent and unjustifiable proceedings.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 14.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 9, 1895.)

(No. 144.)
My Lord, *Fez, December 24, 1894.*

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 137 of the 15th instant, transmitting copy of a despatch from Mr. Maclean, reporting the circumstances under which Miss MacArthur, a missionary lady travelling to Morocco city, recently lost her life by drowning, I have the honour to inclose copy of a reply which I have addressed to that gentleman, pointing out that the Order in Council does not appear to confer on him power to hold an inquiry of the nature proposed by him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 14.

Mr. Satow to Consul Maclean.

Sir, *Fez, December 24, 1894.*

I HAVE learnt with much regret from your despatch of the 11th instant of the deplorable accident by which Miss MacArthur, a missionary lady travelling to Morocco, lost her life.

If the statements be substantiated that the natives appropriated a mule load containing money and goods to the value of 200 dollars, that they stripped the corpse of a watch and other things, and that they found and concealed the corpse with the object of extorting money, and further, if any information can be obtained tending to identify the natives who committed these acts, there would be grounds for making a diplomatic representation to the Moorish Government if the parties interested should desire it.

I do not, however, quite understand what object you propose to attain in holding a strict inquiry, in open Court, into the circumstances of this sad occurrence. The Order in Council does not appear to confer on Consular officers the powers of a Coroner, and imprudence can scarcely be regarded as a criminal offence, nor, in my opinion, can the conduct of Moorish subjects be judicially inquired into by the Court for Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 15.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January 9, 1895,*

A REQUEST has been made by the North-West African Company that you should ascertain what sum would be given by the Moorish Government to buy them out at Cape Juby.

It is probable that an offer of 40,000*l.* or 50,000*l.* would not be refused by the Company, as they are evidently in straits for money to pay current expenses.

An arrangement might in that case be come to on the bases of the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the Sultan's rights as far as Cape Bojador, while the Sultan would engage that this part of the coast should be kept open to commerce, and that he would not part with it to any foreign Power without the consent of Her Majesty's Government.

No. 16.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(*Received January* 10.)

Lloyd's, London, January 8, 1895.

Sir,

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letters of the 2nd and 7th instant, with regard to the plundering of the British steamer "Benalder."

After carefully noting the contents of the despatch from Mr. Louis Forde, dated Laraiche, the 27th November, 1894, the underwriters upon the ship and cargo have desired me to ask you to be so good as to inform the Earl of Kimberley that if a demand were made upon the Moorish Government on their behalf for the sum of 6,000 dollars, being 1,250 dollars on account of the underwriters upon the hull, and 4,750 dollars for the underwriters upon the cargo, it would only be a reasonable and fair compensation for the goods pillaged by the Moors from the above vessel.

My Committee, in returning the papers contained in your letter of the 2nd instant, desire me to beg that you will be so good as to express to the Earl of Kimberley their best thanks for the trouble which his Lordship is taking in this matter.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. HOZIER, *Secretary.*

No. 17.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 10.)

(No. 1. Most Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Madrid, January 9, 1895.

THE Marquis Maffei has received from his Government a telegram announcing that the French were within three stages ("étapes") of Tuat. He has been instructed to communicate the intelligence to the Spanish Government and to report their views.

No. 18.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 8.)

Foreign Office, January 10, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 144 of the 24th ultimo, in regard to the death by drowning of Miss MacArthur while travelling to Morocco city.

I approve your instructions to Mr. Consul Maclean in regard to his proposal to hold an inquiry in open Court into the facts of the case.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 19.

Consul Harford to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 11, 1895.)

(No. 6. Confidential.)

Santa Cruz, December 29, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge Sir Thomas Sanderson's despatch No. 3, Confidential, inclosing the correspondence between your Lordship and the North-West African Company from the 8th February to the 8th October, 1894.

I have also the honour to acknowledge the instructions from your Lordship regarding the duties of this Consulate in connection with the Company, and will take care that they are carefully attended to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

No. 20.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 11.)

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, January 11, 1895.

I HAVE been requested by Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida to acquaint your Lordship, by telegraph, that he has been informed by the Governor of that town that the most disturbed state of the country around Dar-el-Baida causes him anxiety.

The Consul's personal opinion is that there is no danger to the lives of Europeans, but he suggests that a quieting effect would be produced by the visit of a man-of-war.

No. 21.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, January 11, 1895.

DAR-EL-BAIDA. As Her Majesty's Consul does not himself believe that the lives of Europeans are in danger, I am not disposed to ask the Lords of the Admiralty to send a ship there at present.

No. 22.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 12.)

132, *Cheapside, London, January* 11, 1895.

My Lord,

I AM instructed by the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) to bring the following facts under your Lordship's notice:—

Referring to our letter of the 28th September last, and your Lordship's reply thereto of the 8th October last, letters have been received from Cape Juby informing us that the Kirbys have not visited the coast since the date of our letter referred to, nor have they discharged their liability to the natives for wool purchased from them. We have been informed that these people have finally left the coast and the Canary Islands, and, as a consequence, they have left to my Company a legacy of trouble and disturbance growing out of their omission to pay their just debts to the natives, to whom our Chief, El Bashir, had, unfortunately, at the request of the Kirbys, become responsible therefor. The amount of wool purchased by Mr. A. Talhook (a Turkish subject), the manager of the Kirby Syndicate, upon credit, and now remaining unpaid by them, represents a sum of 156*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* The vouchers of such purchases are now in our possession at Cape Juby, and we have redeemed them by the payment of goods of the value named, in order to preserve the peace of our Settlement.

Further, as your Lordship will remember, one member of the last expedition of the Kirbys to the coast, since ascertained to be a Spanish subject, was taken prisoner by the natives. This man has continued in their hands down to the present time. Our latest letter from Cape Juby, dated the 22nd December last, informs us that the British Vice-Consul at Las Palmas has forwarded to our manager at Cape Juby a sum of 250 dollars for the purpose of ransoming the prisoner if he should be brought there. We have been informed that communications have been addressed hereon by the British Consul at Teneriffe to your Lordship, and we should be pleased if your Lordship could inform us whence the 250 dollars mentioned has been received.

Under these circumstances, although your Lordship may be unable, as notified in your letter of the 8th October last, "to compel the repayment of the sum paid to the natives by the Company's Agent at Cape Juby," we think it may possibly be in your Lordship's power to assist my Company to recover the said sum of 156*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* from the Kirbys.

Referring to our letter of the 21st September, 1892, conveying information respecting the capture by the natives at Cape Bojador of a Syrian named Spiridion Ayoub, and others, the Spanish subjects so captured were ransomed at the Rio de Oro, the Syrian remaining in the desert. On the 5th November last this man came to our Settlement at Cape Juby, in company with some natives, and remains there down to the present time. He expresses a wish to get to his native country, but he is afraid to leave our station for the Canary Islands lest he should be arrested there.

We should feel obliged if your Lordship would advise us what should be done with this man. He is a Turkish subject, and we have no interest in him beyond the fact that he was formerly in the Company's employ as Arabic Interpreter.

I am, &c.
The North-West African Company (Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

No. 23.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 14, 1895.)

(No. 145.)
Fez, December 25, 1894.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that Count Tattenbach left Fez to-day on his way back to Tangier.

He informs me that the result of his representations to the Moorish Government with regard to the murder of the German subject, Franz Neumann, is, that of three men concerned in the murder, the ringleader is to be shot on the spot where the murder was committed, and that the other two are to be imprisoned for life. The Sultan has, moreover, voluntarily expressed his intention of making a grant of 5,000 dollars to the widow.

I understand that a Moorish official has already started from Fez for Dar-el-Baida to carry out the sentence as regards the principal murderer.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 24.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 14, 1895.)

(No. 146.)
Fez, December 27, 1894.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 138 of the 7th December, and with reference to the last paragraph relating to the smuggling of ammunition at Mogador, I have the honour to inclose translation of a note from the Grand Vizier, acquainting me with the measures of prevention that have been ordered, and complaining of a case of smuggling of cartridges with which Mr. J. L. Ratto is charged.

I have accordingly addressed instructions, of which a copy is inclosed, to Mr. Maclean to take proceedings against Mr. Ratto, and to try the charge at Mogador.

I trust your Lordship will approve of this course, and that the payment of Mr. Maclean's necessary expenses in proceeding to Mogador to try the case may be allowed to him.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 24.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

Praise to the one God. There is no power or being but in God.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 19 *Jumâa* II, 1312 (*December* 18, 1894).

REFERRING to what you informed me regarding the smuggling of cartridges into the port of Mogador, and the sending of the smugglers to the lighters, or going on board the steamers themselves, and obtaining them (cartridges) and distributing them amongst the lightermen there to conceal them in their clothes, and thus landing them, and you suggested to us to recommend the Administrators of that port to search the lightermen suspected, and not to be easy-going in that matter.

There has come a letter from the Administrators of the port referred to, to the effect that the Captain of the Port caught in the hand of a sailor of the lighters belonging to the steamers' agents three packages, inside which were 300 cartridges,

landed from the English steamer called the "Empusa." And when he inquired from the sailor who had ordered him to land that, he answered that Pepy Ratto, the steamer's agent, had intrusted them to him to land.

And our lord—protected of God—has issued a Shereefian Order, enjoining increase of watchfulness and distribution (or extension) of guards at certain places, and at the gates, to search every one going up from the sea to the town, *i.e.*, everybody except merchants—the sailors who work in foreign lighters and Government lighters, and the workpeople and servants of merchants—and to turn over what is in their hands, and in their clothes, outside and inside, at the gates. And they were to seize any contraband goods found on any of these people.

And we inform you, O friend, of that, so that you may write to your Consul at Mogador regarding it, to warn your merchants and steamers' agents to that effect.

Fare you well always.

I am, &c.
(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMAD.
Whom God assist.

Inclosure 2 in No. 24.

Mr. Satow to Consul Maclean.

Sir,
Fez, December 27, 1894.

I HAVE received a complaint from the Moorish Government that the Captain of the Port at Mogador seized, in the possession of a boatman named Ettaleb, belonging to a lighter employed by the agent of the Forwood line of steamers, three packages containing 300 cartridges, landed from the British steamer "Empusa," and that on being questioned, the Moor declared that Mr. Pépé Ratto had intrusted them to him to land.

I inclose extract of a despatch from Mr. Johnston,* showing that this occurred on the 18th November last.

The attempt to introduce ammunition of war into Morocco appears to come under section 108 of the Morocco Order in Council, subsection 3, and to constitute a grave offence under the Order, the penalty for which is laid down in section 16.

As an alternative, in case an attempt should be made by the defendant to show that the offence is one coming under section 107 of the Order, I hereby give my consent as Consul-General to your taking proceedings thereunder, and I direct that in that case the proceedings shall be instituted in the name of Mr. R. L. N. Johnston.

In either case the proceedings will have to be taken against Mr. Ratto, and the trial should take place at Mogador.

I have to instruct you to proceed to Mogador for this purpose, and you will, of course, fix upon a date coincident, if possible, with the presence of the British steamer "Empusa" at that port.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 25.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 14.)

(No. 147.)
My Lord,
Fez, December 31, 1894.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 143 of the 21st instant, I have the honour to forward copies of further correspondence between myself and the Grand Vizier relative to the recent outrages against Moors under British protection in the district of Beni Malek.

In the first of these letters, which did not reach me till five days after date, the Vizier states that instructions had been sent to the Commissioner of Local Revenue at El Ksar to proceed with two notaries to the scene of the outrages to ascertain what had been taken from the British protégés, and to see that it was restored to them. He adds that the latter would then be compelled to restore what was due to the British merchants concerned, thus apparently claiming to exercise authority over persons placed

* Mr. Johnston (extract), November 19, 1894.

under British protection by the Madrid Convention, and at the same time ignoring my proposal for a joint inquiry.

In consequence of the unsatisfactory nature of this reply, I called on the Vizier on the 23rd, and after protesting against the illegal proceedings of Kaïd-el-Habassi in attacking and plundering Moors under British protection, choosing the very moment when I was residing at the Court as the Sultan's guest, I invited his attention to the omission to answer my proposal for a joint inquiry, and handed to him a note, of which I beg to inclose a translation.

The Vizier perused it attentively, and replied that he had forgotten to mention the joint inquiry, to which he was quite ready to consent. He renewed his assurances that the property confiscated should be restored, or its full equivalent. With regard to the dismissal of the Kaïd he begged me not to insist, as it would create a precedent that might be quoted against the Sultan's Government hereafter on comparatively trivial occasions; but he was ready to undertake that, if the acts alleged were proved against the Kaïd, the Sultan would punish him severely.

In order not to create an embarrassment for the Sultan's Government under existing circumstances, I said that I would for the present content myself with his promise that the violent acts of the Kaïd should be severely visited upon him, confiding that the penalty inflicted would be adequate.

Two days later I received a further reply, of which I beg to inclose a translation. The language of this document leaves little to be desired in the way of an acknowledgment of the wrong committed, and of an undertaking to afford the fullest redress. At the same time, it abounds with expressions of good feeling towards Her Majesty's Government, and asks me to name a representative to act on the joint inquiry.

After some negotiation. which occupied several days, I decided that it would be best to appoint Mr. Madden, and to send with him Mr. Macleod, in whose capacity and knowledge both of the people and their language I have the fullest confidence, to act with him as interpreter. I accordingly addressed to them the accompanying instructions, and they started yesterday for Beni Malek, accompanied by the three complainants.

As there still seemed, to judge by the tenour of the Vizier's last reply, to exist some confusion in his mind respecting the powers of the Moorish authorities with regard to making the protégés restore their property to the two British merchants, Mr. Forde and Mr. Fereres, and in order to clear up one or two other points regarding my demands, I saw the Vizier again yesterday. He explained that his observations on the former head had not been rightly understood. He recognized the fact that the protégés were under British jurisdiction, and said that the meaning he had intended to convey was that, if the protégés were unable to restore the property of Messrs. Forde and Fereres, this should be made good to them in another way. He fully appreciated the motives of my proposal to hold a joint inquiry, namely, to prevent exaggerated claims, and thanked me warmly for having met him in regard to the nominations I had made for the purposes of the inquiry.

I trust also that the explanations I have given him of my grounds for asking that the 2,000 dollars still unpaid in respect of the former raid on the agent Ben Isho, and for an order to give back the flock of sheep taken from the semsar Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud, will produce the desired effect. In order that he might have a record of my views, I handed him a fresh note, of which a translation is likewise inclosed.

The results of the inquiry may possibly not be known here for ten days or a fortnight.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 25.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 19 *Jumâa II*, 1312 (*December* 18, 1894).

WE received your letter, inclosing a copy of what the Representative Torres wrote to your Consul at Tangier, informing the latter of what the rebels in Beni Malek had done in the jurisdiction of the Kaïd Boubkir-al-Habassi, and their non-submission to the authority of their Governor, and how they had gone out upon the crooked path.

And amongst their number were ten persons, mentioned in the margin of that letter, and they are semsars of the merchants whom you referred to.

And he (Torres) warned that all the property in their hands should be removed from them within the space of one month from the date of the letter, because he was afraid they would get involved with the people by reason of whom a Shereefian order had been issued to the Kabyles and troops to do their utmost to assist their Governor until these people should be unbent and straight with him.

And when you examined the lists of the persons connected with your merchants, you found that out of the ten referred to there were only the three who are mentioned in the margin hereof,* who are semsars, and it was incumbent upon us to go by the regulations you cited regarding these people, to the end that their property might not be taken.

And we understood from you that your Consul at Laraiche had reported to you that the sons of the Kaïd of Habasseh had attached Abdelkader-ben-Mahmud-es-Sefahi, one of the aforesaid semsars, and plundered him of his property, and you were as yet inquiring about its value.

And you stated the inconsistency of that occurring, considering your friendship, and your desire always to act in such a way as to tighten the friendship between our two Governments.

And I brought all the foregoing to the notice of the Sultan—may God ever exalt and establish him—and he answered, in the first place, regarding the warning which Torres wrote to your Consul, giving therein a month's time, and the happening of that occurrence before that time was finished, that the intention of his servant, the Kaïd of Habasseh, in asking Torres to give notice was for the gathering together and separation (of persons and property), and the fear (he had) of the agents, &c., getting mixed up in this affair, because he (the Kaïd) was determined to put an end to that rebellion, the people having gone beyond bounds.

And while they were here begging for mercy, our lord—may God protect him—was reserved regarding them, and extended time to them, hoping that they would repent and become straight with their Governor, yet during that time it was proved to the Sultan that they were still desirous to rebel and commit wickedness.

And so the Government decided to anticipate them and cut off their sedition before it would spread to others.

And there was no design on the Government's part of punishing any one except rebels. Towards others, no.

And no sort of Shereefian order was issued except against them.

But they (the punitive forces) did not discriminate between rebels and law-abiding people at first, because the troops and Kabyles were very numerous, but instantly their Chiefs restrained them and drew them off, and permitted them to attack rebels alone.

Yet still this will be remedied by restoration of what was lost by persons not rebels.

And the eyes of those who are searching into the facts of these occurrences are still open, and they are investigating energetically until everything returns as it was formerly, please God.

And the thing needful is a little calmness and patience until the facts are cleared up and examination be made.

And from our part there occurred no sparing in anything that should go to strengthen friendship between our two countries.

And for that reason we decided to tell you what had happened, so that all misapprehension might be removed from your mind; as is fitting to be done towards persons esteemed like you.

And in any case an order from the Sultan was issued to the Administrator of Local Revenue at El Ksar to proceed with two notaries to ascertain the truth of what was taken from these three semsars, and the Kaïd Boubkir-al-Habasseh was to be present, and the exact truth of all that found out, and to cause the production of the documents in the hands of the three semsars aforesaid, who are connected with your merchants referred to.

And if what was taken from these agents corresponds with what is in their documents the aforesaid Governor must see that it is restored to them.

And if what was taken from them is less than what is shown in the documents (then) what was (really) taken from them will be restored, and the Governor will compel each of these three to restitute the balance due by them to these merchants.

Likewise, the Sultan—may he be loved of God—answered concerning the friendship

* 1. Abdullah-ben-Korshi-al-Allali; 2. Abdelkader-ben-Mahmud; 3. Allal-ben-Isko-al-Hamili.

in your heart, which repudiates the thought that this occurrence was intentional—that that was true, undoubtedly, either formerly or now.

Farewell. Peace.

The slave of God,
(Signed) HAMAD BEN MUSA BEN HAMAD.
(Whom God assist.)

Inclosure 2 in No. 25.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Fez, December* 22, 1894 (23 *Jumaad II*, 1312).

I HAVE no need to acquaint you with the pure friendship, powerfully exemplified, of the British Government towards the Moorish Government, particularly that renewed and established towards His Majesty Abdul Aziz—may God protect him—and similarly I need not acquaint you with the esteem which I myself have for His Majesty, the desired, and for your Excellency.

And by reason of the aforesaid friendship it is to be expected that the intercourse between us should be in keeping, and be based upon that which is pleasant and good.

It may not be contrary to that. And how does that tally, O friend, with what has just occurred? An occurrence astonishing to the mind and disgusting to the feelings. And I present here as the guest of His Majesty the Sultan, to congratulate him, and with the affairs of my Government to arrange with your esteemed Excellency.

And, considering the period I had remained, more than a month, during all of which time I have been conciliatory in my endeavours to agree with you about our affairs, until suddenly there came a letter to me from our Consul at Tangier, inclosing a letter to him from Hadj Mohammed Torres, purporting to give notice that the Government intended to get ready a Colonel and a number of Shereefian troops to punish the rebels of the tribes of the Gharb, particularly Beni Malek, amongst whom were semsars and agents ("mokhalitin") of certain English merchants, named in his letter.

And amongst that number were two semsars, and they are Abdulkader Ben Mahmûd-es-Sefahi and Abdullah-ben-el-Korshi, and the agent Allal-ben-Isho, and this all notwithstanding the Representative Torres is not ignorant of semsars' affairs, which are defined in the Convention of Madrid, which specifies that it is the Minister or Consul of the nationality of the semsar's employer, who should require justice from and punish them, because the semsar is as a foreign subject.

It was incumbent upon the aforesaid Representative to run this matter upon the tracks of the said Treaty.

But notwithstanding that Allal-ben-Isho, the agent referred to, had been plundered of his property by Kaïd-el-Habassi four years ago, and the question had been discussed between us, and still remained unsettled. Kaïd-el-Habassi supposed that English matters were discredited with your Government—may God desire it—and therefore the letter which Torres wrote to our Consul was not yet dry when the Kaïd-el-Habassi aforesaid mounted, and together with his three sons, and his brethren and retainers, marched with the Shereefian flag unfurled before him, until he reached the village of Es-Sefahi, the aforesaid semsar, and ordered his followers to burn it, and to plunder all that was in it, apparently as if he had the Shereefian orders to do so.

And his followers carried out his orders and gathered in all that was in the village, sheep and cattle, camels, beasts of burden, wheat and barley, and money and utensils, and even the women's clothes, and killed the semsar's nephew, and insulted the wife of the murdered man.

And this occurred in one of the last days of Jumaad I (November).

And on the following days there came the Sultan's servants, Ben Ammar Zirari and Jellali-ben-Hameida, Khalifa of Melood-el-Trukani, to the village of Hadj Abdullah-ben-el-Korshi aforesaid, the second semsar, and did to him as the others had done to Abdulkader. And they killed a young boy.

And likewise on the same day the brethren of Benasser-el-Mzatti went to the village of Ben Isho, the aforesaid agent, and plundered all that was in it.

And I would add, for your Excellency's information, that Abdulkader, the aforesaid semsar, is not merely a semsar, but also one of the farmers of the Sultan—may God protect him—and he holds a Shereefian patent of recommendation.

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And, moreover, Kaïd-el-Habassi did not disclose his wrongful acts until he took the occasion of the journey of an Envoy, a Minister from a foreign Government esteemed by you, and one which is regardful of your welfare. And that Envoy was a guest of His Shereefian Majesty, and the Kaïd did that in order to show the public the influence of that Envoy and his Government, and what weight they had with your Government.

And therefore I wish you, O friend, to let me know what I am to say to my Government when they get the news of what the Kaïd of Habassi has done, and, moreover, about the letter which Hadj Mohammed Torres wrote to our Consul and the happening of all that before it even reached him.

And I came from my Government to yours, and to remain with His Shereefian Majesty.

And, likewise, I wish you to tell me what must be the feelings of this Envoy, your guest, and what must be my answer if inquiries are made of me regarding this affair.

And yet I have not consolation except from the amends which I know will result from your pure and proved friendship, your feelings being without doubt the same as mine on learning of these shameful outrages, and that compels me to make you thoroughly aware of what is necessary to remedy this matter, so that friendship may remain clear and steadfast between our two Governments, as it is now by your management and guided by your good policy.

And that remedy is that Kaïd-el-Habassi be ordered by a stringent, binding order, impossible to be disobeyed, to restitute everything plundered from the aforesaid Abdulkader, what is still existing to be returned intact, and what is missing to be paid for.

And that the Governor of Hanashfa of Oolad Mohammed be commanded to return what they plundered from Abdulkader-es-Sefahi, *i.e.*, 325 sheep, about which matter you are already informed.

Likewise the Kaïd-el-Habassi should be ordered to return all that has been plundered from Hadj Abdullah-el-Korshi, the aforementioned semsar, and that which was stolen from Allal-ben-Isho, the agent aforesaid, and to return to the latter agent the 2,000 dollars which he took from him wrongfully four years ago.

And after discharging all, that he should be dismissed forthwith, as a retribution; because he is not fit to remain governing on any pretext, as is evident from what has resulted from him, directly and indirectly.

And there does not appear to me any remedy for the affair except what I have told you.

And your Excellency will have the advantage in doing this at once, and in answering me immediately without loss of time.

God establish you always in esteem and peacefulness and ever-increasing happiness.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 3 in No. 25.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

Praise to the one God. There is no power or being but in God.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 26 *Jumâa II*, 1312 (*December* 25, 1894).

WE received your letter in which you alluded to the esteem and regard of your honoured and powerful Government for the Government of our lord, exalted of God—may God desire him—and of what you, in particular, feel regarding that, and your desire for intercourse of a friendly nature as indicated.

And you observed that you had been for more than a month the guest of His Shereefian Majesty, arranging the business intrusted to you, securely, and obtaining mutual satisfaction, until there came a letter to you from your Consul at Tangier, covering a letter from the Representative, Hadj Mohammed Torres, to him, informing him of the Government's intention—may God desire it—of sending a force to punish the rebels of the Gharb, particularly Beni Malek, amongst whom are semsars and agents of your merchants, and amongst their number the three mentioned in the margin.* And simultaneously with the arrival of that news at your Consul's, the Kaïd Boubker-al-Habasseh mounted, and with his brethren (and marched) against the village of one

* 1. Abdelkader-bil-Mahmud Es-Sefahi, semsar; 2. Abdullah-bil-Korshi, semsar; 3. Allal-ben-Isho, agent ("mokhalat").

these three, Es-Sefahi, and did with it as you stated, *i.e.*, burning and plundering, and they killed his nephew, and seized the nephew's wife; and (you related) the going of the servants (Kaïds), Ben Ammer Zirari, and Jelali-ben-Hameida, Khalifa of the Kaïd Melood-el-Trukani, to the village of the aforesaid Abdullah-ben-Korshi, and that they did to it as was done to the first village, and killed his young son; and also (you related) the going of the brothers of Benassar-al-Mzatti to the village of Ben Isho, and their plundering of its contents.

And you stated that it is the Minister or Consul of the nation of the semsar's employers who has jurisdiction over and punishes them, and that the agent Ben Isho had been plundered by the Kaïd of Habasseh four years ago, and he had added his present action because he had not been corrected for the former plundering.

But that, however, all this was made bearable by the reflection that we esteemed you, and regarded you, and were ready to remove any thing which annoys you; and you suggested to us that the remedy for this affair (*i.e.*, the conduct of the Kaïd of Habasseh) was that the Kaïd should restore what had been plundered, with the 2,000 dollars claimed by the aforesaid agent, for what was plundered from him four years ago; and that the Kaïd of Hanshafa be ordered to compel the Oolad M'hemmed under his jurisdiction to restore the sheep plundered from the aforesaid Abdelkader, and finally we brought your letter to the notice of our lord—protected of God. And now he is aware of all its paragraphs, and he answered—may God glorify him—with reference to what you said regarding the sincerity of the friendship of your powerful Government towards him—the exalted of God—that he—may God ever exalt him—is firmly persuaded of it, and that he needs not to particularize the proofs of it. And that with reference to what your Consul at Tangier wrote regarding these affairs, he rose up and sat down (meaning that he was highly indignant), and there appeared much anger on His Shereefian Majesty's part in that connection, and he gave warning that there should be no laxity in looking after this matter. And he decided therefore to issue his Shereefian order to the Revenue Administrator of El Ksar to go out with two Adools to ascertain the amount taken from the two aforesaid semsars. And the Kaïd Boubkir-al-Habasseh would appear, and your chosen representative, who will join with them in that superintendence, and they will all investigate into the facts of these circumstances narrated, and examine the documents in the hands of the aforesaid relative to their connections with your merchants, formerly named, with the object that if what was plundered from them corresponds with what was stated in the documents, the aforesaid Governor will see that it is restored to them.

And if what is plundered does not correspond with what is in the documents, what was plundered will be returned, and the Governor will compel all the three to make up what may be still due to the aforesaid merchants.

And Shereefian orders to that effect have been sent.

And these people (the commissioned) are advised about the coming of your Representative who will be appointed to co-operate with them.

So choose him, and send him, so that he may go and co-operate with the Amin of Revenue aforesaid about that.

And, referring to the affair in which the agent aforesaid claimed for the plundering from him four years ago, and to the affair at Hanashfa, since they were amongst the old cases, when the Kabyles are quieted they will be settled on the basis of justice and impartiality, God willing.

And about the Kaïd of Habasseh:

If what the Sultan has heard against him be proved, our lord—may God give him the victory—is purposed not to be sparing in punishing and curbing him and reprimanding him, as will become known later on, as a retribution to him for his ferocity, and disregard of taking care of the execution of the regulations and good relations intercurrent between his Shereefian Majesty and foreign Governments, particularly yours, the esteemed, the renowned, because he (Habasseh) is included amongst the great Governors—the intelligent—who are not ignorant of the importance (of the foregoing). And what you know of the stability of our mutual esteem, and our readiness to remove what annoys you. It is thus and more. And so is our desire not to be sparing regarding anything affecting you, and due to the friendship established between our two Governments. And that which has been renewed between you and me is deeply founded.

(Signed) HAMAD BEN MUSA BEN HAMAD.
(Whom God assist.)

Inclosure 4 in No. 25.

Mr. Satow to Messrs. Madden and Macleod.

Sirs, *Fez, December* 29, 1894.

IN connection with the raid recently made by Kaïd Bubeker-el-Habassi and confederate Kaïds upon the district of Beni Malek, and the plundering of the property of the British semsars, Hadj Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud and Abdul-ben-Hadj-el-Korshi and Mr. Forde's "mokhalata," Allal-ben-Isho, I have arranged with the Moorish Government that joint inquiry into the facts shall be held on the spot by the Revenue Amin of Alkazar, accompanied by two notaries, and by yourselves as representing Her Majesty's Legation, Kaïd Bubeker-el-Habassi being present.

I have to instruct you, therefore, to proceed to the Gharb as soon as you can complete your preparations, to meet the Amin and to warn the two semsars and the mokhalata aforesaid to hold themselves in readiness to give evidence as to what has occurred and to produce their witnesses. In inquiring into the amount and value of the property seized or destroyed you should be careful to distinguish what belonged to the semsars and their families from the property of their relations not entitled to protection under the certificate accorded by this Legation, and in that of the mokhalata to ascertain what belonged to him and what to his employer or partner, Mr. Forde. You should also investigate the facts connected with the deaths of Ben Mahmud's nephew and the son of El Korshi. It would be desirable also to obtain reliable information as to the alleged offences put forward as a justification for the attack.

I should be glad if you would take advantage of the opportunity to ascertain whether other Moors in the Gharb under foreign protection were raided about the same time; but this, of course, would not form part of the official inquiry on which you will be engaged.

Details of procedure, and the order in which these three cases are to be inquired into, I must leave to your discretion.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 5 in No. 25.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *December* 28, 1894 (29 *Jumaad II*, 1312).

YOUR answer reached me about what I had brought to your honoured notice, referring to the conduct of Kaïd-el-Habassi towards the semsars and the agent of certain of our merchants, and stating that you had brought our letter before the Sultan's notice—may God protect him—and that he—may God ever exalt him—rose up and sat down, and was very indignant on that account, and enjoined energy in settling these affairs, and it was then decided that a Royal order be issued to the Commissioner of Local Revenue at El Ksar to proceed with two notaries to ascertain what was taken through the conduct of Kaïd-el-Habassi, and that my representative who was to be chosen would be present with them regarding this business; and they would examine the documents in the possession of the two semsars and of the agent who are connected with our merchants, so that if what was taken from them corresponds with what is in the documents the aforesaid Governor would see that it was restored, and if what was taken from them did not correspond with what was contained in the documents, only what was taken would be returned, and the Kaïd would compel each of the aforesaid three to make up the balance due to our merchants; and that Royal orders had been issued to that effect, and that search was being made by persons appointed for that purpose, and to wait for and co-operate with my representative, who would be present with them and the aforesaid Commissioner.

And that the affair of the agent Ben Isho about what was taken from him on a previous occasion by the Kaïd-el-Habassi, and likewise the affair of Hanashfa, since they formed part of the old claims, their settlement would be effected on the basis of justice and impartiality when the tribes were tranquillized.

And that His Majesty—God assist him—was purposed not to be sparing in punishing Kaïd-el-Habassi if what His Majesty had heard against him was proved.

And finally, you honoured me very highly inasmuch as you proved thoroughly what

I felt about your manifest friendship and your displeasure and anger towards those who annoy us.

And you did me a great favour and satisfaction in thus showing your readiness to do your utmost in our business.

And I thoroughly understood all that you related, and there entered into me unlimited satisfaction. And I beg you, in amplification of your goodness, to be my attorney in endearing me to His Majesty—may God protect him—and to acquaint His esteemed Majesty that I speed the news to our Government of what he had honoured me with, and of our good understanding—may God desire him—and his action regarding this affair.

And I likewise thank you as is due to your Excellency for your attention, resulting in the attention aforesaid of the Sultan, and his readiness towards that through your influence.

And I inform you that the agent I have chosen to appear with the persons you have appointed is Mr. Madden and an English interpreter, and I know that he is intelligent, trustworthy, and suitable for the purpose for which I have chosen him.

And I request from your Excellency a letter for him to take to the aforesaid appointed persons relative to the foregoing.

Likewise I request your Excellency to choose four mounted soldiers to accompany him, and to hasten their departure.

I would not restrain his going to-morrow.

Yet that which your Excellency answered to the effect that Kaïd-el-Habassi would compel the two semsars to make up the amount in the documents to what was taken from them does not coincide with what is specified about semsars in the Treaty of Madrid.

Because it is the Minister or the Consul who requires justice from the semsars, as I have previously informed your Excellency.

And similarly, that which your Excellency also replied about the Hanashfa affair, that it should be deferred because it belonged to the old questions, it is still fresh, and the 325 head of sheep stolen are to be seen in the hands of those who took them.

But it will be enough for the present to issue a Royal order to Kaïd-el-Arbi-Hanshafi commanding him to restore what his people stole from our semsar.

Because such a letter would be a suitable thing for the Moorish Government, inasmuch as it would show their authority over their subjects, so that others would refrain from committing such offences. And the news of that would reach the ears of foreign Governments. And, moreover, there is this in it, that it would content the semsar, now again plundered, in the interval until the affair probably be clearly settled.

Yes. The affair of the 2,000 dollars which you suggested should be treated with a little patience; it is agreeable to me to consent to that, because you know, O friend, I am not sparing in doing my utmost to facilitate all your business and to further your desires.

Yes. I beg your Excellency to keep the matter in mind, and also the other matters, just as I keep in mind your affairs.

And may you remain in esteem and entire exaltation and comfort and happiness and entire tranquillity.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 26

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 14.)

(No. 1.)

My Lord, *Tangier, January* 4, 1895.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 2 of this date, reporting the execution at Dar-el-Baida of the Moor who had murdered the German subject, Franz Neumann, I have the honour to report that the execution was carried out on the 31st ultimo at 6 A.M., the Moor being shot in front of the principal mosque of the town, in the presence of a Moorish guard and Notaries Public, and of the German Vice-Consul and three other German subjects. As it was not generally known when the execution was to take place, only about twenty Moors, who happened to be passing, were present, and no excitement was evinced by the native population.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 27.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received January* 14.)

Sir, *Downing Street, January* 12, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquis of Ripon to acquaint you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that Eley Brothers (Limited) recently complained of the prohibition by the Governor of Gibraltar of the import of ammunition by one of their customers, and I am to inclose, for the consideration of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor, to whom their letter was referred for a report. Eley Brothers have been informed that Lord Ripon cannot interfere with the Governor's action.

It will be observed that the Governor says that there is little doubt that arms and ammunition are exported freely from Spain to Morocco, and I am to suggest that the attention of the Spanish Government should be called to the extensive trade in these articles existing at Algeciras and Linea, and that it should be intimated that (if they still wish the restrictions on exportation from Gibraltar to be maintained) it would seem desirable that some more efficient control than is at present exercised should be kept on the sale in the adjacent Spanish territory.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 27.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquis of Ripon.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, December* 29, 1894.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch of the 20th instant, transmitting for my report a copy of a letter from Messrs. Eley Brothers (Limited), complaining that a customer of theirs, Mr. A. E. Ferrary, had been refused permission to import cartridges into Gibraltar.

2. The facts of the case are fairly stated by Mr. Ferrary in his letter of the 1st instant, a copy of which is attached to Messrs. Eley's letter of the 10th instant. The number of Winchester cartridges imported by him had reached 25,000 in less than six months, and as I know of no local demand for such ammunition beyond the very small quantity sold for sporting purposes, it seemed inexpedient to allow him to continue to introduce such large quantities so long as the restrictions on the export of arms, &c., imposed by Proclamation of the 11th October, 1893, continue in force.

3. By my despatch of the 16th March last, I drew your Lordship's attention to the cessation of the hostilities which had led to this Proclamation, and asked whether the restrictions need be continued. In reply, your Lordship informed me that it was not expedient to remove them at present.

4. Your Lordship asks whether my information confirms Mr. Ferrary's statements as to the export of arms and ammunition from Spain to Morocco. It is difficult to obtain any authentic information on this point, as the export trade is illicit, but I think there is little doubt that it does exist, and to a considerable extent. What is known beyond doubt is that dealers in ammunition of this description in Algeciras and Linea and other Spanish seaport towns keep large stocks, greatly in excess of any possible local demand, and that they sell any required quantity to any purchaser without distinction of nationality, and without troubling themselves as to the destination of the ammunition after its leaving their hands.

I am informed that Winchester cartridges, of Spanish or American make, can be bought in Linea in any quantity at 15 dollars a thousand, the price of Eley's make being 20 dollars a thousand in Gibraltar.

Mr. Ferrary states, and I have no reason to doubt the statement, that he has very little demand for powder or shot, as the Linea dealers sell the same articles of Spanish make at about half the price at which he can afford to sell those of English make.

I am also informed that large numbers of revolvers of inferior make are sold in the shops in the neighbouring Spanish towns at 5 dollars each, the price in Gibraltar being 6 dollars.

4. In these circumstances I would again submit, for your Lordship's consideration,

whether there is any object to be gained in keeping in force the Proclamation of October 1893, now that there does not appear to be any apprehension of further hostilities between Spain and Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

No. 28.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 9.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 14, 1895.

I COMMUNICATED to the Committee of Lloyd's your despatches Nos. 136 and 139 of the 6th and 12th ultimo respectively, in regard to the plundering of the steamer "Benalder."

After carefully considering the contents of Vice-Consul Forde's despatch of the 27th November, the Committee have come to the conclusion that a claim of 6,000 dollars, being 1,250 dollars on account of the underwriters upon the hull, and 4,750 dollars for the underwriters upon the cargo, may properly be demanded from the Moorish Government as a reasonable and fair compensation for the goods pillaged by the Moors from that vessel.

I concur in the view taken by the Committee, and I have to instruct you to present a claim to the Shereefian Government for 6,000 dollars accordingly.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 29.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 16, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant in regard to the affairs of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby.

His Lordship observes that the Company have, in their own interest, and with a view to prevent the discrediting of their agents on the coast, discharged certain liabilities incurred by Messrs. Kirby towards the natives, and that the assistance of Her Majesty's Government is now invoked with a view to recover the sum of 156*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* paid by the Company on this account.

The only remedy of the Company appears to his Lordship to lie against Messrs. Kirby, and he regrets that he cannot take any action on behalf of Her Majesty's Government to compel repayment or to support the claim.

With regard to the 250 dollars forwarded to the Company's manager at Cape Juby by the British Vice-Consul at Las Palmas, with a view to the ransom of the Spanish subject who was captured by natives on the occasion of Messrs. Kirby's last visit to the coast, I am to state that the information as yet received from Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe on the subject is somewhat wanting in detail, and although the fact of the payment has been reported, the source from which the money has been obtained is not stated.

Fuller particulars will no doubt be forthcoming, but, in the meanwhile, the Consul has been informed that Her Majesty's Government must distinctly decline to admit any liability in the matter.

You also ask the advice of the Secretary of State in regard to the disposal of the Syrian, Spiridion Ayoub, captured by natives in 1892, who is now reported to have returned to the coast, and to have taken up his quarters at the Company's Station at Cape Juby.

This man is, it appears, a Turkish subject, and Lord Kimberley does not feel called upon to express any opinion as to his disposal. It would seem reasonable that he should take such steps himself as he may think proper to escape from difficulties which he has incurred on his own responsibility.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 30.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 13. Very Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to your Excellency's telegram of the 9th instant, I have to state to you that it has been for some time known to Her Majesty's Government that fortified posts have been established at Hassi-Chebaba, Hassi-el-Homeur, and Hassi-bon-Demain, and that these are solidly constructed and garrisoned by French troops. It is further believed that posts have been projected, and may possibly now be constructed and occupied, at Aflissis and Ain-Souf, thus bringing the French within some three or four marches of the Touat Oases.

The formation of the above-mentioned fortified posts, though doubtless only a part of the French "extension" programme, may possibly be the basis of the report received from Rome by your Italian colleague.

In view, however, of the dispatch of a considerable force of French troops from Algiers to Madagascar, the Director of Military Intelligence thinks it improbable that active operations towards the south of Algeria will be entered on by the French for the present.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 31.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 12.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 17, 1895.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 147 of the 31st ultimo, inclosing further correspondence with the Shereefian Government in regard to the recent outrages upon Moors under British protection in the district of Beni Malek.

Your action in this matter is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 32.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 14.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 18, 1895.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a letter from the Colonial Office,* inclosing a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, relative to the restrictions at present placed in that Colony on the import and export of arms and ammunition, and commenting upon the extensive illicit export of those articles which his Excellency believes to take place from Spain to Morocco.

It appears from Sir Robert Biddulph's report that it is beyond doubt that ammunition dealers in Algeciras, Linea, and other Spanish seaports keep large stocks, greatly in excess of any possible local demand, and that they sell their goods to purchasers without distinction of nationality, and without inquiry as to the destination of the ammunition after its leaving their hands.

It also appears that large numbers of revolvers of inferior make are sold in the Spanish towns in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar at a lower price than they can be purchased in that Colony.

I should wish your Excellency to bring these facts to the knowledge of the Spanish Government, and to suggest that it would seem desirable that some more efficient control than is at present exercised should be kept on the sale of arms and ammunition in the quarter indicated.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 27.

No. 33.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 18, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, inclosing copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, from which it appears that an extensive trade in arms and ammunition is carried on between the Spanish seaports in that neighbourhood and the coast of Morocco.

His Lordship has addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid a despatch, of which a copy is inclosed for the information of the Marquis of Ripon,* instructing his Excellency to bring the facts to the knowledge of the Spanish Government, and to suggest that it would seem desirable to exercise some more efficient control over this illicit traffic.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 34.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 13)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 19, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 146 of the 27th ultimo on the subject of the smuggling of cartridges into the port of Mogador with which Mr. J. L. Ratto is charged.

I approve of your having instructed Mr. Consul Maclean to proceed to that port for the purpose of trying the case against Mr. Ratto, and I authorize Mr. Maclean to charge in his account with this Office the expenses incurred by him on this service.

I notice in the third paragraph of your instructions to Mr. Maclean a clerical error which it would be well to correct. It consists in the allusion to the Article of the Morocco Order in Council, in which the penalty for a grave offence under the Order is prescribed as section 15, whereas the Article referred to is No. 16. It is desirable to use the term Article in regard to Orders in Council instead of the word section, which is more properly applicable to Acts of Parliament.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 35.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir Clare Ford.

(No. 21. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 22, 1895.

THE Italian Chargé d'Affaires called at this Office to-day, and stated confidentially that his Government were informed that the United States' Consul-General at Tangier, and the Portuguese Minister there, in his capacity of Brazilian Chargé d'Affaires, are in the habit of exceeding their powers in granting the protection of their respective countries to Moorish subjects, and that they are even accused of making a trade of so doing.

The Italian Legations at Lisbon and Rio de Janeiro and the Italian Embassy at Washington have consequently received instructions to discuss the subject with the Portuguese, Brazilian, and United States' Governments respectively.

M. Silvestrelli said that he was further desired to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to a still more dangerous abuse of such powers in the case of the French authorities, who are, it is stated, granting protection to the Chiefs of important Moorish tribes.

This was a course which must be detrimental to the territorial integrity and

* No. 32.

independence of Morocco, and to the maintenance of the *status quo*, in regard to which an understanding existed between Italy and the other friendly Powers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 36.

*The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.**

(No. 35. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Foreign Office, January* 22, 1895.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's confidential information, copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome,† recording a communication made by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires on the subject of the abuse of the system of foreign protection by the Representatives of some of the Powers. I have requested Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier to furnish me with his observations on the statements made by M. Silvestrelli.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 37.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 15. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 22, 1895.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your confidential information, copy of a despatch which I have addressed to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome,† recording a communication made by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires on the subject of the abuse of foreign protection in Morocco by the Representatives of some of the Powers.

I should be glad to receive your observations upon the statements made by M. Silvestrelli.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 38.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 26.)

(No. 4.)

My Lord, *Fez, January* 7, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that a Moorish Mission to the Court of Madrid left here on the 5th instant.

It is composed of Hadj Abdulkerim Brisha, as Ambassador, and Sid Abdulkerim-ben-Sliman, as Secretary. The latter is one of the Private Secretaries of the Grand Vizier.

As is well known, the object of this Mission, already announced some weeks ago, is to obtain from the Spanish Government their consent to postponing the execution of those Articles of the Convention of Marakesh which relate to the punishment of the Moors concerned as ringleaders in the attack on the forts at Melilla in October 1893, and to the demarcation of the neutral zone.

It is not impossible that advantage may be taken of this opportunity to urge on the Spanish Government the objections put forward recently to the appointment of foreign Consuls at Fez. As your Lordship is aware, the intention to create Spanish Consular posts wherever they may have been already established by other Powers was notified to the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs by Marshal Martinez Campos in his note dated the 3rd March, 1894.

* Also to Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 16), Sir E. Malet (No. 26), Sir E. Monson (No. 16), Sir J. Pauncefote (No. 13), Sir H. MacDonell (No. 5), and Mr. Greville (No. 8).

† No. 35.

The Spanish Government have not, I believe, hitherto returned any reply to the Sultan's Circular note to the Powers of the 15th August last, asking that such appointments should not be made.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 39.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 26.)

(No. 3. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, January* 14, 1895.

M. CANTAGALLI, the Italian Minister, has informed me that M. Gentile has reported that some excitement has been created at the Court by the receipt of news from Tuat to the effect that a body of French soldiers had arrived within two or three days' march of that oasis, and that the Sultan had dispatched a courier to Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres instructing him to advise as to the best course to pursue under the circumstances, His Majesty being doubtful whether to appeal at once to the friendly Powers or to ask the French Government for explanations in the first instance, and to communicate with the friendly Powers only in the event of the French reply being unsatisfactory.

M. Cantagalli stated that M. Gentile had given him no information as to the strength of the French force marching on Tuat, but that he had mentioned that there were rumours that they were erecting block-houses in that neighbourhood.

As M. Cantagalli has reported the foregoing to his Government, I think it right to lose no time in communicating to your Lordship the information he has given me, although, in the absence of any report on the subject from Mr. Satow, I am inclined to think that M. Gentile must have been misled by exaggerated rumours. Moreover, I took an opportunity this morning to inquire of Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres whether he had any recent news of Tuat, and his Excellency assured me that he had heard nothing on the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 40.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 26.)

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 26, 1895.

THE "Imparcial" and the "Liberal," both Government newspapers, published an alarmist telegram respecting differences of a serious nature between the Moorish authorities at Fez and the Italian and English Ministers. It is stated that Her Majesty's Minister has been told to leave Fez, and has refused to do so.

The telegram is dated from Tangier.

The special Mission is to arrive on Monday in Madrid. I should be glad of news from Morocco.

No. 41.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. D. Wolff.

(No. 1.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 26, 1895.

WE have no very recent news from Fez, but according to the last despatches received from Mr. Satow, under date of the 7th instant, he was on good terms with the Shereefian Government, and had arranged that some unjustifiable raids made upon three British-protected persons should be investigated.

I think, therefore, that the reports mentioned in your telegram No. 2 of the 26th instant are improbable.

No. 42.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 27.)

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 26, 1895.

A SPANISH vessel of war left to-day for Cadiz with Moorish Envoy and suite. The Mission will be accompanied to Madrid by the Interpreter and Military Doctor of the Spanish Legation. The Spanish Minister will not accompany the Mission as was originally intended; he has just returned from Spain, and will remain at Tangier.

I have repeated the foregoing to Madrid.

No. 43.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 27.)

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, January* 26, 1895.

I LEARN from Mr. Satow that the Consular Agent of the United States at Laraiche, who is at Fez at present, having been unable to settle the claims he came to press, or to obtain an audience of the Sultan, had threatened to hoist the American flag. This becoming known at Fez, was transformed into a rumour that the threat had been uttered by Mr. Satow, and the addition was made that the Muezzin of the principal Mosque had been offered a considerable bribe by him to hoist on the Minaret the British flag, and that, in order to prevent this, guards had been placed at the Mosque by the Governor.

French and Spanish newspapers will probably have this absurd report telegraphed to them, as it has reached Tangier and been published by the local press.

No. 44.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. D. Wolff.

(No. 2.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, January* 28, 1895.

THE United States' Consular Agent at Laraiche, who has gone to Fez for the settlement of a claim, made use of threatening language. This was by public rumour falsely attributed to Mr. Satow, and gave rise to the reports of differences between him and the Moorish Government.

No. 45.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received January* 29.)

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 29, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 2, the "Imparcial" of to-day contains similar statements about the Italian, and particularly the British, Minister, stating that the latter has been requested either to occupy the Government building or to leave Fez. I expect to see Señor Groizard if his Excellency is not too much engaged with the Moorish Embassy, which is now in Madrid.

No. 46.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 16.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 29, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 5 of the 16th instant relative to the robbery of Mr. J. H. Brown's property by a Moor at Tangier, and the steps which you had taken for the punishment of the culprit and for the recovery of the effects stolen.

I approve your proceedings as therein reported, and I consider that, in view of

the prompt, though ineffectual, efforts of the local authorities to trace the guilty party and recover the property, it is not necessary that you should take any further action in the matter.

You would not, under the circumstances, be justified in sending Mr. Brown back to this country at the public expense.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 47.

Foreign Office to Mr. Brown.

Sir, *Foreign Office, January* 29, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 2nd instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that his Lordship has now received a report from Her Majesty's Consul at Tangier in regard to the robbery of your property from your shop in that town.

Every effort has been made by Mr. White to assist you, and he states that the Moorish authorities have done all in their power, though without success, to arrest the thief and to recover the stolen property.

His Lordship regrets that these efforts have proved ineffectual, but Her Majesty's Government would not, under the circumstances, be justified in making any claim on the Moorish Government in the matter, nor can they sanction your being furnished with a passage to England at the public expense.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 48.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 31.)

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 31, 1895.

THE Moorish Ambassador, on leaving his hotel to proceed to his audience of the Queen-Regent this afternoon, was struck twice on the face by a man who is said to be a General in the Spanish army. The man also made use of insulting language. The sensation is very great, and crowds are assembled in the neighbourhood of the Palace.

No. 49.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received January 31.)

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, January* 31, 1895.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding telegram, the name of the assailant is Fuentes, a retired General. The Ambassador, notwithstanding his indignation, proceeded to the Palace, where the Queen-Regent and others did all in their power by way of reparation.

The General, who is said to be insane, is under arrest.

Most of my colleagues and myself have left cards at the Ambassador's hotel.

No. 50.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 2.)

(No. 32.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 26, 1895.

I THIS morning telegraphed to your Lordship that telegrams had appeared in the Government organs respecting grave differences alleged to have arisen at Fez between the Moorish Government and the Missions of Great Britain and Italy.

It is stated that Her Majesty's Minister has been requested to leave the capital on the ground that the Mission having been there too long a time has raised the suspicions of the people; that an attempt was made and abandoned by him to hoist his flag at the Consulate, and that he has refused any longer to receive the Muna.

It is somewhat remarkable that this news is published outside the "Imparcial" and the "Liberal," the organs of the two sections of the supporters of the Government, only in the "Correspondencia de España," which, as a neutral organ, receives communications from the Government. The Opposition papers contain nothing on the subject.

Yesterday I saw Señor Groizard who told me that he had no news from Morocco, except of the departure of the Special Mission. I asked his Excellency whether he knew the objects they had in view. He replied that according to his information the Mission would be instructed to ask for better terms as to the indemnity, and for delay in making out the neutral zone at Melilla, which, if undertaken at present, might create disorder among the population.

He did not know whether they were charged to discuss any other question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 51.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 2.)

(No. 38.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 30, 1895.

THE "Pais" of to-day publishes an article on the relations between Spain and the Moors, making statements which, if true, are alarming.

I have the honour to inclose the article in question, together with a translation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 51.

Extract from "El Pais" of January 30, 1895.

(Translation.)

THE MOORS AT MELILLA AND THE MOORS AT MADRID.—In contrast to the attentions paid by the Government to the Moors now visiting us, the Moors of the Riff continue to renew their attacks and to commit outrages in our territory.

The Spanish flag which is being dipped to the Moors in the Peninsula, at Melilla is being scorned and trampled upon.

Whilst the Moors here are petitioning for postponements and delays, those at Melilla are scoffing and insulting.

The lamentable part of it all is that after a useless expenditure the Moors of the Embassy will obtain what they want, whilst the Moors of the Riff will continue to attack us; to-day they destroy a hut; to-morrow, as yesterday, they will be killing our soldiers.

It is no use making severe comments or demanding energy; with this imbecile and pusillanimous Government nothing can be done.

This is the news:—

"For the third time the hut which covers the well recently constructed between the forts of Sidi Gharioch and Alphonso XIII has been destroyed. The Riffians have thrown the rubbish into the well and have carried off the cords, buckets, and other belongings.

"This act is attributed to the Moors, as it was they who committed the former outrages, and who stole the ironwork. The fact of a dagger having been found in the hut gives greater probability to the suspicion that our restless neighbours were the authors of the destruction.

"It may be pointed out that the hut is situated in the covered way uniting the two forts, from one of which it is not more than 500 metres distant. The Moors, who twice carried off the ironwork, which is greatly prized by them, have hitherto not been punished.

"The steps taken by the Government to insure the severe punishment of the authors of such acts are limited to a formal reclamation addressed to Prince Muliz Araaf, who will either not reply, or if he does, will merely say that the delinquents have not been caught."

Ammunition for the Riffians.

The "Correo Español," of Oran, publishes the intelligence that the French authorities at Nemours have seized 100,000 cartridges, undoubtedly destined for the Riffians.

The spirited defender of Spanish interests in that region of Africa comments as follows:—

"The undying hatred for Spain of the Kabyles of Melilla, and the audacity of the smugglers, necessitate the most constant and scrupulous vigilance on the Riffian coasts; but the Madrid Government, unwatchful and apathetic, instead of dispatching a gun-boat to those waters, and expelling from Melilla all those persons who are not of our nationality or religion, appears to have forgotten the late hard lessons received in Africa, and matters are now proceeding as they did before the 2nd October, 1893.

We await, therefore, another conflict in Melilla, though far more serious than the preceding one, for anarchy is now reigning in Morocco.

No. 52.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 2.)

(No. 39.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 30, 1895.

The Special Embassy or Mission from Morocco arrived here on Monday, and is to stay at Madrid a few days.

At Cadiz it was very badly received, having been hissed and hooted chiefly by boys. Here, though no such demonstrations have been made, the reception has been purely official, and without any great show of cordiality.

The press, generally, has been very chary of welcome, and the inclosed extract from the "Imparcial,"* which I look upon as the best representative of public opinion, is a good example of the general feeling.

The disorder, said to be prevalent in Morocco, may perhaps produce some serious misunderstanding with Spain, though perhaps not immediately. I cannot help thinking, however, that Morocco may ere long become a prominent factor in European complications.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 53.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 2.)

(No. 8. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 2, 1895.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding telegram, I hear that sentence of death will probably be passed on the General by a strained construction of the Military Code, and that he will either be pardoned, on the request of the Moorish Ambassador, or declared insane, and shut up in an asylum.

In the opinion of the French Ambassador, a mild sentence might be dangerous to Europeans in Morocco. In that country an insult to the French flag had been punished by death.

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* Not printed.

No. 54.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 4.)

(No. 23.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 22, 1895.

I TOOK occasion to speak to Señor Groizard of the information contained in your Lordship's despatch No. 14 of the 18th instant respecting the sale of arms and ammunition at Algeciras, Linea, and other Spanish ports. At his Excellency's request, I also left with him a short Memorandum on the subject. I said that Her Majesty's Government had taken steps to provide against the export of munition from Gibraltar to Morocco, but these precautions would be useless if such wares were sold at cheaper rates, and without inquiry, in Spanish ports.

Señor Groizard promised at once to consider the subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 55.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 4.)

(No. 29. Most Confidential.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 22, 1895.

THE Marquis Maffei has read to me a despatch from his Government, stating that the Spanish Representative at Tangier had spoken to his colleagues respecting the profusion with which Brazil and the United States of American confer protections in Morocco. According to Baron Blanc, the protections accorded in this wholesale manner present an actual danger for the independence of the Sultan.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 56.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 4.)

(No. 40. Most Confidential.) (Decypher.)
My Lord, *Madrid, January* 31, 1895.

THE Italian Ambassador has received instructions from the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs to support the Moorish Embassy in any representations they may make respecting protections or the "Hinterland" of Morocco.

Hitherto nothing has transpired in connection with the communication of the Embassy to the Spanish Government.

The Moorish Ambassador is to be received to-day with the usual ceremonial by the Queen-Regent.

The Italian Ambassador has also shown detailed accounts received from Rome of the proceedings at Fez of the United States' Vice-Consul at Laraiche, as well as of the profuse distribution of protections by the Representatives in Morocco of those States and of Brazil. These I will forward by the first opportunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 57.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 4.)

(No. 43.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 1, 1895.

YESTERDAY, as I telegraphed to your Lordship, a very grave incident took place, viz., an assault on the person of the special Ambassador from Morocco. As El Brisha was leaving the entrance of the Hôtel de Russie, where he is lodging, and after the rest of his party had entered the Court carriages, a man, apparently a

gentleman who had been breakfasting in the restaurant of the hotel, having first saluted the Ambassador in Arabic, struck him a severe blow in the face, employing words variously reported. The different versions agree that they were to this effect: "Take this as a record of Margallo." Some assert that the blow drew blood from the nose. Others declare that it fell not on the nose, but on the shoulder. A cavalry officer present was about to attack the aggressor, but was prevented by Señor Zarco del Valle, the Introducer of Ambassadors, and by the Spanish interpreter. He was at once arrested by the Civil Guard, and the Ambassador, entering the State coach destined for him, drove to the Palace.

On his arrival there his Excellency at first declined to enter the throne-room, and seemed determined not to present his credentials, but he was met by Señors Sagasta and Groizard, who made the most earnest protestations of friendship and regret, promising prompt and exemplary justice. To this the Ambassador replied: "In my country by this time the aggressor would have been beheaded."

On the Ministers saying that the offender was a madman, he answered: "In Morocco madmen are shut up." At last, however, it is said, on hearing the voice of the Queen-Regent, and at the earnest instance of Marshal Martinez Campos, the Ambassador entered the throne-room, but when there refused to read his speech, which was in consequence read by the Secretary. I am sending the text of the Address and of the answer of the Queen-Regent in another despatch. After the addresses, the Queen-Regent is reported to have said to the Ambassador: "I lament with all my soul, Señor Embajador, the aggression of which you have been the object. I have felt the blow in my heart."

One of the suite of the Embassy is reported to have remarked that it "was not wonderful in a nation of 17,000,000 inhabitants there should be one madman."

On the return of the Embassy to the hotel, hisses were heard in the crowd. This, however, is denied by the Government, and, if there was any hissing, I believe it was partial and isolated.

The Ambassador has received a high Military Order, the Grand Cross of Military Merit. On the motion of Señor Canovas a vote of excuse was passed in the Chamber of Deputies to be sent to the Sultan of Morocco, and the incident has been condemned by the whole press. Everything has been done in the form of immediate reparation.

The Ambassadors by agreement left their cards on the Moorish Ambassador, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not have been expected.

The aggressor's name is Fuentes, a General of infantry on the reserved list. He is the brother of another General of the same name, an officer of considerable distinction, since deceased.

General Fuentes shows a good military record, but he is a man of a nervous nature, and reserved, gloomy, and even morose disposition, with antiquated ideas, which earned for him in his regiment the nickname of the new Don Quixote. From various trifling indications he is supposed to be insane.

I have the honour to inclose a copy and translation of the official version of the occurrence as telegraphed by the Government to the provincial Governors.

The Ambassador, whose rank was uncertain, has brought credentials in that capacity. His official designation is Hadch-Abd-el-Kerim Brisha.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 57.

Newspaper Extract.

(Translation.)

THE Minister of the Interior has directed the following telegram to the provincial Governors:—

"As the Moorish Ambassador was leaving the Hôtel de Russie, where he is staying, to go to the Palace, a respectably dressed individual among the persons, attracted by curiosity, who were waiting at the foot of the staircase, approached the Ambassador and gave him a blow on the shoulder with his hand, saying: 'I am Margallo.' He was at once arrested and removed to the military prison, as it transpired that he was a General of the Fuentes brigade. The Ambassador was unhurt, and proceeded to the Palace, where he was received with the solemnity befitting such functions.

"As soon as the Ambassador arrived at the Palace the Prime Minister and the

Minister for Foreign Affairs, who had just been informed of the incident, hastened to signify the indignation which so disgraceful an act had aroused in the Government.

"Immediately on the termination of the reception the Government sent the necessary satisfactory assurances to the Emperor of Morocco, and the Congress unanimously concurred with the Government in expressing the profound regret at this violation of rights and the chivalry of the Spanish nation.

"The military authorities at once instituted the necessary proceedings.

"The assailant is stated to be insane; which is the only explanation comprehensible for such an outrage, which the proper Tribunals will investigate and apply the law with all dispatch.

"It is absolutely false that the Embassy was hissed, either when proceeding to or returning from the Palace.

"I am desired by the Minister of War to request you to inform the military authorities in your province of this telegram."

No. 58.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 6.)

(No. 46. Confidential.) (Decypher.)

My Lord, *Madrid, February 2, 1895.*

THE newspapers continue publishing paragraphs and telegrams asserting that the prolonged sojourn at Fez of the British and Italian Ministers is creating suspicion.

Minister for Foreign Affairs asked me the other day casually whether their stay was not unusually long. I did not answer, and, in fact, the remark did not strike me before seeing the persistent repetition of the statements above mentioned, one of which is dated London, 31st January.

Though perhaps not of great importance, I think it right to report the circumstance.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 59.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 6.)

(No. 9. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February 6, 1895.*

THE abuses of the system of Protections, and the question of the Consulates at Fez will, I understand, form the subject of the negotiations of the Moorish Embassy.

No. 60.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 7.)

(No. 51.) (Decypher.)

My Lord, *Madrid, February 4, 1895.*

I UNDERSTAND that the Moorish Ambassador declines to begin his negotiations before learning from his Government the impression created by the assault made on him. It is believed by the Spanish Government that this incident will be put forward by his Excellency as a plea for better terms.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 61.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 4.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February 7, 1895.*

CAPE JUBY. Unless Mr. Satow has already reported, the following message should be forwarded to him at Fez:—

"North-West Africa Company are pressing for information as to the views of the Moorish Government upon the proposal contained in my telegram No. 2 of the 9th ultimo. They state that time is of great importance to them. They are in negotiation for the transfer of their interests to a Syndicate who would form a new Company, and they have also received an offer of 40,000*l.* from private parties. But until they receive the Moorish answer, they will not proceed with either of these schemes."

No. 62.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 11.)

(No. 5 A.)
Fez, January 24, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 143 of the 15th December transmitting to me a copy of a letter from Mr. Robert Ehrenbach, complaining of the robbery of his luggage near the town of Tetuan on the 15th November last, and instructing me to take such action as I might think proper in the matter, I have the honour to inclose copy of a note which I addressed to the Vizier on the 7th instant, asking that every effort shall be made to capture the robbers.

Instructions have accordingly been now dispatched to the Governors of Tetuan and Tangier to make diligent search for the thieves and to recover the stolen property.

I have the honour further to inclose a Memorandum on the case drawn up by Mr. H. E. White, from which it will be seen that on approaching Tetuan Mr. Ehrenbach pushed on ahead with his party, including his guide and a soldier furnished for his protection by the Governor of Tangier, leaving the muleteer alone in charge of property valued by him at 997*l.*

It appears to have been an act of great imprudence on Mr. Ehrenbach's part to abandon articles of that value at a late hour of the evening, when the sun had already set, to the care of a single muleteer. If it had been his wife's jewels that were concerned instead of postage-stamps, it is probable that he would have used greater care. Under the circumstances, I have not thought myself justified, in the absence of specific instructions from your Lordship, in demanding from the Moorish Government that the Governor of Tetuan should be made responsible for Mr. Ehrenbach's property.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 62.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.) *Fez, January 7, 1895 (10 Rajeb, 1312).*

IT has been reported to me that on the 15th November last a British subject named Ehrenbach, with his wife, a guide, a muleteer, in charge of luggage, and a Government soldier, were going to Tetuan, and close to Tetuan the muleteer, who was behind, was attacked by three armed men, who robbed him of the mule and all that was on it, clothing, and besides a collection of valuable and rare postage-stamps, and the value was 997*l.*, besides the value of the mule, and the British subject complained to the Basha of Tetuan, who, after making inquiries, came to the conclusion that the robbers belong to the village of Dishrein, near the Bridge of Tetuan, or to one of the neighbouring villages. These people, who properly belong to the Bashalik of Tetuan, have lately joined themselves to the tribe of Ben Adr, who are under the Governor of Tangier, and neither Governor can exercise jurisdiction over them.

I request you therefore, O friend, to lay this matter before His Shereefian Majesty

the Sultan, whom may God exalt, in order that the Governor of Tetuan may be ordered to exercise jurisdiction, or that these villages be transferred to the Governor of Tangier. Then it would be possible to find the offenders, for the muleteer could recognize them, and they could be punished. I am sure that you and the Sultan himself would be very much hurt to hear of this thing, but it is my duty to let you know about it, and that you may make the Governor, whoever he is, to find out all about it, till he catches the robbers, and have them punished as a lesson to others.

May you always remain in peace and ever-increasing prosperity.

Finished January 7, 1895.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 2 in No. 62.

Memorandum regarding Robbery from Mr. Ehrenbach.

LATE on the evening of the 17th November, Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach came to see me at my house, bringing a despatch from Mr. Nahon reporting the robbery, and the steps he had taken, and inclosing Mr. Ehrenbach's statement as to the value of property lost; copy of this statement is appended hereto.

The facts of the case, as gathered from Mr. Nahon's despatch and from the examination of Ehrenbach and the muleteer, are as follows:—

On the 15th November Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach, accompanied by the guide Judah Abecasis, a soldier provided by the Governor of Tangier at the request of this Consulate, and a muleteer, left Tangier early in the morning. On nearing Tetuan, as it was raining and getting late Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach pushed on with the guide, leaving the muleteer and their luggage to follow, and the soldier, instead of remaining with the luggage, accompanied them; they, however, and the guide, were as much to blame for this as the soldier. They arrived at the town gate at 5·15 P.M., the muleteer being then about a mile or so behind them; and Mr. Ehrenbach states that he then ordered the soldier to return to the muleteer. They requested the gate-keeper to leave the gate open for the muleteer, and on his refusal the soldier went to the Governor, who said the gates should be opened for him. About an hour later the muleteer arrived at the hotel bearing marks of ill-treatment, and reported that, on arriving within about half-a-mile of the town gate he was suddenly attacked by three men, who dealt him a blow on the head with a stick and pulled him off the mule, made off with the mule and all the luggage it carried. The muleteer went on to the town gate, but was kept waiting half-an-hour before they opened for him.

On complaint being made to Mr. Nahon, he immediately saw the Basha, who sent out some men to search for the robbers, but they returned on the following morning without having found any trace of them; and the Basha then sent out more men to search, but with no better result.

Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenbach in the meantime returned to Tangier to report the matter to me.

The following morning I obtained a letter from Cid Mohammed Torres to the Governor of Tetuan, instructing him to use every endeavour to recover the property and discover the robbers; and Mr. Ehrenbach having left with me a cheque for 20*l.* to be offered as a reward for the recovery of the property, I sent an express courrier to Mr. Nahon with a despatch, instructing him to see that the Governor took every possible step in the matter, and to have the offer of the reward cried in the public market, as the postage-stamps, though of high value to experts, would be of no value to the native, who would, perhaps, be tempted by the reward to denounce the robbers, for the people of the robbers' village must all know who they were.

On the 30th Mr. Nahon replied that he had again seen the Governor of Tetuan, who had stated that he was doing everything that he could in the matter, that he had sent men to all the various villages to make inquiries, and had also given orders to the same effect to all the Sheikhs, but had failed to discover any clue. The Governor, however, refused to allow the offer of a reward to be cried, as he considered it would do more harm than good; for he said no one would dare openly to denounce the robbers and claim the reward, and there was more chance of success by making secret inquiries.

I have subsequently on several occasions seen Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres, and addressed him a letter on the subject on the 5th instant. His Excellency assures me that active steps are being taken, both by the Governor of Tangier and by the Governor

of Tetuan. He appears to be convinced that the robbers belong to a village called Dishrein, near the bridge of Tetuan, or to one of the neighbouring villages. It appears that these villages are really under the jurisdiction of the Governor of Tetuan, but have lately joined themselves to the tribe of Beni Dir, who are under the Governor of Tangier, and the Governor of Tetuan has no power over them; whilst, on the other hand, the Governor of Tangier states that he cannot exercise jurisdiction over them, as he has received no authority from the Sultan to do so.

The muleteer states that he would be able to recognize the robbers, and Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres wishes to have these villagers brought into Tangier in order that the muleteer may see them, but owing to their having joined the Beni Dir, he has been unable to bring them. His Excellency suggests, therefore, that Her Majesty's Minister should obtain strict orders on the subject—either instructing the Governor of Tetuan to enforce his authority, or transferring the villages in question to the Governor of Tangier.

With regard to the value of the property robbed, the principal item is 850*l.* worth of postage-stamps. Mr. Ehrenbach, who is on the Council of the Philatelic Society of London and a well-known collector, accounts for his having such valuable stamps with him, by the fact that he was travelling on the Continent purchasing and exchanging stamps, and had purchased in Portugal and Spain stamps to the value of about 210*l.*; that on coming to Tangier from Spain, he had sent on most of his luggage by rail in Spain, but had kept the stamps with him for greater safety. From Tetuan he was going to Ceuta, and thence direct to Algeciras without returning to Tangier, and therefore had not left the stamps here. He had a great number of stamps with him, and was unable to give any list of them, but he mentioned to me from memory some of them, which he priced at 250*l.*, and he stated that he was prepared to make an affidavit as to the total value. Since then, however, I have received a letter from him, informing me that one packet of stamps, valued at 50*l.*, he subsequently found in his other luggage, thus reducing the value of stamps robbed to 800*l.*

(Signed) HERBERT WHITE.

Tangier, December 25, 1894.

No. 63.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 12.)

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, February* 4, 1895.

REFERRING to your Lordship's despatches Nos. 81 and 147 of 15th August and 25th December respectively, and to the note I addressed the Vizier on the 15th ultimo, I have the honour to report that the letter I have received in reply contains an expression of regret for the insult to the flag, and a promise that the indemnity demanded will be immediately paid, and that efforts will be made to discover the offenders and punish them.

No. 64.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 13.)

(No. 55.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 10, 1895

I HAVE the honour to inclose an extract, with translation, of a telegram in the "Imparcial" of to-day, commenting on the alleged differences between the Moorish Government and Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 64.

Extract from the "Imparcial" of February 10, 1895.

Morocco.

(By telegraph from our Correspondent.)

(Translation.) *Tangier, February* 9, 1895, 5·30 P.M.

OWING to the severe weather, which has made the roads impassable, there is but little news from the interior.

Europeans lately arrived from Fez affirm that the Sultan's Government consider the claims of the British subjects of the Garb to be most exaggerated, and that, as is well known, the British Minister is supporting them.

This aggravates the ill-feeling between the Shereefian Government and the British Representative, to which I have frequently referred in previous telegrams.

The relations between England and Morocco continue to be very strained, notwithstanding the assurances to the contrary of the English agencies.

This is a matter of exceptional interest for Spain, who should keep a watch on the conduct of Mr. Satow, and exact the precise fulfilment of his present mission, the limits of which I have repeatedly pointed out.

It is considered here that the overtures of amendment to the Moorish Embassy are excessive, as the Moors had not attached the importance to the matter which they do now. They say that the alarm produced in Spain by the assault committed by a lunatic must indeed be great when so much is being done to wipe out the memory.

It is thought here that it would be wiser to pause in the path of exaggerations.

The article published yesterday by the "Imparcial," and the remarks of the other papers to the same effect, have produced an excellent impression.

No. 65.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 13.)

(No. 56. Secret and Confidential.) (Decypher.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 10, 1895.

YESTERDAY I had an interview with the Minister for Foreign Affairs. His Excellency said that the negotiation with the Embassy from Morocco had hitherto not gone beyond the possible modification of the Treaty. The final reply would not be given here, but by the Spanish Minister, who was going to Fez very shortly, to deliver his credentials. The Minister for Foreign Affairs dwelt on the danger of France giving protection to powerful Moorish Chiefs, as it has done to the Shereef of Wazan, but he resents and reciprocates the suspicions of Italy. He considers the questions of both Consuls and protections can be solved only by a common understanding of all the Powers, and this is impeded by the attitude of Germany.

He thinks there are signs of a more conciliatory tendency on the part of that Power, and would be glad if Her Majesty's Government could promote a reconciliation, and the adoption of the same *modus vivendi* as with other Governments, which does not require the sanction of the Cortes.

This, he says, would be commercially beneficial to both Spain and Germany.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 66.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 14.)

(No. 59. Most Confidential.) (Decypher.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 11, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 58 of to-day, I should observe that while the Spanish Government maintain much reserve on their communications with the Moorish Ambassador, it is apparently impossible to obtain anything like private

conversation with his Excellency. He never appears unless surrounded by a large staff. A secretary obtrusively listens while a Spanish official interprets, and both, I should say, were paid to watch and report to some quarter the language held by and to the Ambassador.

I do not propose to endeavour to obtain a private interview with him. It would only attract observation and comment, and would not, I think, lead to any useful result, the more so since, as I stated yesterday, the final decisions are to be settled at Fez.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 67.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 14.)

(No. 10.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February 14, 1895.*

THERE has been but little progress made in the negotiations with the Moorish Ambassador, which may be of long duration. Señor Groizard declares that the Moors have not been instructed to discuss anything beyond a relaxation of the Treaty. The Consulates and Protections have only distantly been alluded to. A further pessimist telegram appeared in to-day's "Imparcial" as to the relations between Mr. Satow and the Moorish Government.

No. 68.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 23.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February 14, 1895.*

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your telegram No. 6 of the 4th instant, reporting the receipt from the Moorish Government of a note expressing their regret for the insult offered to the British flag on the occasion of the attack on the British ship "Mayer" in July last, and their readiness to pay the indemnity demanded, and to endeavour to discover and punish the offenders.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 69.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 14, 1895.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 4th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform the Marquess of Ripon that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco has reported by telegraph from Fez that he had presented a claim to the Moorish Government on account of the pillage of the British ship "Mayer," and had demanded reparation for the insult to the flag, and the punishment of the offenders.

Mr. Satow has received from the Moorish Government a satisfactory answer, expressing their regret for the indignity with which the British ensign was treated on the occasion in question. They also promise that steps will be taken to discover and punish the offenders, and to pay the indemnity demanded without loss of time.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 70.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 26. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February 16, 1895.*

I HAVE received your Excellency's despatch No. 59, Most Confidential, of the 11th instant, reporting the difficulty of obtaining access to the Special Moorish Embassy at Madrid.

In the circumstances, I approve your intention to abstain from seeking a private interview with the Moorish Ambassador.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 71.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 18.)

(No. 64.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February 14, 1895.*

I HAVE the honour to inclose, with translation, an extract from the "Imparcial" of to-day, respecting the relations between Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco and the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 71.

Extract from the "Imparcial" of February 14, 1895.

(Translation.) *Tangier, February 13.*

THE latest intelligence from Fez states that there has been great excitement among the populace, and that, to restore calm, the Sultan's Government has been obliged to declare that a compact has been made with the Christians for the immediate withdrawal of the foreign Representatives.

The declaration was well received in Fez, but the promise has not yet been fulfilled, nor is there any sign of its being fulfilled, as the British Minister has declared that he will not leave the capital until the claims of the injured British subjects are satisfied.

As the whole question is one of money, it is supposed that the Moorish Government will accede to the demands in order that British Representatives may at once leave the city and disturbances be averted.

With regard to political questions, the Government has declined absolutely to make any concessions.

In view of the popular excitement, guards have been placed to watch night and day around Mr. Satow's residence.

The announcement that the Spanish Government contemplates conceding delays for the execution of the Treaty of Marrakesh or making modifications, has created a bad impression among the Europeans, as these are less than ever justified at the present time when public order has improved, and they are safer than ever before.

Surprise is expressed that the Government should allow itself to be misled, seeing that it is as easy to transmit the money levied by the Customs to the ports of shipment as it is to send it into the interior.

It should not be forgotten that the last 200,000 dollars paid by the Moors arrived when circumstances were very critical.

It is considered that Morocco can pay out of the proceeds of Tangier, Mazagan, and Casablanca alone, and that if this is not done, Spain should demand intervention in the Customs.

Although, as I said, the situation of the Empire has improved, troops are being got ready for various expeditions projected for the spring.

No. 72.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 19.)

(No. 11. Secret and Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February 18, 1895.*

OWING to the imperfect instructions and powers of the Moorish Ambassador, the Minister for Foreign Affairs tells me some difficulties have been caused, and that the negotiations are limited to the subject of the recent Treaty. There will be no discussions on the Consulates and Protections question.

Señor Groizard has informed the Italian Ambassador that Spain is ready to renew the Mediterranean Agreement in its present form, but modifications would be impossible without consulting the leaders of the Conservative party.

No. 73.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 24.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February 20, 1895.*

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 5A of the 24th January, reporting the steps which you had taken with a view to obtain the punishment of the Moors by whom Mr. R. Ehrenbach was robbed near Tetuan in November last, and the restoration of his property.

I approve your action in the matter, and I concur with you in thinking that, in view of the imprudence shown by Mr. Ehrenbach in abandoning his property to the care of a single muleteer, Her Majesty's Government would not be justified in claiming any compensation from the Moorish Government for his loss.

You should, however, urge them not to relax their efforts to discover the guilty parties.

I inclose, for your information, copy of a letter which has been addressed to Mr. Ehrenbach on the subject.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 74.

Foreign Office to Mr. Ehrenbach.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February 20, 1895.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 15th December in regard to the robbery of your property by Moors near Tetuan in November last, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that a report on the matter has now been received from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco.

Mr. Satow states that, on receipt of his Lordship's instructions, he at once addressed a representation to the Moorish Government on the subject, and that the Governors of Tangier and Tetuan were in consequence ordered to make diligent search for the thieves, and to endeavour to recover your property.

It appears that energetic steps had also been taken with the same object by Her Majesty's Consul at Tangier, and by the British Consular Agent at Tetuan, as soon as you reported the case to them. All the efforts of the local authorities have, however, hitherto been unattended with success.

Mr. Nahon duly informed the Governor of Tetuan of your readiness to offer a reward of 20*l.* for the restoration of your property. The Governor said, however, that he was doing all that he could in the matter, that he had sent men to all the various villages in the district to make inquiries, and that he had given orders to the same effect to all the Sheikhs; that the public offer of a reward would, he considered, do more harm than good, as no one would dare openly to denounce the robbers and to claim a reward. There was therefore, in his opinion, more chance of success by his confining himself to secret investigation.

Lord Kimberley has noticed that you left the property to which you attach so

* No. 74.

high a value, at a late hour of the evening, and in a disturbed and semi-barbarous country, in the charge of a single muleteer, while you pushed on in advance yourself with your guide and the Moorish guard to Tetuan.

Mr. Satow will continue to urge the Moorish Government not to relax their efforts for the recovery of your property and for the punishment of the guilty parties, but Lord Kimberley feels that Her Majesty's Government would not, in the circumstances of the case, be justified in demanding compensation for a loss to which your own proceedings must, in his Lordship's opinion, be considered as contributory.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 74*.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 21.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February 21, 1895.*

THE negotiations with the Moorish Ambassador have practically been concluded, and his Excellency will leave at the end of this week.

I hope in a few days to be able to send details.

No. 75.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 22.)

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, February 15, 1895.*

SID ABDULKERIM BRISHA has written making light of the assault committed on him, excusing the act as that of a maniac, and reporting the attentions shown him by the Queen-Regent and by the Spanish Government.

I am informed by the Moorish Minister for Foreign Affairs that the reply of the Sultan will be to the effect that the friendship existing between the two countries will not be altered by this incident, and that it has already been given out here by the Moorish Government that no importance attaches to the occurrence. He adds that attempts to envenom the affair have been made by French Agents at Fez.

I have repeated the above to Madrid.

No. 76.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 22.)

(No. 8.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, February 16, 1895.*

CAPE JUBY: your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 2 and 4.

The Vizier, whom I saw to-day, having expressed a wish to negotiate, I mentioned the terms to him, without naming any sum however, and pressed him to reply speedily. He will discuss in a few days.

It is desirable that some latitude be allowed me regarding the amount of money to be paid, which probably will be the chief subject of debate. Is the instalment of the indemnity, payable on the 10th April next, included in the 40,000*l.*?

No. 77.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received February 23.)

(No. 6.)
My Lord, *Fez, January 28, 1895.*

WITH reference to my despatch No. 130 of the 29th November last, reporting a conversation between the Grand Vizier and myself on the subject of the foreign Vice-Consulates at Fez, I have the honour to transmit translations of a note addressed to me by the Vizier, and of a Memorandum inclosed in it, setting forth the evils which,

in the opinion of the Moorish Government, are likely to result if other Powers follow the example of Great Britain and France.

The note states that, in view of the injury which the presence of Consular officers in Fez would cause, friendly Powers had from the time this provision was inserted in the Treaties abstained from acting upon it, and urges that as a proof of friendship Mr. MacLeod should be removed from Fez, so that other Governments (*i.e.*, France) might remove the Consuls they have appointed. If Mr. MacLeod should remain here other Powers would make similar appointments, so as not to be placed at a disadvantage, and Great Britain would be the prime cause of this injury to the Moorish Government. The Sultan acknowledges that the right of Her Majesty's Government rests upon Treaty and cannot be disputed, but believes that the old and tried friendship between the two countries enables him to ask that Great Britain should not be the first to inflict on him this great injury. If it must come, let it be at the hands of any other Power than Great Britain.

The Memorandum is divided into the following six headings:—

1. The presence of Consuls in Fez would cause a great increase in the number of foreign residents, and consequently in the multiplication of protections, which at present are nowhere given in accordance with the Madrid Convention. Not only merchants but also foreigners who are not engaged in trade appoint semsars, and these in their turn, as well as protected persons, appoint others. These semsars make it a practice to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Sultan over their relatives, and employés do the same. Such a state of things would be intolerable in Fez, and especially at Mequinez, a town surrounded by unruly Berber tribes.

2. Consuls at Tangier and elsewhere are in the habit of intervening in suits relating to real property, ousting the jurisdiction of Native Courts, which are alone legally competent in such matters. This would be especially intolerable in Fez, the residence of the Chief Judge of all Morocco.

3. The influx of foreigners would bring about a state of things similar to what exists at the ports, particularly at Tangier, where wine-shops, gambling-houses, and brothels are kept by foreigners. This would cause great scandal to the religious people of Fez. The badly disposed would imitate these proceedings, and the Government, having no jurisdiction over foreigners, would be unable to restrain them. If a disturbance broke out and a foreigner were killed, a heavy indemnity would be demanded. Fez is the chief sanctuary of the Empire, and these things would destroy its reputation for sanctity.

4. The Consuls would, of course, employ natives as interpreters, scribes, and soldiers. This would lead to a great increase in the number of semsars and employés, and to interference between the authorities and Moorish subjects not under foreign protection. These interpreters and writers were originally intended to be in the exclusive employ of foreign Governments, and have no right either to trade or to address the Moorish authorities about their own or their friends' affairs.

5. The influx of foreigners would lead to a demand for permission to erect churches. To this the people of Fez and the neighbourhood are not accustomed, and it would provoke an insurrection against the Government.

6. Foreigners would lend money on real property, and when the debtor proved unable to repay it, the creditor would appeal to the Government to become responsible for the debt. The property would pass to the foreigner, who would re-sell it to another foreigner, contrary to the Madrid Convention, which provides that the consent of the Moorish Government must be obtained to a sale of real property to a foreigner. If the Government refused its sanction to the transfer, the creditor would demand to be indemnified in full, to the great disadvantage of the Sultan's Treasury. Moreover, the Government and the mosques would be defrauded of their rights as universal successors of intestates who have no heirs.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadl Gharnit, called on me to-day by instruction of the Grand Vizier to give further explanations, and to ask my opinion on the subject. I observed to his Excellency that, as the Sultan had elected to address the Queen on this question, it was my duty to transmit the present note of the Grand Vizier and its inclosure to Her Majesty's Government, as well as any additional statements he might make to me.

Cid Emfadl then asked me what he was to say to the Sultan and the Grand Vizier.

I replied that he was of course aware that the British and French Governments had informed the Sultan that they were unwilling to withdraw their Vice-Consuls already appointed, but Her Majesty's Government had at the same time expressed to

the other Powers the opinion that to make fresh appointments at the present moment would be inopportune, when the Sultan had many difficulties to contend with. But I understood from him that the other Powers had as yet returned no answer to the Sultan's Circular. What ground had we, therefore, to expect that they would consent to abstain from exercising the right accorded to them by Treaty, sooner or later? It seemed, therefore, more practical to endeavour by common agreement to provide safeguards against the repetition at Fez of the abuses complained of, and then no harm would result to the Sultan's Government. I proceeded accordingly to make the follcwing observations on the Memorandum:—

1. There seemed to be little reason for expecting a great influx of merchants into Fez, since the amount of business to be transacted was but small. The foreign trade of Morocco was chiefly carried on at the ports. Besides Mr. MacLeod, there was at present but one commission merchant, of German nationality, established at Fez, and though the former had resided here for five years, no other British subject had thought it worth while to follow him. There was little danger, therefore, of the multiplication of local protections either at Fez or Mequinez in consequence of the growth of a large foreign community. Moreover, Vice-Consuls being but subordinate officers had no power to grant protection.

2. With regard to the apprehended interference of Consular officers in real property suits, Her Majesty's Government had always strictly adhered to the terms of the Madrid Convention, by which the exclusive jurisdiction of the Moorish Courts is recognized. I thought there would be no objection to placing this once more on record in such a manner as to leave no doubt of the sole competence of the native Judges.

3. I was certain that no foreigner would ever be permitted by his authorities to open drinking or gambling shops or brothels in Fez.

4. With regard to the fourth heading of the Memorandum, complaining of the appointment of well-to-do natives as scribes and interpreters, I made no remarks. I beg leave, however, to say that I regard the prevailing practice of obtaining the services of such persons without pay, the consideration given being the foreign protection which exempts from taxation, as being liable to very great abuse, and that the objection of the Moorish Government on this point is well founded.

5. It was to be regretted that the Memorandum should have mentioned churches. It could not be expected that Christian Governments would consent to stipulate that their countrymen should be debarred from the exercise of their religion, and at the ports the late Sultan bad himself afforded facilities for public worship. At Mogador, for instance, he had granted to British subjects the use of a large room in a house belonging to him. Still there was no reason for apprehension on the part of the Moorish Government that difficulties would occur in Fez, for foreign Powers would be the last to give any provocation to the spirit of intolerance.

6. With regard to the supposed dangers to foreigners lending money on mortgage in Fez, and then claiming either to take possession or to be indemnified in full for the amount lent, it seemed to me that the Article of the Madrid Convention treating of the acquisition of real property by foreigners provided a sufficient safeguard against the first demand. A mortgage in this country must be effected in the form of a sale and re-sale, which by Article XI is void without the previous consent of the Government, and the alternative claim to make the Moorish Government responsible for the whole amount of the loan could not be maintained; the very utmost that could be asked for in such a case being the sale of the property and application of the proceeds to the payment of the debt as far as they would reach.

I understood Cid Emfadl to say that, as far as his personal opinion was concerned, he agreed with my remarks, and that he would convey them to the Grand Vizier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 77.

Cid Hamed to Mr. Satow.

(After compliments.) *Fez, 24 Rajib (January 20), 1895.*

THE things that are hurtful to us regarding Consuls in Fez, and which you requested me to point out to you, are written in the Memorandum you will receive with this letter.

And owing to these injuries to us stated in the Memorandum, nations our friends have refrained from placing Consuls in Fez from the time our ancestors first allowed this clause in the Treaty and signed it.

It is desired from the gentleman, the beloved the Minister of the Queen of Great Britain, her beloved the all-powerful and respected, that he looks into our grievances, and that which will happen from them and assure himself of their truth, and prove the loyalty of his friendship for us and that of his nation by removing MacLeod from Fez.

So that other nations may take away those people belonging to them who are here owing to this (*i.e.*, MacLeod's being here).

Because if MacLeod remains in Fez, it is certain all the nations will place Consuls in Fez so as to be on an equality with you in this affair, and the door of this great injury to our Government will have been opened by you.

You and yours our beloved would not join any one to open the door that is to harm us, and never, therefore, are you going to open it yourselves.

Our Lord the Sultan—God bless him—knows that by the Treaty you have the right, and that he cannot dispute it. Yet from the old and tried friendship of his ancestors for your beloved and respected country, and on account of the great love and respect we have for each other, all this enables me and gives me power to beg of you not to open this door by your hands because of this great old friendship always between us, and on account of that honour and respect we have always shown each other.

And I do not wish you to be the leader of other nations in this affair, as, if it must be, let it be done by any other but you, by some one who has not this great and honoured friendship that we have between us. So that our great attachment shall remain whole and secure, and free from all danger. And you and yours have always been careful to forbear from anything that can do harm in any way to our Lord the Sultan and his predecessors. We are certain if any one wished to harm us you would stop them.

And on account of the danger to our friendship, our friendship will restrain you from doing this, and may you always be prosperous in all times.

Inclosure 2 in No. 77.

Memorandum showing the harm if Consuls of the different Nations came to Fez.

1. IF there were Consuls at Fez large numbers of their respective nationalities would follow them, and, consequently, protection and Mokhalata would greatly increase. Why? Because protection at present is not given according to right or according to the Treaty between nations (the Madrid Convention). Even subjects, who are not merchants at all, appoint semsars without number, whereas, of right, they should have none by Treaty; and although, by Treaty, semsars and protected subjects are not allowed to have semsars, to-day they appoint semsars and return them as semsars of theirs. And all semsars prevent the Court from ruling over their families, and try to prevent the Court from having any authority over them. And Mokhalata also do the like now in all country villages. And this could not be allowed in Fez and its neighbourhood, particularly Mequinez, a town surrounded by Berber tribes (*i.e.*, supposed to be unruly people).

2. If there are Consuls in Fez, the same will occur as in Tangier and other ports. They will interfere with the course of justice in claims affecting properties (houses and lands). These claims, relating to real property, should only be settled by Moorish law (Shraa). They prevent the laws of Moorish justice from settling these claims by law (Shraa), and the Consuls settle these claims according to their own law of justice, and on account of this the (Shraa) law of the Mussulman is broken. It is impossible to keep quiet over this, and more especially in Fez, where the greatest Judge of all lives, and numbers of all the great religious Societies, and the people who are great in religion.

3. Another reason: If there are Consuls in Fez a great many of their nationality would follow them, and it would happen in Fez as it does at present at the ports, particularly in Tangier. They would start places to sell wine, play cards, and brothels, and this to the people of Fez, who are right-minded and religious, would be impossible, and they would not endure it.

And the bad people of Fez would, without doubt, imitate them, would join these strangers in their bad ways, and from this would result endless wickedness, fighting, and robbing, and the Government would be in great difficulties, having no authority over foreign subjects, and the guards of the Government having no authority or right to arrest foreign subjects whom they see committing these crimes. And if a foreigner is killed or robbed the Representative of his country would bring a complaint to the Court, and would ask for a great deal of money on account of this, as happens in Tangier and other ports.

The town of Fez is the chief town of all the sanctuaries of the Kingdom of Morocco, and the most honoured of them all, and from the time that it was built by Mulai Edris ben Edris it has been honoured and respected, and has never been disgraced with these things (wine-shops, &c.), which would take away from her great honours and reputation.

4. Another evil is that the Consuls would have their interpreters and writers, and if they were in Fez it would happen, as has happened at the ports. What is this? A great increase in semsars and Mokhalata and claims, and interfering in the affairs of the people who have no protection and nothing to do with them; and these interpreters and writers were only intended to do the work of their respective Governments, and they were not appointed so that they can sell and buy and speak to the Government officials about their own and their friends' affairs, and all this also is done by some of the merchant Consuls.

5. Another evil is that if Consuls were stationed in Fez in numbers, with numbers of their subjects, they would be sure to try to be allowed to build churches and to have priests, and to this the people of Fez and the neighbouring tribes have not been accustomed, and if it were done there is no doubt the whole population would rise up and rebel against the Government.

6. And because of the harmful presence of Consuls in Fez with the subjects of their nationalities, and their merchants who would follow them, the latter would be sure to lend money to a great many people of Fez in a way that is very contrary to our religion, and receive from them as security their properties (*i.e.*, houses and lands), and those who borrowed the money having lost their property and the money lent them, their creditors would appeal to the Government to pay, as happens at present, and has happened in the past, and in the case of those who gave the properties as security, and were unable to pay, their properties would become the property of the creditors, or the latter would sell it to some one else (a foreigner). This would be very harmful to this country, and it would be contrary to Treaty, because, by Treaty, no Mussulman can sell property to a foreigner, nor can a foreigner receive it from a Mussulman without the leave of the Sultan.

And if the Government tried to interfere and stop the creditor from selling the property, the creditor would turn round and say, "Well, then, pay up the debt and take the property," and this would do a great harm to the Treasury of the Mussulman (here one must read, as by the usurious interest the amount of the debt would have grown) and to the country, and it would happen that the property belonging to the Church and saints would fall into the hands of foreigners.*

No. 78.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 23.)

(No. 7. Very Confidential.)

My Lord, *Fez, January* 28, 1895.

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of to-day's date, I have the honour to add that Cid Emfadl Gharnit stated to me that when the late Sultan was at Morocco city last year he had written to the French Government the Moorish objections to Vice-Consuls at Fez, as the French Minister, Count d'Aubigny, had, before the Sultan's departure for Tafilelt in 1893, stated that it was their intention to make an appointment. The Sultan had begged that the step might be deferred until he should have time to communicate with Her Majesty's Government and induce them to withdraw Mr. MacLeod.

I remarked that the French Vice-Consul had evidently been appointed notwithstanding the representations of the Moorish Government, and that no suggestion that

* By the Moorish law, all houses and lands belonging to persons who have no kith or kin go to the Church or Government.

Mr. MacLeod should be removed had been made until after the French Vice-Consul was actually installed.

Cid Emfadl replied that the Moorish Government had no objection to the British and French Consular officers, but dreaded the appointment of Consuls of certain other nationalities. He went on to say that the nations whose Consular officers they would most object to see established at Fez were Italy, the United States, Portugal, and Brazil. Brazil, though having no Treaty with Morocco, is represented by the Portuguese Minister. The only Legations which furnish annual lists of protégés, in accordance with Article VII of the Madrid Convention, are those of Great Britain, France, Germany, and Italy. The United States and Portuguese Legations omit this formality. He especially mentioned the United States, Portuguese, and Brazilian Agents as having an exaggerated number of protégés and employés, especially in the districts of Ducala and Shania.

It may be noted that the commerce of these three countries is absolutely insignificant as compared with that of Great Britain, France, and Germany.

Your Lordship will observe that Cid Emfadl made no mention of Spain and Austria-Hungary. The latter Power has in fact very few protégés, but I have learnt from a most confidential source that one Spanish Consul, if not two, was not many months ago found to have trafficked in fraudulent Protection to an enormous extent. He was, in consequence of this discovery, removed to another post pending the results of an official inquiry.

The statements on this subject of irregular Protections by certain foreign Representatives and their Consular officers made to me by Cid Emfadl Gharnit are in entire accordance with the common belief of the European public in Morocco, and, I may add, of all my colleagues except those who are incriminated.

It must be, however, admitted that with all the good-will in the world it is often impossible for the Head of a Legation to judge of the *bona fides* of an application for a semsar's or employé's certificate, especially of those which are forwarded by certain commercial Vice-Consuls.

Under the circumstances above stated, it cannot be wondered at that the Moorish Government should fear the possibility of such abuses being repeated in the most important city of the Empire.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 79.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 23.)

(No. 8.)
My Lord, *Fez, February* 4, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatches Nos. 81 of the 15th August and 147 of the 25th December, 1894, respecting the attack made, on the 28th July, 1894, upon the British schooner "Mayer" by natives of the Riff.

In accordance with your Lordship's instructions I addressed a note to the Grand Vizier on the 15th ultimo, embodying the demands of Her Majesty's Government for reparation; and I have now the honour to inclose a copy, together with a translation, of the Vizier's reply, which reached me yesterday, expressing the regret of the Sultan for the insult offered to the British flag, promising to give stringent orders for the capture and arrest of the offenders, and undertaking to make immediate payment of the indemnity fixed by Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honour to return herewith the original papers inclosed in your Lordship's despatch No. 147 of the 25th December, 1894.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 79.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.) *Fez, January* 15, 1895 (18 *Rajib*, 1312).

YOU know, O friend, when I met you on the 19th November, I gave you a Memorandum, stating that an act of robbery had been committed by Moors of the Riff

against a British ship that had been unavoidably driven by the winds on to the coast of the Riff. I informed Hadj Mohammed Torres of this affair at the time, and he answered that he would write to Mulai Araafa at Melilla for information. I concurred in this, but urged him at the same time to acquaint the Court at once.

I informed you that the owners of the ship had presented a Petition to Her Majesty's Government, and that the Government had ordered a careful investigation of the amount that would have to be claimed, and to inquire into the whole truth of the case. I said also that, when Her Majesty's Government had done this and informed me of it, I should write you an official letter; and now, O friend, I have received the letter from my Government, and it says that on the 26th July the British ship called "Mayer," left Gibraltar with a cargo on board for Melilla and Oran; and the day after she left Gibraltar she got becalmed off the Riff coast at a place called Peñon de Velez, when a boat full of Moors, with rifles and daggers, came to them, and came on board with violence. They assaulted the captain and boatswain, and asked them who was the owner of this ship, and what nation did she belong to. The captain answered, "She is an English ship," and showed them his flag and papers. The Moors tore the flag and papers, spat on and trampled on them, and then took possession of all the money, clothing, most of the cargo, provisions, &c., and put all in their boat, and went away about midnight. Before they left, the Moors again assaulted the captain and crew, and left them entirely without provisions. When the Moors left, the captain said to his crew, "Thanks be to God we have our lives; and now we have nothing to do but return to Gibraltar, as the winds favour now our return;" and they went to Gibraltar, and in the letter I have received is inclosed the amount of damages allowed, of which I inclose to you a copy, translated, in Arabic. The whole amount of it is 11,825 dol. 12 c., which my Government has instructed me to demand from the Sultan's Government, and to be paid at once. The Sultan's Government can hereafter collect the amount from the people who committed the act; and I have instructions to demand from the Sultan that he send strong orders to find out the persons who robbed the British ship, assaulted her crew, and insulted the British flag, and not to rest till they are found and punished for the heinous crime they have committed. My Government is convinced that when the Sultan hears of this matter he will feel great annoyance and regret, especially in regard to the treatment of the British flag, and what happened to the captain and crew. It is necessary to point out to you, O friend, the gravity of such an occurrence, and I feel sure that you will be extremely grieved to hear of it; but I am convinced that your skill in the management of affairs, and your intelligence, will enable you to satisfactorily settle this matter in such a manner as to maintain the friendly relations of our two countries unimpaired; and I pray to God that good feeling may always subsist between your Excellency and all nations, and that He will protect you from all harm.

Inclosure 2 in No. 79.

REVISED Claim on account of Piracy committed against the British Schooner "Mayer" on July 26, 1894.

	Pes.
Money carried for trading purposes	23,410
Loss of profit	1,899
Tackle, appurtenances, and provisions	6,560
Damages for the owner	3,000
Clothing, nautical instruments, and other property of master and crew ..	3,850
Compensation for assaults on master and crew	13,750
Wages and share of freight	1,050
The merchant Guerchi, for cargo plundered	2,237
Merchant Pirifordo	2,000
Owner for ditto	1,372
Total	59,128

Inclosure 3 in No. 79.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(After compliments.) 7 *Shaban*, 1312 (*February* 1, 1895).

I HAVE received your letter informing me that you had previously informed me concerning the claim of the British ship that the wind took to the Riff coast, and was

attacked and robbed by the people there; and that your Government had ordered full inquiries to be made into the matter, and the amount to be claimed; and that when your Government ascertained this they would let me know.

And now they have informed you that the above-mentioned ship, called "Mayer," having left Gibraltar laden with cargo of merchandize, was becalmed off Peñon de Velez, when a boat full of armed Moors attacked the captain and crew, insulting both them and the flag, and robbed the ship of money, clothes, cargo, and provisions, to the extent of 11,825 dol. 12 c.; and you inform us that your Government ordered you to demand from this Government the above-named sum at once; and also, that the Sultan should send stringent orders to find out the perpetrators and severely punish them for their heinous crime.

I have informed the Sultan—God protect him!—of all this, and he got up, and sat down again, and it has greatly distressed him and annoyed him that such an insult should have been given to your flag, and that such wicked acts should have been committed by his people has hurt him very much, and it is still distressing him, and it has made him quite ill.

An affair like this would hurt the Sultan even if it happened to any one with whom he had no friendship; how much more, then, does he feel it when it has happened to a great nation like your honoured nation, that loves justice, and wishes all good to the Sultan and his people, and tries to keep all evil from him, and on whose part alone such unique friendship has existed with him and his ancestors.

The Sultan has ordered me to tell you all this; and ordered me to tell you, God bless him! that he has issued orders that the above-mentioned sum be paid to you at once; and he has ordered strict search to be made to discover the perpetrators of these wicked acts, to seize them as soon as found, and that they are to be punished as they deserve.

May you always be prosperous.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMED.

No. 80.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 25.)

(No. 70. Most Confidential.)

My Lord, *Madrid, February* 19, 1895.

YESTERDAY I had an interview with Señor Groizard, at which his Excellency spoke at some length respecting the Embassy from Morocco.

Some difficulties had been occasioned by the imperfect character of the instructions and the powers of the Ambassador, and Señor Groizard displayed great reserve and caution in his communications with me, the more especially as nothing has been decided by the Council of Ministers. It is evident that the negotiations have caused the Government much embarrassment, which has been enhanced by the assault made on the Ambassador.

The only topics discussed between the latter and the Spanish Government have been a modification in the periods and the amounts of the payments for the indemnity, and an adjournment of the delimitation of the neutral zone as well as the appointment of a Consul at Fez. I believe the Government are willing to meet the requests put forward in an amicable spirit, seeing the difficulties of the Moorish Government, but the impediment to a settlement arises from the above-mentioned defects in the powers held by Sidi Brisha, which do not enable him to pledge his Government to the alternative conditions which Spain would be prepared to accept. Marshal Martinez Campos, who still holds the office of Ambassador to Morocco, has been asked to assist in the negotiations, whereby the Government have succeeded more or less in securing the assistance of the Conservative party. Marshal Lopez Dominguez, the Minister of War, while generally concurring in the proceedings of his colleagues, insists on a definite date being fixed for the delimitation of the neutral zone, on which point the manifestations of the Ambassador are said to be very vague. With respect to the appointment of the Consul at Fez, this question will be adjourned for some time, and the Spanish Government is, I believe, of opinion that the office should be purely commercial, and without any political powers.

I shall have occasion to allude to this question in a subsequent despatch.

No discussion has taken place in respect of the system of Protections or general political considerations, the negotiation having been strictly limited to the special points with which the Embassy has been intrusted.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 81.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 25.)

(No. 75.)

My Lord, *Madrid, February* 21, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 70 of the 19th instant, I have the honour to report that the Morocco negotiations are said to be concluded. The heads are, I believe, as follows:—

1. The indemnity is to be paid regularly.
2. One year's delay is granted for the formation of the neutral zone.
3. Respect for the Spanish flag is to be maintained in the Riff by regular troops.
4. The appointment of a Spanish Consul is deferred until the intention of other Powers is ascertained.
5. The punishment of offending Riffs is to be inflicted with moderation.

The Ambassador, I believe, leaves this week.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 82.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 25.)

(No. 13. Secret. Confidential.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 24, 1895.

AN arrangement has, I learn, been come to with Morocco, by which the delimitation of the neutral zone is to be indefinitely deferred, and the indemnity to be paid within a year. In the question of the Consulates at Fez, the Spanish Government will be guided by the action of other Powers.

No. 83.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 26.)

(No. 9.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, February* 20, 1895.

NEGOTIATIONS regarding Cape Juby are proceeding favourably. Keeping it an open port was objected to, but this, I said, was essential. I should wish that some indication be given me as to date of payment and transfer. The higher sum given in your Lordship's telegram of the 9th ultimo has been mentioned by me.

No. 84.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received February* 26.)

(No. 15.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, February* 26, 1895.

THE arrangement with Morocco is as follows:—

Demarcation of the neutral zone to be postponed until November.

Indemnity to be paid within four months, with discount allowed.

Four hundred Moors are to be posted at the Melilla frontier without delay.

The Consulates question to be reserved until the other Powers have decided what course to take.

It is expected that Marshal Martinez Campos will be sent on a special mission to Fez when he returns from Vienna.

No. 85.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(*Received February* 27.)

Sir, *Lloyd's, London, February* 26, 1895.

I AM directed to beg that you will be so good as to move the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to allow me to be informed whether any reply has yet been received from Her Majesty's Representative at Tangier, with reference to the claim put forward for compensation, from the Moorish Government, in case of the "Benalder," which was contained in the letter from this office of the 8th January last.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. HOZIER, *Secretary.*

No. 86.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received February* 28.)

Sir, *Manchester, February* 27, 1895.

REFERRING to your letter of the 23rd instant, marked Confidential.

A meeting of the Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) was held this morning in Manchester to consider the question raised by your letter, and I was instructed to telegraph to you as follows:—

"Manchester meeting North-West African Company this morning, think Mr. Satow should demand 80,000*l.* for all property, and rights, and our withdrawal, but we give latitude at your suggestion, but not below 50,000*l.*, including balance of indemnity. We have larger offer from outside, but prefer to sell through Foreign Office. Payment to be made as follows: 10,000*l.* on the 10th April, balance within six months after. Confirmatory letter to-night. If further information required, wire to-day, Brooks c/o Tootal, Manchester; to-morrow, Raynor c/o Tootal, London."

This telegram I now confirm.

Your telegram in reply to the above has been received, and the Secretary will wait upon you at the Foreign Office at 2 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday).

Your, &c.
(For North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR,
Secretary.

No. 87.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 5.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, February* 28, 1895.

I HAVE been in communication with the North-West African Company, who wished to claim 80,000*l.*, but this demand they were told was useless. They say, however, that they cannot accept a less sum than 50,000*l.*, including the balance of indemnity due; the terms of payment would be that 10,000*l.* should be paid on the 10th April, and the balance within six months after that date. I think it will be better that you should refer home before actually breaking off negotiations, even if you find it quite impossible to obtain these terms.

No. 88.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 29.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 28, 1895.

I HAVE received with much satisfaction your despatch No. 8 of the 4th instant, inclosing translation of the reply of the Moorish Government to the representations which you had addressed to them on the 15th January in regard to the pillage of the British schooner "Mayer" by Riff Arabs in July last.

I entirely approve your action in this matter, and am glad to learn that the Moorish Government have expressed their readiness to give the reparation demanded, and to take steps for the punishment of the offenders.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 89.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Sir, *Foreign Office, February* 28, 1895.

IN reply to your letter of the 26th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Committee of Lloyd's, that no reply has been received from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco in regard to the claim against the Moorish Government for compensation in the case of the "Benalder."

As Mr. Satow has not yet returned to Tangier from Fez, it is possible that some time may elapse before a report can be expected from him on the subject.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 90.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 1.)

(No. 79.)
My Lord, *Madrid, February* 26, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inclose herewith an extract from the "Imparcial," together with a translation, purporting to give the terms of the arrangement concluded between Spain and Morocco.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure in No. 90.

Extract from "El Imparcial" of February 25, 1895.

(Translation.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs visited the Moorish Ambassador yesterday evening at 6, to sign the four copies of the new Convention modifying that of Marrakesh.

The Convention was either signed yesterday or will be to-day; the various points are all settled.

According to the most probable rumours the same guarantees are maintained as in the former Convention.

The establishment of Consulates will be subject to the negotiations being carried on by other nations, and if any is created by any other State, Spain shall have the right to do the same at Fez and Marrakesh.

The demarcation of the neutral zone at Melilla is postponed until next November to give the Sultan time to indemnify those who hold property there, and to allow the agriculturists to gather in their crops.

The Sultan undertakes to send the 400 troops to protect Spanish interests on the frontier as soon as possible, and in any case before the delimitation of the neutral zone.

With respect to the indemnity a careful calculation has been made to determine the value of the sums paid, as certain of the silver money is at a discount.

It results that there remain 16,000,000 pesetas due, which the Sultan offers to pay in four months, with 6 per cent. interest per annum, discount corresponding to the same additional interest agreed upon in case of delay in payment. The remaining payments of the indemnity shall be made in the coin of Queen Isabella or in gold dust, in which latter case the expenses of freight and coinage must be paid.

These are said to be the principal clauses of the Convention, the text of which will not yet be published out of deference to the Cortes, the Treaty being *ad referendum*.

No. 91.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 1, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 14th instant, in regard to the pillage of the British schooner "Mayer" by Riff Arabs in July last, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, for the information of the Marquess of Ripon, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, inclosing copies of his correspondence with the Moorish Government on the subject.*

This despatch confirms the information already received by telegraph, that the Moorish Government have expressed their readiness to make the reparation demanded, and to take steps for the punishment of the guilty parties.

Mr. Satow's action in the matter has been approved.

The original inclosures in your letter of the 5th September last, which were referred to Mr. Satow, are returned herewith as requested.†

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 92.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 30.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 2, 1895.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 6 of the 28th January, inclosing translations of a note from the Grand Vizier and of the Memorandum which accompanied it, setting forth the evils which, in the opinion of the Moorish Government, are likely to result from the establishment of foreign Vice-Consulates at Fez.

I approve the language held by you to Cid Gharnit in the conversation which ensued on these communications on the 28th January, and in which you traversed the arguments brought forward in support of the Moorish contentions.

You are authorized to repeat, as from Her Majesty's Government, the observations which you made to Cid Gharnit on that occasion.

It would appear that the objections of the Moorish Government to such appointments are based mainly, if not entirely, on the evils that would arise from the exercise of the power of granting protection. I should therefore be glad to learn whether, in your opinion, a formal assurance might not be given that the British Vice-Consul at Fez will not have any power of granting protection to Moorish subjects, and whether such an assurance would be accepted as a satisfactory settlement by the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

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* No. 79. † Colonial Office, September 5, 1894.

No. 93.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 4.)

(No. 9.)
My Lord, *Fez, February* 6, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 125 of the 16th November, inclosing a report on the claims of British subjects, I have the honour to state that the Grand Vizier having requested me to give him a note of all outstanding matters without exception, I furnished him on the 19th November with the accompanying Memorandum. In it are enumerated all the debts then known to me to be due to British subjects, including those on which I had reported to your Lordship, as well as the more recent ones. Those among the former class believed to have been collected, but known not to have been paid to the claimants, amounting to 1,945 dol. 62 c., came first in order, then those due from Kaïds or from the tribes, the total of which is 4,181 dol. 50 c. The purely commercial debts amount to 6,685 dol. 45 c. I further made exceptions in the case of the claims of the heirs of John Damonte and of Jacob Fereres, which, for the reasons set forth in my despatch above mentioned, have not yet been carefully examined.

To this Memorandum I appended a recapitulation of all the amounts due to British subjects as far as I knew, including Mr. Forde's claim for the cattle and crops carried off from his agent, Allal Ben Ishu, in 1891, and the claim of Messrs. Laredo and Bengio for a robbery committed at their shop in Tangier also in 1891. This brings the total of the old claims up to 15,377 dol. 57 c.

I have not demanded that the Moorish Government should become responsible for these sums, and have forborne to press the matter, as I had no instructions to urge the settlement of the claims during my present mission to the Court. But in view of the invitation of the Grand Vizier to acquaint him with their nature and amount, and to prevent an attempt being hereafter made to maintain that my silence on the subject meant that they had been dropped, I felt it was necessary to put them on record.

With reference to the question put to me in the latter portion of your Lordship's despatch No. 3 of the 2nd January, whether the further steps taken in reference to the claim of Ali-el-Abdi, the semsar of Angel Dassoy, have in my opinion committed Her Majesty's Government to take further action in the matter, I have the honour to explain that I consider the Kaïd of Aunat ought to be made responsible, and for that reason I included the claim in the Memorandum handed by me to the Vizier on the 19th November.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 93.

Memorandum.

DURING the time of the late Sir J. D. Hay the claims of British subjects against Moors were often brought to the notice of the Moorish Government, and finally the latter undertook to examine the "resoom," and to enforce payment. Many of the debtors were made to pay what they owed, and in the end a sum of 14,363 dollars was paid over to the British Legation in the years 1885-86, and information was furnished as to the destination of the greater part of the money. There remained, however, a sum of about 2,790 dol. 10 c., the destination of which was not stated.

The list of those who were entitled to receive this money should therefore be furnished.

In 1886, when Sir J. D. Hay was about to retire from the post of Minister at Tangier, he arranged on behalf of the Moorish Government three robbery claims of Haim Amar for 3,550 dollars, settled for 1,155 dollars, Rabbi Maman's claim for robbery in Beni M'tir, amounting to 860 dollars, for 634⅓ dollars, and Levy and Co.'s robbery claim in Ait Isdig of 1,884 dollars for 1,000 dollars. Of this money advanced by Sir J. D. Hay, only 1,000 dollars was refunded by Kaïd-el-Habassi three years ago, leaving 1,789⅓ dollars due. About this matter I addressed a letter to Cid Emfadl Gharnit on the 4th May, 1894 (Raade 8, 1311). At the same time, I furnished him with a list of British subjects whose claims, amounting to 1,916¼ dollars, had been

collected and forwarded mainly by Kaïd Larbi Brisha to the Sultan's Agent, Mohammed Bargash, but no account was ever furnished.

Further examination shows that the real sum thus collected was 1,945 dol. 62 c. It is desired to know what became of this money, the claimants never having received it.

The British subject, Arthur Coleman, of Mogador, has a claim against some Moors, of Ait Zilten, for 500 dollars, advanced to them in 1879 (20 Jumad II, 1296). In December 1889 (7 Rabia II, 1307), Kaïd Hadj Hamed-el-Zilteny wrote to Kaïd Regregy, of Mogador, promising to collect the money and send it to him. This he has never done. If the original debtors are now unable to pay, or are dead, it is not the fault of the English merchant, but of the Kaïd who neglected to enforce payment, and he ought, in accordance with justice, to be made to pay.

There is also the balance of money owed to the interpreter of the British Consul at Mogador for a robbery, for which either the Kaïd of Seragna or Kaïd Ben Jogby is responsible. I wrote to Cid Emfadl Gharnit about this case on the 28th July, 1894 (Muharrem 24, 1312), and the amount of it is 500 dollars.

In 1890 Mesod Ruimi, the semsar of the British merchants, Lamb Brothers, was murdered in the country near Mazagan, and letters were written to the Court by the late Sir W. Green, asking that justice might be done. It is certain that Ruimi was murdered for the sake of recovering documents of indebtedness which he carried with him, and the widow is legally entitled to blood-money, which, under the circumstances, I think ought not to be less than 1,500 dollars: this money can be levied on the district where the murder took place.

In 1889 Ali-el-Abdi, semsar of a British merchant, Dassoy, of Mazagan, was robbed of a quantity of cattle and sheep by men acting under the orders of the Kaïd of Aunat. Mr. White wrote on this matter to Hadj Mohammed Torres on the 5th May, 1889. The cattle and sheep have never been returned. Their value is 916 dollars. This money is due from the Kaïd of Aunat.

In 1891 Salam Abihasera, the agent of the British merchant of Mogador, Abraham Bitton, was murdered by Moors in the jurisdiction of Kaïd Hamed Umback, of Ait Zilten, having in his possession goods and money of Bitton's, 565 dollars. This was represented to the Court in a letter from Mr. White to Cid Emfadl Gharnit of the 13th October, 1891 (9 Rebia I, 1309), and about six months before that another agent of the same Abraham Bitton, named Jusef Benzekri, was murdered also in a district of Ait Zilten, and he had in his possession goods of Bitton's, on which the latter claims 650 dollars, and he has presented his accounts showing transactions with the two murdered men up to the date of their respective deaths. The total is 1,215 dollars. But as I am not quite satisfied that the murdered men had actually the whole of this property in their possession at the time, though the probability is very great, I should be willing to compromise this claim for 607 dol. 50 c., for that would be in accordance with justice, and it is to be paid by the Ait Zilten in accordance with the law in such cases.

And there is the claim of the late British subject, Moses Delmar, against the late Hadj Hamed Essalawi-el-Jassi, regarding which there has been correspondence in past times between the Court and Her Majesty's Legation, and I think it is quite clear that the Governor of Fez at that time sold the property of Hadj Hamed and paid off the other creditors, but that nothing was ever received by Delmar, and the Governor was a servant of the Maghzen, and notice of Delmar's claim was duly given to Hadj Mohammed Barghash, wherefore it is just that this claim should be paid, because if any one is wronged by an official acting in his official capacity, the responsibility is on the Government. The sum of these items is 158 dollars.

And there are the claims of 4,181 dol. 50 c. of Meir Matitin, interpreter of the British Vice-Consul at Laraiche, for debts owed to him by Moors of the Gharb, 1,145 dol. 20 c., concerning which I have written to the Government, and those due to the British merchant, Bitton, and Damonte, and Levy, the interpreter of the Vice-Consulate, all at Mogador, for 642 dol. 10 c., 677 dollars, and 1,776 dol. 15 c. respectively, regarding which I have written to the Court. And the British merchant, John Lapean, of Dab, is entitled to recover about 2,290 dollars from debtors chiefly in Ulad Harris, and the British merchant, Pons, of Mazagan, is entitled to recover 155 dollars from other Moors in Shaonia, and all these sums amount to 6,685 dol. 45 c., which cannot be recovered by reason of the disturbed state of those districts, for the Kaïds cannot make their people pay their debts.

And there is the claim of the heirs of John Damonte with regard to property stated to have been deposited in 1859 with the Kaïd of Shiadma and never recovered, and for a

"fondak" which had been mortgaged to John Damonte, and was seized with the rest of the property by the new Kaïd Omar-el-Hamshaoni, and the documents are very voluminous.

And there are the claims of the British subject, Jacob Fereres, of Alcazar, against various Moors of the Gharb, which have yet to be looked into.

The last two items must be left for future discussion.

The summary of all the claims of British subjects is this:—

	Dol. c.
1. Recovered in 1885–86, and paid to Cid Mohammed Bargash, but not accounted for to Her Majesty's Legation (To be recovered from Kaïd.)	1,945 62
2. Forde's claim for the cattle and crops carried off from his agent, Allal Ben Ishu	2,000 00
3. From Ait Zilten, Coleman's claim	500 00
4. For the merchant, Abraham Bitton, on account of murdered agents	607 50
5. From the Kaïd of Serogna, for the interpreter of the British Vice-Consul at Mogador	500 00
6. From the Kaïd of Aunat, for Ali-el-Abdi, semsar of the British merchant, Dassoy, of Mazagan	916 00
7. From the Kaïd of Ulad Buzerara, for the widow of the semsar Mesod Ruimi	1,500 00
8. From the Basha of Tangier, for Laredo and Bengio	565 00
9. To be paid by the heirs of the Governor of Fez for the claim of Delmar against Hadj Hamed Essalawi	158 00
To be advanced by the Government, who will take the "resoom" and collect from the people when they get power to enforce them—	
Matitia Gharb	1,145 20
Levy, Bitton, Damonte — Various districts between Mogador and Morocco	1,776 15 / 642 10 / 677 00
Lapean Ulad Harris	2,290 00
Pons	155 00
	15,377 57

Besides debts owed by Benassar Benani and his brother, for which we have security, 16,367 dollars, and the claims of Jacob Fereres and John Damonte's heirs remain to be examined.

These are all the claims remaining to be settled of those which were in the Legation when the present Minister came to Tangier, and he has investigated them all, and greatly reduced the amount, and all these are just claims that ought to be paid:—

	Dol. c.
Hadj Othman Bengalun, of Fez, and his brother Hamet, and Hadj-el-Arbi	17,793 00
Abderrahman Bengelun, of Fez, to be recovered from Sid Ali Ei Meshdi Mohammed	559 00
Abdeslam Guesus, of Fez	762 00
	Dollars.
Samuel Benharrash, of Mequinez, agent of a British subject, money extorted from him by the Basha of Mequinez	150
and 50 dollars expenses connected with his wrongful imprisonment	50
	200 00

Besides, there is a claim of the British merchants, Henry and Co., of Manchester, against Mohammed-ben-Cassem Guesus, of Rabat, who has removed to Marrakesh to avoid his creditors (2,060 dollars), and he owes about 4,500 dollars to the firm of Shuster, Fulda, and Co., of Manchester.

And there is a claim for the plunder of the schooner "Mayer" by Moors of the Riff, the amount of which is not yet known.

These are all the claims of British subjects that we know of.

No. 94.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 4.)

(No. 10.)

My Lord,

Fez, February 14, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 147 of the 31st December, I have the honour to inclose copy of the Report made by Mr. Madden and Mr. MacLeod upon the raids

made last November upon Moors under British protection resident in the Beni Malek district.

It appears that Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi, having represented to the Court that the people of the Arwa sept were defying his authority, and that their example was likely to be followed by other tribes in the Gharb, obtained permission to chastise them, and instructions were sent down to the Kaïds of the M'jatt, Sherarda and Beni Hassan, to render him assistance. The latter tribe, anticipating his application for aid, invaded the territory and began raiding, and Kaïd Boubker, resenting their independent action, marched to expel them. Finding they had retreated, and being in the neighbourhood of the farms occupied by the British semsar, Haj Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud, whom he had previously denounced to the Sultan's Agent at Tangier, he ordered his sons and followers to plunder and burn the property. This order was carried out most effectually, and a loss inflicted on an innocent man amounting, as has now been ascertained, to at least 14,469 dollars.

Two days later the M'jatt and Sherarda tribes crossed the river, and raided the homestead of the semsar Abdullah-bel-Korshi, and the Agent, Allal-ben-Ishu, causing losses to these two men of 1,545 dollars and 744 dollars respectively.

Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi is not directly implicated in the latter affair; but that he intended the raid to be made is evident from the letter of the Sultan's Agent to Mr. White, written at his request, and denouncing these two Moors equally with Ben Mahmud. Moreover, it was he who, by misrepresenting to the Sultan the state of feeling in the Gharb, procured the issue of the orders which resulted in these raids. His responsibility seems, therefore, to be equally clear in these two cases also.

The notarial documents put in by Mr. Jacob Fereres purport to show that Ben Mahmud was indebted to him in the amount of 1,480 dollars, while Mr. Forde would be entitled, on a settlement of accounts, to receive from his semsar 194 dollars, and from his agent 50 dollars. But as neither of the British subjects have, up to the present, manifested any desire to discontinue their connection with the Moors concerned, no question of compensation to them has arisen.

I propose to address a note to the Grand Vizier, claiming on behalf of the two British protégés and the agent the full value of the property destroyed and carried off, reminding him at the same time of his undertaking that Kaïd-al-Habassi should be severely punished if the charges made against him were proved.

The evidence upon which the Report is based being extremely voluminous, I do not propose to trouble your Lordship with it at present, as the Report itself contains a very complete summary of the whole.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 94.

Report by Messrs. Madden and MacLeod.

The Gharb Province: Its Subdivisions and Government.

THE extensive province of the Gharb is inhabited by two large Kabyles called the "Beni Malek" and the "Sifian."

The Beni Malek Kabyle is further subdivided into seven septs, viz., Arwa, Zher, Oolad-al-Khalifa, Oolad Hamad, Oolad Aahsin, Beni Ebkrrh, and Al Biabshah.

The Sifian consists of two septs, the Aroga and the Al Bhan.

These different Kabyles and septs live scattered all over the province, and in frequent instances are mixed together in the same villages.

The Government of the province is carried on by three Governors, Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi, Kaïd Allal Benowdah, and Kaïd Bel Owfeea, the first ruling the Beni Malek, the second, Al Bhan, and the third, the Aroga.

The Government of the province being thus divided by tribe and not by district, and the tribes living mixed together, it follows that in one village three distinct jurisdictions often exist.

Beni Malek: Origin and History of Troubles in.

In the autumn of 1894 the Arwa sept of the Beni Malek moved, as they allege, by the oppressions of their Governor, Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi, petitioned the Sultan

to remove them from that functionary's jurisdiction. No specific charges of the usual sort, such as the non-payment of taxes, or of criminal conduct, such as highway robbery or intertribal unruliness, have come to our knowledge (against the petitioners) in the course of the present inquiry. On the contrary, the whole province seems for many years past to have been peaceful and law-abiding, and a striking proof of its good character is afforded by the fact that six or seven years ago the late Sultan, Mulaï-al-Hassan, transported and settled a division of the notoriously lawless tribe of M'jatt between them and the Chirarda, *i.e.*, between Oolad Allali (a section of Arwa) and Chirarda.

The whole province is maintained by its agriculture, the valleys of the Rivers Warga and S'boo being, in particular, very fertile, and yielding heavy crops of wheat, barley, and beans, while the watersheds between these rivers afford good pasturage for cattle, sheep, and draught animals. Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi, on learning that a deputation of the Arwa people had gone to Fez to petition the Sultan against him, and not feeling himself sufficiently strong to cope with them unaided, applied to the Shereefian Court for assistance.

The Kaïd did this in the beginning of November, but so far as we can learn, he did not inform foreigners of the risks pending to their semsars, agents, and properties until about the 20th November, when he wrote to Hadj Mohammed Torres at Tangier, and to the Basha of Laraiche on the subject.

On the 26th November Cid Torres replied to the Kaïd, saying that he had warned the foreign Representatives, and had given one month's notice for withdrawal of the interests of their respective subjects, semsars, and properties in agents' hands.

Hadj Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud was, however, burned out on the 25th November, and Ben Ishu and Al Korshi on the 27th and 28th November.

The giving of one month's notice for withdrawal of foreign interests would appear to have been done by Hadj Mohammed Torres alone, and it seems clear that the Kaïd did not write to Torres or to the Basha of Laraiche until the disturbances had actually begun, that is on the Beni Hassan's first raid on the 20th November.

Meanwhile, it had been decided at the Court that Kaïd Boubker was to be supported, and accordingly a Kaïd Er-rha Mohamed-bel-Hafian, with a troop of fifty or sixty cavalry, was ordered to proceed to the Gharb.

This Kaïd was furnished with Shereefian letters to the Governors of the Chirarda and Beni Hassan Kabyles, instructing them to assist Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi in punishing the Arwa people, as Kaïd Habassi might require.

Instead, however, of coming to Habasseh first, and thence forwarding the Sultan's letters to these Kabyles, with Kaïd Boubker's requests as Commander-in-chief, the Kaïd Er-rha sent the letters on about a week in advance of himself, that is about the 13th November.

This action of the Kaïd Er-rha resulted in the Beni Hassan taking immediate advantage of their orders, and they crossed the S'boo on the 20th November, raiding and plundering the Arwa villages opposite them, on the 20th to 24th November.

On the news of these invasions reaching him, Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi mustered his followers and joined the forces of the Kaïd Er-rha and those of Kaïds Bel Owfea and Allal Benowdah, at Sidi Cassem (in the Gharb) on the 23rd November.

Conference of Gharb Kaïds at Sidi Cassem.

This conference was necessary to arrange their plan of action on account of their subjects being mingled together in the villages and not living in separate districts.

Next day, *i.e.*, Saturday, the 24th November, the Beni Hassan, having resumed their raidings, Kaïd Boubker and his allies attacked them, and after losing two men and several horses, succeeded in driving the invaders across the S'boo River into their own territory, and killing three of them.

The inhabitants of the villages sacked by the Beni Hassan fled to Habassi's camp at Sidi Cassem (Gharb), and the following day, Sunday, the 25th November, about midday, or shortly thereafter, news came that the Beni Hassan were again within the Gharb.

Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi thereupon, with his flags and following, marched against them, but on arriving near the S'boo, he found that the raiders had already retired, after having shot a Gharb horse close to Ben Mahmud's larger farm.

The Attack on the Farms of the British Semsar, Haj Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud.

The Kaïd then prepared to return to Sidi Cassem, but seeing that the Beni Hassan invaders had escaped, he proceeded in the direction of the two villages, or farms, of Haj Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud (semsar of Mr. Jacob Fereres, of Laraiche), a Beni Hassan man settled for the last thirty-five years in the Gharb, a peaceable and unoffending person.

These farms Kaïd Boubker caused to be burnt and plundered, watching the proceedings from the plain below. The farm of Ben Mahmud's brother Taib, situated close to the S'boo bank, who also had no charge pending against him, was likewise plundered. The latter, however, is not under British protection.

All these farms were well known, particularly Haj Abdulkader's, to have large quantities of grain and farm produce stored in them, and were well stocked with flocks and herds pastured in the vicinity.

The men and women at the villages hastily mounted or fled as soon as their huts were set fire to.

It will be readily seen from a glance at the sketch map inclosed,* that only those cattle and sheep which were pastured near S'boo, had any chance of escape. Apart from the attacking force which cut off all retreat from the Upper Ardatz Valley, the numerous hostile villages—a part of whose populations had joined the Kaïd of Habassi at Sidi Cassem, and accompanied him on his march—would have prevented the passage of anything on either side of the range of hills, at the extremities of which the semsar's farms were situated. One herd of cattle (about fifty-five head) and one flock of sheep (about seventy or eighty), which were pasturing between the principal farm and the S'boo, were, however, got off in time.

Death of Haj Abdulkader's Nephew.

The young man in charge of the cattle, a nephew of Haj Abdulkader's, named Cassim, was shot dead in the middle of the S'boo River, as he was driving the last of his herd across the river. The body of the unfortunate man was found lower down the river about six days later.

Aspect of the Burnt Villages.

The plunder of the villages is most complete, and the site presents an aspect of utter ruin. The dwellings, judging from what remains of the burnings, appear to have been savagely torn down, and the large stacks of straw have been reduced to huge ash-heaps, giving a most desolate appearance to the scene.

It may be noted here that in the burnings done by the M'jatt and Chirarda on the Upper S'boo Valley, the straw stacks were left uninjured, presumably to leave some inducement to the people not to forsake their homesteads.

But in Haj Abdulkader, Ben Mahmud's case, the idea of a ferocious loot is at once manifest. Ben Mahmud was at the time absent in Fez, and his relations and servants having been got rid of, the Gharb tribesmen proceeded leisurely to empty the semsar's granaries. These granaries consist of a series of grain pits of the usual Moorish (jar shaped) pattern, and holding, in many cases, upwards of 7 tons of grain. The emptying of them occupied the plunderers for several days, during which period the neighbourhood resembled a country fair.

Witnesses called by the Kaïd during the inquiry, testified under cross-examination, to seeing large quantities of the looted grain in course of transit, and the Kaïd himself admitted in conversation that some of it came to his residence at Habasseh, but he did not stop its entry, as "he thought it was part of the spoils from Arwa rebels."

All the huts and haimas at Ben Mahmud's farms were burned. At the larger farm the sites of one of the huts and one of the haimas had manifestly been dug up, apparently as if specie or farm produce stored underneath had been searched for.

An account was taken by the Amin of El Ksar, two Adools, Kaïd and ourselves, on the spot, of the quantities of cereals plundered (grain measures being employed), and of the burned straw, bee-hives, and habitations, and a statement of these has already been forwarded. An account was also taken of the flocks and herds plundered. The Amin and Adools, however, admit the loss of the flocks and herds (but not the personal effects and money) provided the Shereefian Court pass the evidence of the shepherds and drovers as valid.

* Not yet received.

The Evidence.

We would observe, on reviewing the evidence of the witnesses for complainant, who were heard by the Amin, Adools, and ourselves, the Kaïd or his representative being present, that in no case was it shaken on any material point, although the witnesses, except one, were all severely cross-questioned by the Moorish officials, including the Kaïd himself.

The witnesses all declared that the Gharb people plundered Ben Mahmud, and some of them said it was the Kaïd and his sons with their flags and horsemen who did it. The Kaïd made no attempt to refute any of these statements, which were taken down by the Adools and ourselves.

Seme witnesses, which the Amin had previously rejected when proposed by Ben Mahmud, were suddenly sprung upon us as witnesses for the defendant. We made n objection to hearing them. Their statements were of no value in helping the Kaïd ou of his difficulty, nor was any attempt made by them to remove the guilt from the shoulder of the Kaïd and his people. Their uneasiness at being cross-questioned was very evident, and it was difficult to see how they advanced the case for the defendant. In fact they produced quite the opposite impression, and might just as well have been called by the complainant. One witness, M'Barka by name, a slave of recent importation, had, in our view, very vague ideas of numbers, but he was otherwise clear in his statements.

We followed therefore, in making up the numbers of cattle and sheep saved, the notarial evidence adduced by the semsar as the most reliable basis, particularly as it tallied with the estimates made by messengers sent by us at different times to the place in Beni Hassan, where they are now pastured.

Refusal of the Kaïd to hear a Witness.

The Kaïd refused to hear the evidence of the drover, Mohamed Ben Dris l'Hasnoui, and the Amín and Adools, considering the Kaïd as a colleague in the inquiry rather than as the principal person accused, did not take down the man's statement.

On our taking down his evidence, when passing through Beni Hassan, the Kaïd's objections seemed to us to be well-grounded, for the man's testimony (which there is no reason to disbelieve) was to the effect that Kaïd Habassi himself and his three sons seized the herd of seventy-five cattle, which the drover was tending, near the S'boo River, on the day of the loot.

Other witnesses testify to to the guilt of Kaïd Boubker-al-Habassi, and it may be remarked here that the Kaïd has made no attempt to refute the charges brought against him, except at the first, when he denied to us that he knew anything about the matter, and later when he said the Beni Hassan had done the thing, a contention which he silently dropped.

Estimate of Ben Mahmud's Losses of Cattle and Sheep.

In estimating the number of cattle and sheep plundered, we have followed, not the round numbers of the notarial document, but the figures given by the shepherds and drovers.

Mr. Fereres' Property in Ben Mahmud's Hands.

We examined the semsar's position towards his principal, Mr. J. Fereres, and have already forwarded to your Excellency a statement showing the claim of Mr. Fereres in respect of the looted property belonging to him.

The Kaïd proposes to treat Mr. Fereres' claim as a first charge on the property to be restored to the semsar. Mr. Fereres and the semsar, however, refuse to admit it as such, and they contend that the Sultan's orders upon the question should be carried out, *i.e.*, that whatever items of property were held by the semsar on the principal's behalf, should be made good from the corresponding property restored.

Thus Mr. Fereres' cattle should be restored to him first, and then that number deducted from those due to the semsar, and similarly with the cash. But if the semsar's claim for cash stolen (6,500 dollars) be not admitted, he would then be left to pay Mr. Fereres, out of his other means, the 850 dollars owing to him upon the partnership capital account. As a solution of the matter we would recommend that the Kaïd

should restitute the thirty-five cattle of Mr. Fereres, value 630 dollars, and that the semsar, when his plundered property has been returned to him, should be left to settle with Mr. Fereres the partnership account.

Property of Haj Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud's Family.

The farm near the S'boo River, which was also burned and plundered, belonged to Haj Abdulkader's brother, Ci Taib. We have been careful to exclude this from Haj Abdulkader's claim, statement previously forwarded.

Other Foreign Protégés: No Injury done to.

We found that none of the villages immediately surrounding the semsar's farms had been raided, nor were any other foreign protégés in that locality injured.

Motives for the Attack.

With regard to the motives which inspired the Kaïd and his following to commit the depredations, we have come to the conclusion that it was one of jealousy and greed for plunder, the semsar being a well-known man and reputed rich.

The Kaïd seized the opportunity which offered, when his following were enraged at the Beni Hassan having invaded their territory, to incite them to take revenge on this Hasnoui man, and thus effect a loot which, at another time, could hardly have been attempted. And the moment was the more opportune, because, in the absence of any minute investigation being ordered, it would have been easy for the Kaïd to have convinced the Court that it was the Beni Hassan who had committed the outrage.

No Charges made against the Semsar.

We have been careful to inquire whether any charges were made against the semsar; but although the Kaïd gave vent to many splenetic and abusive epithets, he plainly stated that he had nothing to accuse Ben Mahmud of.

Cases of the Semsar Abdullah-bel-Korshi and the Agent Allal-ben-Ishu.

Referring next to the cases of the semsar Abdullah Bel Korshi, and the agent, Allal Ben Ishu, we visited the places where the burnings took place, at Oolad Allali, in the upper S'boo Valley. We ascertained that their valley, peopled principally by Arwa people, to which tribe they belong, was ravaged by the M'jatt and Chirarda tribesmen on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 27th and 28th November. Those two tribes, who dwell on the opposite side of the S'boo to Oolad Allali, had no doubt caught the infection of plunder from the raid committed lower down the river by the Beni Hassan. The invaders' action came (as he says himself) as a surprise upon Kaïd Boulker-al-Habassi, as many innocent persons suffered in these raids. He therefore ordered the Cadi of the Gharb, his brother-in-law, to take evidence of the losses. By this means the notarial evidence was made out, and being examined by us all, the Kaïd, Amin, and Adools, passed the claims without comment or opposition of any kind.

Kaïd Habassi has written to the Kaïd Er-rha-al-oodeyi, who is now in Chirarda attending to claims, to procure restoration of these men's properties from the tribes who raided them.

Property which belonged to the Semsar's Relations.

There is no evidence to show that the property claimed by the semsar Bel Korshi was shared by any other members of the family. A statement of the amounts passed in each instance, with approximate values, is inclosed herewith.

Remarks.

As contrasted with the case of the semsar Hadj Abdulkader Ben Mahmud, the plunder of the homesteads of Bel Korshi and Ben Ishu do not exhibit the same savagery of purpose. At Oolad Allali the straw stacks were not burnt, and the work of digging for grain-pits not so thorough. The invaders evidently passed out from Oolad Allali to the Warga Valley, destroying the Arwa people's villages, and then recrossed again to their territories.

No Charges made against the Men.

In neither of these cases did the Kaïd, upon inquiry, make any charge against either the semsar or his agent.

Death of Bel Korshi's Infant Son.

The semsar Bel Korshi's infant son presumably came by his death by falling from his mother's back, and being trampled under the feet of the invaders' horses. But the evidence was not conclusive on the point, as the attesting Adools did not see any bruises or wounds upon the child. The infant might therefore have died from natural causes, but we ourselves do not favour this view.

(Signed) ARCHIBALD M. MADDEN.
J. M. MacLEOD.

February 12, 1895.

Inclosure 2 in No. 94.

STATEMENT showing Loss to Semsar of Mr. Forde, Abdullah-bel-Korshi.

	Dollars.
Tent (Haima burned)	50
2 trunks	3
4 Haiks	15
3 cloth sulhams	30
2 rough ditto	15
3 pair silver brooches	27
Cash	80
4 camels	200
15 head cattle	300
120 muds (large) beans, at 25 ron	150
400 „ „ wheat, at 1 dollar	400
500 „ „ barley, at 11 ron	275
Total	1,545
The semsar owes Mr. Forde—	
300 muds beans (15.7.90)	144
100 „ „ (20.5.92)	50
Total	194

Which amount is a first charge upon the foregoing when restored to Bel Korshi.

Inclosure 3 in No. 94.

STATEMENT showing Loss to the Agent of Mr. Forde, Allal-ben-Ishu.

	Dollars.
340 muds (large) wheat	340
180 „ „ barley, at 11 ron	94½
50 sheep with young, at 3 dollars	150
2 copper pots	5
2 „ pails	7
Cash	18
1 trunk	1½
1 pair silver bracelets	16
1 „ „ brooches	8
Sundry silk handkerchiefs, slippers, and clothes	15
Women folk's clothes	10
1 burned dwelling-place	10
1 horse	50
1 saddle and bridle	7
1 musket	5
Personal clothes	7
Total	744

Ben Ishu owes Mr. Forde 100 muds wheat, for which he (Ben Ishu) has received 50 dollars, which amount is a first charge upon the above amount.

No. 95.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 6.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 6, 1895.

OUTRAGES in Gharb district: your despatch No. 10 of the 14th February.
Proposed note to Grand Vizier approved.

No. 96.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 7.)

(No. 82.) *Madrid, March* 3, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that the Moorish Embassy left Madrid yesterday evening on their return to Morocco.

They propose visiting Cordova, Granada, and Seville before embarking at Cadiz.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 97.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 33.) *Foreign Office, March* 8, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 9 of the 6th ultimo, inclosing a Memorandum which you had communicated to the Grand Vizier, enumerating all the outstanding claims, then known to you, of British subjects against the Moorish Government.

You state that you had not demanded that the Shereefian Government should become responsible for the sums indicated in your list, and that you had forborne to press the matter, in the absence of instructions to urge a settlement of the claims, during your present visit to the Court.

Your action in this matter is approved by Her Majesty's Government, but I authorize you to take such steps as you may deem advisable to secure a settlement of these claims whenever you may think that a fitting opportunity offers.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 98.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 9.)

(No. 17.) *Madrid, March* 9, 1895.
(Telegraphic.) P.

A REPORT from Tangier has much disturbed the Minister for Foreign Affairs. He asks me if Her Majesty's Government know anything of an arrangement by which the Moorish Government have agreed to appoint Italians as Captain and chief officer of their new vessel which was bought in Italy. His Excellency is very suspicious of the designs of Italy. He considers that in the present instance she is endeavouring to steal a march on the other parties to the Mediterranean Agreement.

No. 99.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H Drummond Wolff.

(No. 3.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 11, 1895.

MOORISH cruiser: your telegram No. 17 of to-day.

(Secret.)

From private information I am aware that such a plan as you mention has been mooted. I doubt, however, whether the Moorish Government have agreed. I have certainly not heard of their acceptance.

No. 100.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 12.)

(No. 11.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, March* 12, 1895.

YOUR Lordship's telegram No. 7 of the 11th instant.

The Italian Chargé d'Affaires informs me that the negotiations with the Moorish Government regarding the cruiser being concluded, it will arrive here as soon as its cost has been paid. The following is the arrangement made:—

Italian officers and crew will bring the cruiser here, and as soon as possible after arrival the Italian sailors and gunners will be replaced by Moors. The Italian officers will, however, be retained until the Moors trained in Italy become competent to undertake the duties, when they will be gradually substituted for them.

No. 101.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 7.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 12, 1895.

SIR H. WOLFF telegraphs that, according to a report received at Madrid, the Sultan of Morocco has agreed to Italian officers being appointed to the cruiser which he has bought at Leghorn. The Spanish Government seem a good deal disturbed at this arrangement. I have informed Sir H. Wolff that I have doubts as to the truth of the report.

No. 102.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received March 13.)

(No. 12.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, March* 4, 1895.

THE following draft Agreement has been prepared by me at the Vizier's request:—

1. All the coast-line on the north-west of Africa lying between Cape Bogador on the south and Wad Dra on the north, together with the "Hinterland" and districts lying to the east of this stretch of coast, is hereby recognized by Her Majesty's Government to be under the sole sovereignty of His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco.

2. His Majesty the Sultan agrees not to cede to any other Power the sovereignty over any portion of the territory named in the preceding Article, except with the concurrence of Great Britain.

3. It is agreed by the Sultan that all the territorial or other rights of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby, or in its vicinity, shall be purchased by His Majesty from the Company for the sum of 50,000*l.*, payable in two instalments, the first at the time that this Agreement is signed, and the balance when the representative of the Company formally transfers to the officer deputed by His Majesty the Sultan to take possession the buildings above mentioned.

4. His Majesty the Sultan agrees that, subject to the Regulations and Tariff in force at other Moorish ports, the port at Cape Juby shall be allowed to remain open.

5. Until such time as His Majesty the Sultan pleases, dwelling-houses and stores will not be erected by the Moorish Government, nor will lighters be supplied for shipping and landing cargo, but lots of land for building purposes shall be leased at a reasonable rent for a term of twenty years to subjects of foreign Powers having Treaties with Morocco who desire to trade at Cape Juby, upon the application of their respective Representatives.

It is probable that the Moorish Government will be induced to accept these terms, but perhaps it will be expected by them that the instalment due in April will not be required of them.

Am I authorized to sign the Agreement if I am able to arrange as above?

No. 103.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 14.)

(No. 13.)

Tangier, March 7, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch received from Mr. Vice-Consul Cromie reporting renewed disturbances in the neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida arising from the arrest by the Governor of that town of a man belonging to the neighbouring tribe of Mediuna.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 103.

Vice-Consul Cromie to Mr. Satow.

Dar-el-Baida, March 5, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report, for your Excellency's information, that disturbances have again broken out in the neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida.

A man named Sheikh-al-Jilaly, belonging to Oulad Haddoo, a part of Mediuna, was arrested by the Kaïd of Dar-el-Baida on last Monday's market. His brethren came to demand his release, which was refused.

This morning about 300 horsemen from Mediuna and Oulad Zian appeared outside the town and made a hostile demonstration. The Kaïd sent his men out, and there was some skirmishing.

Eventually the tribesmen retired, after killing a horse and wounding one of the Kaïd's men. They captured and drove off a quantity of cattle, estimated at nearly 300 head, and a few camels.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. F. CROMIE.

No. 104.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 14.)

132, Cheapside, London, March 13, 1895.

My Lord,

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) instruct me to draw the attention of your Lordship to the fact that the next and last instalment of the indemnity payable to the Company by the Sultan of Morocco becomes due on the 10th April next.

The object of writing is simply to bring the fact under your Lordship's notice, in the hope that your Lordship will issue the necessary instructions thereon to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

No. 105.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 16.)

132, Cheapside, London, March 16, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to the interview of Thursday last at the Foreign Office, the Directors of the North-West African Company instruct me to say that the sum mentioned for presents by Mr. Satow is fixed upon a generous scale, but they do not raise any objection to it, seeing that in his judgment it is unavoidable, provided that they receive a sum of 55,000*l.* net as the purchase-money, which sum shall include the last instalment of 10,000*l.* of the indemnity due next month. This would enable Mr. Satow to disburse any sum he might obtain beyond the sum mentioned. They are not unwilling to reduce the sum mentioned to 50,000*l.* if absolutely necessary.

In order to facilitate the negotiations, the Directors would be willing to include in the transfer all their fixed and movable plant, including arms and ammunition, at Cape Juby, which they value at 5,000*l.* They would further be willing to dispose of their stocks of merchandize and provisions, and their schooner "El Sahara," at a valuation to be agreed upon between the representatives of the Sultan of Morocco and of the Company.

The Directors instruct me to say that they approve the terms of settlement suggested by Mr. Satow, but are of opinion that the formal transfer should not be delayed beyond two months after the signing of the Agreement. This is desirable upon several grounds; and they would further suggest the desirability of the Moorish officials maintaining silence as to the negotiations until they are actually completed.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

No. 106.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 8.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, March 16, 1895.

CAPE JUBY. North-West African Company ready to agree to terms proposed in your telegram No. 12 of the 4th instant, on the understanding that the transaction shall result in their receiving a net sum of 55,000*l.*, which sum would, however, include the instalment of 10,000*l.* of the indemnity due in April. They are ready, with a view to facilitate the arrangement, to include in the transfer to the Sultan all their plant at Cape Juby, movable and fixed, including arms and ammunition, which they value at 5,000*l.* They are willing also to sell their schooner "El Sahara," and all their stocks of provisions and merchandize, at a price to be determined jointly by representatives of the Company and the Sultan.

In order to prevent any difficulties with tribes or other troubles, Company are anxious that negotiations should be kept strictly secret; and they express hope that formal transfer should not be delayed beyond two months after signature of proposed Arrangement.

The terms of your draft Agreement are approved.

No. 107.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 18.)

(No. 14.)

Tangier, March 11, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that the Spanish cruiser "Reina Regente" arrived here on the evening of the 10th instant from Cadiz, bringing the Moorish Envoy and his suite on his return from his mission to Madrid.

The Envoy landed yesterday morning under salutes from the vessel and from the town battery, and was met by the Spanish Minister, as well as by Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres, the Customs Administrators, and the Governor of the town with a guard of honour. He wore the ribbon of the Order conferred upon him by the Queen-Regent of Spain.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 108.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 36.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 18, 1895.

WITH reference to your telegram No. 12 of the 4th instant, I transmit to you herewith, for such steps as you may think expedient, a copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* pointing out that the next and final instalment of the indemnity payable to them by the Sultan of Morocco becomes due on the 10th April proximo.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 109.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 18, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, pointing out that the next and final instalment of the indemnity payable to the North-West African Company by the Sultan of Morocco becomes due on the 10th April proximo.

I am to state that a copy of your letter will be forwarded to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier for such steps as he may think expedient.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 110.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 20.)

(No. 13.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, March* 13, 1895.

MY telegram of the 4th instant regarding Cape Juby.

Agreement has this day been concluded by me in accordance with the terms stated therein.

Words have been added to clause 5 to the effect that the buildings become the property of the Moorish Government on the expiration of the twenty years' lease.

50,000*l.* agreed on as the purchase-money; the instalment of the indemnity due on the 10th April next is not, however, included in this sum.

The second half of the purchase-money is to be paid, and the transfer of the buildings to take place on or before the 19th September next.

I have agreed also that officers may be sent at once by the Moorish Government to Cape Juby with the object of seeing that, during the interval of six months, none of the buildings or cannon are removed. The officers will be provided with a letter from the Legation.

Influential opposition obliged me to sign without awaiting further instructions.

It is desirable that the Company remove their merchandize from the buildings.

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* No. 104.

No. 111.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received March* 22.)

Sir, 56, *Mosley Street, Manchester, March* 21, 1895.

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram conveying the welcome intelligence of the Agreement with the Sultan of Morocco, and they desire me to express to you, on their behalf, their sincere thanks for the kind attention you have given to the Company's business.

A telegram has been forwarded to you stating that Mr. A. Brookes and myself will have the pleasure of calling upon you at the Foreign Office to-morrow (Friday) at 4 o'clock.

I am, &c.
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 112.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 9.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, March* 22, 1895.

CAPE JUBY: your telegram No. 13 of 13th instant.

I congratulate you on your successful negotiation. The arrangement seems to be quite satisfactory to the Company, who are instructing their agents at Cape Juby to receive Sultan's officials on their presenting letters from your Legation.

The Company believe, however, that, in the interest of all parties, the date of the transfer might with advantage be fixed earlier than September. They continue to be ready to sell at a reasonable price their stores, merchandize, and arms, or part with them on valuation. In order to settle any details they propose to dispatch their Secretary to Tangier at any time you consider that his presence would be desirable.

No. 113.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 27.)

(No. 18. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Fez, March* 7, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 15 of the 22nd January, inclosing copy of a despatch to Her Majesty's Ambassador at Rome, recording a communication made by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires on the subject of the abuse of foreign protection in Morocco by the Representatives of some of the Powers.

My despatch No. 7 of the 28th January will have already acquainted your Lordship with the statements on this subject that have been made to me by the Vizier for Foreign Affairs, Cid Emfadl Gharnit, and with the opinion as to the proceedings of the Portuguese Minister and the United States' Consul-General by most of my colleagues and by the public of Tangier.

With regard to the traffic in protections carried on by Consular Agents, to which I alluded in my despatch already referred to, I may add that on a recent occasion Mr. Benatuil, the United States' Consular Agent at Laraiche, who is now at Fez for the purpose of arranging his claims, was bitterly reproached by Cid Emfadl Gharnit, in the presence of several Europeans and Moorish officials, with the shameless abuses committed by him in giving certificates to so-called "employés," in number out of all proportion to his business transactions. The Grand Vizier has also accused this person of receiving a present of 70 dollars to induce him to claim as his property certain camels belonging to Moorish subjects which had been requisitioned by the Government.

With regard to M. Silvestrelli's statement that the French Legation abuses its powers in granting protection to the Chiefs of important Moorish tribes, I learn from Signor Gentile, from whom the information proceeded, that the tribes intended are the Beni Msara and Beni Goufet, which are located in the vicinity of Wazzan, but the

real names, I learn, are Mtaza and Beni Gorft. Of this statement I have not been able to obtain any confirmation, and it is denied by the Moorish Government.

The French authorities have within the last year given protection to a number of Tlemceni families living at Fez, whose forefathers had emigrated from Algeria before the French conquest of that country. There are about 140 of these families numbering, perhaps, 500 souls.

When M. de Marcilly, the French Vice-Consul, took up his appointment here last summer, he invited all the heads of these families to register themselves. Many of them did so, but others preferred to remain Moorish subjects on the understanding that they would be exempted from certain local taxation. Lately, however, they were called on to pay, and for a time it was uncertain whether they would not go over to the French side. I understand now that, for the present, their allegiance to the Sultan has been secured by a renewal of the promise of exemption.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 114.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 27.)

(No. 19.)
Fez, March 13, 1895.

My Lord,

ACTING on your Lordship's telegrams of the 9th January and 7th February, I informed the Grand Vizier on the 16th February that I had received instructions to negotiate with him regarding the establishment of the North West African Company at Cape Juby, and acquainted him briefly with the terms I was instructed to offer.

On the following day he addressed to me a private letter, of which I have the honour to inclose a translation, expressing the great satisfaction of the Sultan on receiving this announcement, and stating that he had deputed Cid Emfadl Gharnit and the Treasurer, Cid Abdeselam Tazzi, to discuss the details with me.

At the three interviews which took place between us, the latter assumed the part of spokesman, and offered strenuous opposition to the condition stipulating for Cape Juby remaining open to trade, but I maintained that this was essential to any Agreement for a transfer, and his objections were finally overcome.

The amount named as purchase-money was agreed to without any difficulty, as was also my proposal that half the purchase-money should be paid down at once, the remainder becoming due whenever the formal transfer should be effected, at any time within six months of the Agreement.

One of the grounds advanced against the continuance of trade at Cape Juby was the state of the Sultan's Treasury, which would not permit of his expending anything on the construction of dwellings and warehouses to be rented to foreign merchants. I therefore suggested that suitable lots of land should be granted on lease to merchants on the application of their Legations, for them to erect whatever buildings of this description they might find necessary.

This arrangement is, in fact, rather more to the advantage of commerce than the other system which prevails at all the ports except Tangier, and has been found in the past to be seriously detrimental to the interests of trade.

I have the honour to inclose translation of the copy of the Agreement signed by the Grand Vizier, as well as copy of the Supplementary Clause added to the copy signed by myself, agreeing to the conditions stipulating for the payment in two moities, one immediately, the other within six months counting from the 1st of the Moorish month of Shawal (28th instant), and for the dispatch of Moorish officers to Cape Juby forthwith on behalf of the Sultan's Government.

It will be seen that the terms obtained for the Company are slightly more favourable than those which they had asked for, while, on the other hand, the interests of commerce have been provided for as fully as was possible under the circumstances, and in return for the recognition by Her Majesty's Government of the Sultan's sovereignty, the latter undertakes not to part with any part of the coast or of the territory behind it without the consent of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 114.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)
21 *Shaban*, 1312 (*February* 17, 1895).

CONCERNING the affair of Cape Juby, which we spoke about yesterday, I have told all to our Lord the Sultan—God bless him. He is delighted with what you say, and know by this that your friendship is true and great, and that you are careful of his interests—God protect him.

He has ordered me to thank you greatly on his behalf. He sends you herewith the learned Cid Emfadl Gharnit and the treasurer Cid Abdeselam Tazzi, to talk to you about this matter.

Please receive them and discuss this affair fully, and come to an understanding concerning it.

May you always be most happy and prosperous.

(Signed) HAMAD-BEN-MOOSA-BEN-HAMAD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 114.

Agreement signed on March 13, 1895.

(Translation.)

AGREEMENT as concluded between the two persons who are going to sign at the end of this document, and they are—the Vizier, the honoured, the worthy Cid Hamad-ben-Moosa-ben-Hamad, and the gentleman the Minister, Mr. Satow; and they have agreed to the six following Clauses below, concerning the Government (Moorish) buying from the English Company called North-West African, the buildings, &c., in the place that is known by the name Terfaya, that is in the country of the tribe of Tekna.

1*st Clause.*—If this Government buy the buildings, &c., in the place above named from the above-named Company, no one will have any claim to the lands that are between Wad Draa and Cape Bojador, and which are called Terfaya above named, and all the lands behind it, because all this belongs to the territory of Morocco.

2*nd Clause.*—It is agreed that this Government shall give its word to the English Government that they will not give any part of the above-named lands to any one whatsoever without the concurrence of the English Government.

3*rd Clause.*—If this Government buy the buildings in the place above named from the Company above named, the whole of the property shall belong to them, namely, the buildings, with their stones and wood, that are on the land or out at sea (*i.e.*, the reef), and the whole of the property that is inclosed in the walls of the buildings, whether on the land or at sea, including cannons and any other property, and no one shall be able to lay claim of any kind whatsoever to the above properties or lands; and the price this Government is to pay for all this to the above-named Company is put down at 50,000*l.*, half at the signing of this document, the other half when the Government receives over into their hands the above-named lands from the Company above mentioned.

4*th Clause.*—If the Moorish Government take over the place named from the Company named by buying it, it shall remain open for buying and selling, and the customs duties for exports and imports shall be the same as at other ports on the coast.

5*th Clause.*—If the Moorish Government take over the place named from the Company named, by buying it, the Moorish Government shall not build from the money of the Treasury any houses for the merchants to live in, or stores for their merchandize, and shall not supply boats to land or ship cargo until such time as it may please the Sultan to do so.

6*th Clause.*—If any merchants wish to bring merchandize to the place named, and take a letter from the Minister of their nation, this Government shall allot to them a piece of ground at a rental to build suitable stores or dwelling houses, at the merchants' own expense, for twenty years, and at the end of twenty years the said allotments, with the buildings thereon, shall become the property of the Moorish Government.

(After compliments.)

I have shown the six Clauses written above to the Sultan. God give him the victory about the Agreement between us concerning these six Clauses about the buying for the Government of our Lord the buildings of the place named above. The Emperor—God help him—agreed to them all, and allowed them all. Also he grants his consent to the buying of the buildings for his Government—God prosper them—from the Company named above for 50,000*l.*, half of it at once, and the other half when the Government receive over the place named, which shall be within six months, counting from the 1st Shawal next to the end of Rebia I next, and the Sultan—God bless his soul—has ordered me to write the above. And also the Government perhaps will get ready some people belonging to them to go to the place above named at once, before they receive it over, and when they send them they will let you know, so that you can give them a letter from you to the Englishmen there, so that they will receive them.

(Signed) HAMAD-BEN-MOOSA-BEN-HAMAD.

16 *Ramadan*, 1312 (*March* 13, 1895).

Inclosure 3 in No. 114.

Supplementary Clause.

To the worthy, honoured, and wise Vizier, Sid Hamad-ben-Moosa-ben-Hamad,

I AGREE to the six Clauses written above, and I also agree to the Company above named selling the buildings at the place above named to the Government of the Sultan—may God bless him—for a sum of 50,000*l.*, the Government to pay half at once, the other half within six months, counting from the 1st Shawal next (28th March) to the end of Rebia I next (19th September), and the transfer of the place above named to the Moorish Goxernment by the Company above named shall take place whenever the Moorish Government pays down the remaining half, namely, 25,000*l.*, to the above-named Company.

In token whereof I hereto append my signature this 13th day of March, 1895, being duly authorized thereto by Her Britannic Majesty's Government.

If the Moorish Government desire to send any officials to reside at Cape Juby, there is no objection, but before doing so, they must let me know, that I may write a letter to the Englishmen in charge there to receive them.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW, *Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.*

No. 115.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 27.)

(No. 20.)

My Lord, *Tangier, March* 22, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch addressed by Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida to Mr. Satow, reporting the hostile attitude of the tribe of Mediuna towards their Governor, who is also Governor of the town.

The tribesmen mustered in considerable numbers outside the town, and sent in a deputation of six men to meet the foreign Consular officers, whose assistance they sought in obtaining the removal of the Governor. The Consular officers consented to report the matter to their respective Ministers on the condition that some cattle, which had been robbed shortly before, be restored, but the deputation declined to give any undertaking to this effect.

The action of the Mediuna tribe in seeking the co-operation of the Consular officers in this manner is quite unprecedented, and seems to indicate a certain friendliness towards, and confidence in, Europeans.

The condition of the country round Dar-el-Baida is serious, and trade with the interior is entirely cut off. Unfortunately reports from some of the other ports are not much more satisfactory, and trade is nearly at a stand-still.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 115.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, March* 21, 1895.

I HAVE to record that the state of affairs amongst the Kabyla in this neighbourhood is still in very much the same condition as was reported in Captain Cromie's despatch of the 5th March.

On the 12th instant a letter, signed by the Kabyla, copy and translation of which I inclose, reached each member of the Consular Corps, inviting them to meet the Kabyla to talk over matters of urgency.

The Consular Corps agreed, with the acquiescence of the Governor, to meet a deputation consisting of not more than six men.

On the 14th the conference took place, and the deputation had merely to request that we should lay before our respective Ministers their desire for the removal from his post of Kaid Bel Arbi.

We replied we could not pay any attention to their demands until 300 cattle stolen by them on the 5th instant were returned.

They agreed that this was a just request, and asked us to use our influence with the townspeople to make a pact of friendship with them, such as existed when Abderrahman Bargach was Governor. They promised to communicate with the Kabyla with respect to the stolen cattle.

It transpired that while the deputation was with us, their companions who had remained outside the town, were profitably employing themselves in stripping passers-by of their garments, and stealing every donkey and animal they could lay their hands on.

On the 16th we awakened to find that the plains round the town were covered with opposing horse and footmen, and in a northerly direction firing was seen.

The town walls were lined with people enjoying the spectacle.

I sent my interpreter to the Kaid to represent to him that there was considerable feeling of uneasiness among the townspeople, including the Europeans, and that there was danger that complications might ensue if fighting were permitted so close to the town, and I was quite certain that he would have no difficulty in persuading the people to desist and disperse to their homes.

He replied most cordially that he agreed with me, and that the situation was becoming serious. Immediately afterwards the Governor went out to the scene of the fighting, and after some desultory skirmishing under his direction, and much riding to and fro, detachments of men who had previously figured as rebels came up to him and declared they were under his orders. Other contingents, presumably rebels, then disappeared over the hills, and the Governor returned to town flushed with victory. The casualties reported were: on the enemy's side, one man killed and one wounded; and on the town side, one man who fell from his horse, slightly bruised, and one man who was shot through the knee by a comrade's rifle falling and exploding accidentally.

It would be an impossible task to attempt to describe to your Excellency the kaleidoscopic changes that are constantly occurring in the combination of the Kabylas. The friends of to-day are the enemies of to-morrow, and *vice-versâ*.

The result is lamentable; cattle cannot go out to graze; neither Europeans or natives are safe at any distance beyond the town gates, and business is at a stand-still.

A report was brought in yesterday, and is generally believed, that a German, travelling with his daughter, on the road from Rabat has been assaulted and his daughter stolen by natives. Not a day passes that we do not hear of some village being raided. The road to Rabat is quite closed to travellers, through the Ziayda tribes being in open revolt on account of their Kaid having been imprisoned by the Government, at the instigation of the Kaids of Rabat and Dar-el-Baida, in a treacherous manner.

There is a meeting of the tribes in this neighbourhood to-day, and the Governor assures me that the result of their deliberations will have a great effect, either for good or evil, on the situation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) A. MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 115.

Mediuna Tribesmen to Consul Maclean.

(Translation.) *Dar-el-Baida*, 14 *Ramadan*, 1312
(After compliments.) (*March* 10, 1895).

WE desire to meet you with the other Consuls on Thursday next. Necessary (this is a necessity).

Peace.

No. 116.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 27.)

(No. 108.)
My Lord, *Madrid, March* 24, 1895.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 94 of the 20th November, 1894, I have the honour to inclose a telegram extracted from the "Liberal" of to-day, reporting an attack by Moors on the Rio de Oro.

It runs as follows:—

"*Cadiz, March* 23, 11·15 P.M.

"Sensation and alarm have been produced by news received from the Canaries, saying that the Moors had attacked in great numbers the factory of Rio de Oro.

"The detachment of the factory repulsed them with much loss.

"Our troops were unharmed.

"As the detachment in question came from San Fernando, there prevails great anxiety here to know details of the attack."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 117.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 27.)

(No. 26. Confidential.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Madrid, March* 27, 1895.

IT is stated in the "Imparcial" that the contraband exportation of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco has greatly increased.

No. 118.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received March* 30.)

(No. 114.)
My Lord, *Madrid, March* 27, 1895.

INCLOSED is an extract from the "Imparcial" of to-day, stating that a great increase has taken place in the contraband export of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco. It runs as follows:—

"The contraband of arms for Morocco has again taken a great increase in Gibraltar.

"For some days various parcels have left this place for Tangier and Casa Blanca.

"The last took place last Thursday, and the vessel which took it carried 25 rifles, 12 Mauser rifles, 110 Remington, and 2 cases of cartridges.

"The business is carried on almost publicly, and as the English authorities do not pay attention to what happens faithful to their policy of not impeding trade, the Spanish, in agreement with the Moorish authorities, should take notice of the fact, and exact from the English a proper repression of the traffic."

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 119.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 39.)
Sir. *Foreign Office, March* 30, 1895.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 19 of the 13th instant, reporting the result of your negotiations with the Moorish Government in regard to the establishment of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby, and inclosing a translation of the Agreement concluded by you with the Grand Vizier for its acquisition by the Sultan of Morocco.

Your proceedings in this matter are entirely approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 120.

The Earl of Kimberley to Her Majesty's Representatives at Paris, Madrid, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, Washington, Lisbon, and Rio.

My Lord,
Sir, *Foreign Office, March* 30, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch of the 22nd January last in regard to the abuse of foreign protection in Morocco by the Representatives of some of the Powers, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a despatch from Mr. Satow, offering observations on the subject.*

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 121.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 1.)

(No. 14.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, March* 25, 1895.

YOUR Lordship's telegram, Secret, No. 8.

If possible, I will hasten transfer. I did not think it advisable to fix an earlier term in the arrangement, as Company proposed complete payment in six months.

The Company will receive 54,000*l.* net, including instalment due next month, 10,000*l.* Unnecessary to include any movable property.

Seeing that I have insisted on port remaining open to trade, I do not think it would be desirable for me to be the medium for negotiating sale of merchandize and schooner.

No. 122.

The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.

(No. 171.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, April* 1, 1895.

IN the course of my interview with Baron de Courcel to-day, his Excellency asked me whether I could give him any information as to what had taken place with regard to the British Company at Cape Juby.

I said that the Company, being desirous of winding up its affairs, the opportunity of the presence of Mr. Satow at Fez had been taken to arrange that the Company should relinquish the territory it occupied to the Moorish Government in return for the payment of a sum of money. The territory would become Moorish territory, and stipulations had been made by which the trade should be fully open, without any exclusive privileges being reserved to the Company.

I took the opportunity of saying that Mr. Satow had not been engaged at Fez in any negotiations on political questions, and that he had been principally occupied in

* No. 113.

settling certain claims of British subjects against the Moorish Government, which had been long pending.

Mr. Satow had drawn my attention to the abuses arising from the extensive protection given, especially by some of the smaller Powers, to Moorish subjects, and I should be extremely glad, if it should be found possible, to propose to the other Governments any scheme by which these abuses could be put an end to.

Baron de Courcel thanked me for this communication, and said he quite agreed as to the abuses to which the system of protection had given rise.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 123.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(Confidential.)

Foreign Office, April 3, 1895.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith for the confidential information of the Directors of the North-West African Company, copy of the Agreement, with supplementary clause, which Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco has concluded with the Grand Vizier, providing for the sale of the Company's property and establishment at Cape Juby to the Moorish Government.*

I am to add that Mr. Satow reports in a subsequent telegram that the net sum which will be received by the Company will be 54,000*l.*, including the instalment of the indemnity due to the Company this month.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 124.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 4.)

(No. 32.)

Madrid, April 4, 1895.

(Telegraphic.) P.

A TELEGRAM, dated the 2nd instant, addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs by the Spanish Representative at Tangier, has been published, in which it is stated that Her Majesty's Government has ceded the establishment of Cape Juby to the Sultan for the sum of 50,000*l.*

The tone of the telegram shows no very friendly feeling towards us.

I am forwarding a copy of it, together with some comments which have appeared in the newspapers.

No. 125.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 5.)

132, *Cheapside, London, April* 5, 1895.

My Lord,

THE Directors of the North-West African Company instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 3rd instant, and of the inclosures covered by same.

They instruct me to express to your Lordship their sincere thanks for the communication, and their grateful appreciation of what has been accomplished for the Company by your Lordship.

It was hoped that the news of this Agreement with the Sultan of Morocco would not have become public at so early a date, and the Directors are greatly concerned for the peace of the station and the welfare of their staff. As the tribes may receive the intelligence of the arrangement in an unfriendly spirit, and as some time will necessarily elapse before we can remove our staff and the Sultan can accept delivery of the station, the Directors would respectfully suggest to your Lordship that it is

* No. 114.

most desirable that a gun-boat should be dispatched immediately to Cape Juby, and that Her Majesty's ships should be instructed to call there as frequently as may be possible, until the Company shall finally evacuate the Settlement.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEORGE RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 126.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 41.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 9 of the 14th January last, I have to state that the Committee of Lloyd's have informed me that the underwriters interested in the case of the "Benalder" are anxious to learn whether any progress has been made with regard to the claim for compensation which you were instructed to present to the Moorish Government.

I have therefore to request you to report what steps have been taken by you in the matter, and with what result.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 127.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco has recently concluded with the Moorish Government an Agreement for the sale to the Sultan of the property of the North West African Company at Cape Juby.

A copy of this Agreement, with a supplementary clause, is inclosed herewith.*

I am also to inclose a copy of a letter from the Company† suggesting that, in view of the effect which the news of this arrangement may have upon the tribes in the neighbourhood, a gun-boat should be dispatched at once to the Settlement, and that Her Majesty's ships should be instructed to call there as often as possible, until the final evacuation takes place.

Lord Kimberley is inclined to think that such a course would be desirable, and I am to inquire whether their Lordships can make the necessary arrangements.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 128.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Sir,

Foreign Office, April 6, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, requesting information in regard to the claim for compensation which Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco was instructed to present to the Moorish Government in the case of the "Benalder."

In reply, I am to state that no further information on the subject has yet been received, but that Mr. Satow will be instructed to report how the matter now stands.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* No. 114.

† No. 125.

No. 129.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 8.)

(No. 116. Confidential.)

Madrid, March 27, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith a despatch which I have received from Her Majesty's Consul at Teneriffe, inclosing a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Ferguson respecting the readiness of the Spanish Government to establish a Protectorate over Cape Juby, and the probable effect of such Protectorate on the interests of the North-West African Company.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure 1 in No. 129.

Consul Harford to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

Teneriffe, March 12, 1895.

Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to inclose a despatch received this morning from Mr. Vice-Consul Ferguson, of Las Palmas, which, as it appears to relate to matters not directly connected with this Consulate, I refer for your Excellency's consideration and instructions before reporting on it to the Foreign Office.

I have, &c.

(Signed) S. H. HARFORD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 129.

Vice-Consul Ferguson to Consul Harford.

Las Palmas, March 9, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to address you on a subject rather out of my ordinary duties, but one I feel to be of importance to the British Government, and which I should consider myself wanting in the discharge of my duty if I left unreported.

Since the day I handed, at your instructions, to the Spanish authorities here the declaration in writing that Britain, by Her Majesty's Government, disclaimed any Protectorate rights on the western coast of the Sahara, both as regards the Kirby Concessions and the North-West African Company's (Limited) territory, I have been approached in a roundabout but very marked way by the Spanish Military Governor as to the possibility of these territories being transferred to the Spanish flag.

As you are well aware, in years gone past I was connected with the North-West African Company, and still naturally feel an interest in British enterprise in that wonderful coast, and up till the time of accompanying Sir W. Kirby Green to the Sultan's Court, and becoming aware of the direction of British diplomacy in North-West African countries, I used to consider it would be beneficial to our country if protection could have been granted and a large Chartered Company formed.

When I became convinced that Britain's interest lay on the coasts to the north of Morocco, and could see that anything south of that would bring us in contact on land with the French in Algeria, I knew how hopeless was the fight to gain protection for Juby, a protection which would weaken instead of strengthening the country.

Cape Juby, as the natural outlet from the interior of the Algerian "Hinterland" by way of a desert, so called, but really rich in underground water springs and wells, in the hands of the French means a great influence against Britain; in the hands of Britain it means a station difficult to guard, and more difficult still to provision; in the hands of a second-rate Power it might suit the interests of our Government, and although I fear the Directors of the North-West African Company will not see it at present, I think their interests would be sufficiently secured to them, and a great source of annoyance and a standing difficulty to our good relations with the Sultan of Morocco removed; and a new source of irritation created for Spain in her diplomatic relations in Morocco, to the benefit of our own Minister's influence at that Court, and the possible attainment of great national advantages. I have learned through the Military Governor

here, from the War Minister at Madrid, that His Catholic Majesty's Government are willing to assume the Protectotate, if it can be arranged, to maintain sufficient land forces and civil guards to guarantee a free and safe trade route to Tenduf (the exchange mart for Northern and Central Africa and the point where the desert caravans divide to go to Morocco, Tafilet, and Algeria); to maintain a gun-boat patrolling the coast to aid the fishermen and protect them when drying their fish in the sun; to make a free port of Cape Juby; to grant for a number of years certain trading monopolies to the British Company and a perpetual share in the surplus revenue, if any; to deliver over the trading station at Rio to the management of the British Company; to grant protection to prospecting parties and trading expeditions; to admit the produce at preferential duties and import rates into Spain, and generally to encourage the colonization of the country by the surplus and emigrating population of the Canary Islands. These are about the promises made. One thing the Spanish Government will not do. They will not buy the North-West African Company's interest for money. That is almost the only thing they seemed disinclined to do.

All this seems so full of significance that I have ventured to put it before you with a view to your informing Sir George Dallas, and ascertaining from him if in reality it would be to the interest of Her Majesty's Government to be rid of Juby, or otherwise.

I don't think I can find out anything further of Spanish desires and intentions on that coast beyond what is embodied in the foregoing pages, except the clearly discernable wish on the part of Spain to avoid having another country with a base of operations so very close to the Canary Islands and the premeditated new naval port at Graciosa, the small island to the north of Lanzarote, where the Spanish Government intend building almost immediately a lighthouse of the first order and the beginning of new fortifications on modern principles.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALEC FERGUSON.

No. 130.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 8.)

(No. 132. Confidential.)

Madrid, April 4, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 116 of the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose extracts from the "Pais" and the "Tiempo" of to-day, containing comments on a telegram announcing the sale of Cape Juby to the Government of Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

Inclosure 1 in No. 130.

Extract from the "Pais" of April 4, 1895.

(Translation.)

YESTERDAY two telegrams, both of great importance, were received at the Ministry of State from our Representative at Tangier.

The first announces the sale by England to the Sultan of the English factory at Cape Juby.

This is strange of England, who always understands her own interests so well.

Cape Juby offered an easy entrance into Morocco whenever might be convenient, and in spite of this England abandons Cape Juby.

Moreover, Cape Juby had the advantage of being close to the Canary Islands. It is to be hoped that those initiated in these mysteries will give us the key of so strange a proceeding; as long as we do not know we shall be on our guard ("escamados").

The second telegram gives flattering intelligence concerning payment of the indemnity and the good intentions of the Sultan.

The first of the official telegrams to which we refer runs as follows:—

"*Spanish Minister to Minister for Foreign Affairs.*

"*Tangier, April* 2, 1895.

"The news communicated by our Fez Agent of the cession to the Sultan by the British Government for the sum of 50,000*l.* of the Establishment at Cape Juby, which had been declared a free port, has been confirmed.

"I consider this cession as a triumph for the Moorish Government, welcome to European Powers, and having particular interest for Spain."

Inclosure 2 in No. 130.

Extract from the "Tiempo" of April 4, 1895.

(Translation.)

CESSION OF CAPE JUBY.—At a time when England does not hesitate to arouse the jealousy of France respecting the much-disputed sphere of British influence in the Nile Valley, over which Turkey and Egypt exercise sovereign rights, we are surprised at the official confirmation of news which had already reached us in the shape of a rumour through the Fabre Agency.

England, it is an accomplished fact, has ceded to Morocco her Colony at Cape Juby, on the West Coast of Africa, and this is considered a triumph of Shereefian diplomacy.

The London Government has not accustomed us to such abdications of sovereignty, especially for money, and little of that, which it in no way necessitates.

The Colony is in a region where France and Spain hold others, their importance consists in very fine fisheries, which the French have known how to appreciate and exploit, and we alone have hitherto failed to realize their value in spite of their proximity to the Canaries, where, indeed, it is known what the Colonies on Cape Juby signify for Spain.

What is England's plan in ceding to Morocco a territory on the African coast where France and Spain tenaciously maintain their rights, even to constantly discussing the extension of the same?

We do not think that this will long remain a mystery, as the English are not a philanthropic people in questions of colonization, and we await with curiosity the outcome of this Anglo-Moorish transaction.

The following is the official telegram confirming the news:—

"*The Spanish Minister, Tangier, to the Minister of State.*

"*Tangier, April* 2, 1895.

"The news sent me by our Agent at Fez is confirmed respecting the cession by England to the Sultan for 50,000*l.* of the Establishment on Cape Juby, which has been declared a free port.

"The cession is considered a triumph for the Moorish Government, and has been received with satisfaction by Europeans, being of special interest to Spain.

No. 131.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 8.)

(No. 134.)

My Lord, *Madrid, April* 4, 1895.

IN to-day's papers appears a telegram from the Spanish Minister at Tangier to the Minister of State stating that a letter has left Tangier addressed by Sidi Brisha to Señor Groizard. In this letter it is announced that the 400,000 dollars remaining from the first instalment of the indemnity will be paid before the date laid down in the Convention. Further, that the Sultan will attend to all the claims presented by Spain.

His Majesty will go to Morocco, whence he will take care to fulfil the obligations of the Convention and to send further instalments of the indemnity to the nearest port.

His Majesty further expresses his satisfaction for the solution given to pending questions by the Agreement and his gratification at the attentions shown to his Ambassador.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 132.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 21.)

My Lord, *Fez, March* 14, 1895.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 10 of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to inclose copy of the note which I addressed to the Grand Vizier on the 16th February, demanding reparation for the two semsars and the "agent" of British subjects who had been raided in the Beni Malek district, and inquiring what punishment would be inflicted on the Kaïd for the wrongdoing that had been proved against him.

The Vizier deputed Cid Emfadl Gharnit and the Treasurer, Cid Abdeselam Tazzi, to arrange these claims with me. They stated that the report received by the Government with respect to the losses of the largest proprietor, Hadj Abdulkader, did not entirely agree with that furnished by Messrs. Madden and MacLeod. Though there was no great difference with respect to the amount and value of the grain carried off, the number of the cattle and sheep admitted by the Moorish Delegate was considerably less, and as to the sum of 6,500 dollars in coin alleged to have been plundered, there was absolutely no corroborative evidence.

I offered to examine their Report, if they would furnish me with a copy, but the Treasurer expressed his readiness to admit all the other items of cattle, sheep, household utensils, and personal property, if I would agree to give up the item of money asserted to have been stolen.

I pointed out that no claim had been made for the wrong done to these unoffending people, the claims having been strictly limited to the losses which appeared to have been proved in each case. I was willing, however, to admit that the theft of the money could not be proved absolutely by independent testimony, but from the very nature of the case no evidence of such a hoard but that of the possessor or a member of his family could be looked for. It was well known that Hadj Abdulkader was a wealthy man, and I thought that something ought, therefore, to be allowed under this head. After some bargaining it was arranged that he should receive a round sum of 10,000 dollars in satisfaction of his losses, together with a Shereefian letter acquitting him of all the taxes that might be due from him.

The claims of the other two men were admitted without deduction. Finally it was agreed that all three should be restored to their holdings.

I received yesterday a note from the Vizier, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, recording the terms of the arrangement.

Your Lordship will observe that, with respect to the punishment of the Kaïd, the note simply states that "the Sultan knows the people who have done this, and will take care they shall be punished as they deserve." Under the circumstances, I have thought it best not to ask for a more explicit undertaking in writing on this point, and it could indeed hardly be expected that the Moorish Government would state their intentions in express terms. But I took occasion of an interview I had with the Vizier to-day to remind him of his previous promise that the Kaïd should be punished, and he assured me that he would carry it out when the time came. I have no doubt that he will keep his word.

The reparation obtained in this case will, I trust, prove effectual as a warning against any attempt hereafter on the part of local authorities to interfere with the rights of Moors under British protection. But I beg leave, at the same time, to draw your Lordship's attention to the fact that the interests of the British subjects concerned were of so small value as to warrant the conclusion that the connection between them and their semsars was entered into mainly for the advantage of the latter. El Korshi has been Mr. Forde's semsar for about ten years. During that period the only transactions between them, according to the statement made to me by El Korshi's brother, were the purchase for him altogether of 200 measures of beans, worth about 100 dollars, and the Report forwarded in my despatch No. 10 of the 14th February last shows that on a settlement of accounts Mr. Forde would be entitled to a sum of but

194 dollars. The other man, Allal Ben Ishu, informed me that he had been Mr. Forde's agent for seven or eight years. During that time the only transactions between them had been the purchase of 100 measures of beans in 1893, and last year, as appears from the Report, an advance of 50 dollars for the purchase of 100 measures of wheat. I questioned him also with respect to the ownership of the property plundered from him in 1891, when he made to me the statement that it was all his own. On being reminded of the notarial document made between himself and Mr. Forde, he explained that the sheep and cattle enumerated in it were originally his own, but that he had sold them to Mr. Forde.

I have the honour to inclose copy of the Memorandum I made of his statements, as well as of correspondence between myself and Mr. Forde on this subject. Your Lordship will observe that the version of the transaction given by the latter is that he supposes the sheep and cattle in question to have been derived from surplus stocks belonging to him that had accumulated in the hands of other Moors in his employ, but that he has no records of such matters in his regular business books, and he adds, " nor can I at this distance of time recollect from whom or whence I drew them " (the cattle and sheep in question).

The conclusion to be drawn from these conflicting statements, in conjunction with those made by Allal Ben Ishu to Mr. Allen Maclean and Count Gleichen in 1893, appear to be that the Moor, having had difficulties with his Kaïd, entered the nominal service of Mr. Forde as his agent, and executed a notarial document, the effect of which was to transfer his property to Mr. Forde, thus placing it under British protection. I regret the necessity of coming to this conclusion, which is in contradiction with Mr. Forde's statement to me that the property was all his own.

In the other case, that of Mr. Fereres' semsar, Hadj Abdulkader, the notarial documents presented to Messrs. Madden and MacLeod purport to show that on a partnership account the latter owed his principal a sum of 850 dollars, and had in his possession thirty-five oxen belonging to him. These documents were not corroborated by the exhibition of any account books. Hadj Abdulkader, on being questioned by me as to his connection with Mr. Fereres, stated that some years ago he obtained a letter from the Sultan appointing him a farmer of the Sultan's cattle (a mere nominal appointment). Finding this of no practical use, he went to Mr. Fereres, who introduced him to Mr. Novella, the Consulate Clerk at Tangier, and the latter obtained for him from the Sultan's Agent, Hadj Mohammed Torres, a letter of recommendation to the Kaïd of Habassi, stating that he was a semsar. From this time he and the Kaïd were at daggers drawn. He added that nothing but foreign protection was of any avail against the oppression of a Kaïd, the Sultan's protection was valueless. The archives of Her Majesty's Legation show that on the 6th January, 1893, Mr. Eliot officially informed Hadj Mohammed Torres of the intended appointment of this semsar; but I learn that the Consulate clerk acted in this manner entirely without instructions from Mr. White, presumably at the request of Mr. Fereres.

I have thought it necessary to lay these facts before your Lordship, as they are illustrative of my remark in a previous despatch, that with the best will in the world it is often difficult for the Head of a Legation to satisfy himself of the *bona fides* of an application for a semsar or agent's certificate.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 132.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

Fez, February 16, 1895.

(After compliments.)

IN continuation of my letter of the 28th December, 1894 (29 Jumad II, 1312) about the raiding of the two semsars and the agent, I beg now to inform you that my delegate, Mr. Madden, with his interpreter and Moorish scribe, have now returned from the Gharb. From the evidence which they obtained, and which the three wrote down in the presence of Kaïd-el-Habassi, the Amin Haj Mustafa, and notaries, and from what they saw, they report the following as facts:—

1. That on the 25th November, 1894 (26 Jumad I, 1312) about midday Kaïd-el-Habassi, who was in camp at Sidi Kassim of the Gharb, received news that the Beni Hassen were within the Gharb. Thereupon Kaïd Bubker, with his flags and following,

marched against them, and on arriving at the River Sebu, near the village of the semsar, Haj Abdulkader Ben Mahmud found that the raiders had already retreated to their own territory, and then turning round he ordered his own sons and followers to burn and plunder the farms of the British semsar, Haj Abdulkader Ben Mahmud, and also of his brother Taib; but we speak only of the semsar, the value of whose property, including houses, cattle, sheep, grain, money, household goods, women's clothing destroyed and carried away on account of the above order of the Kaïd-el-Habassi, amounts to 14,469 dollars, besides the loss resulting from the semsar being unable to plough his land this year, and blood-money for the death of his nephew Kassim, who was shot while fording the Sebu, and compensation for this unjustifiable attack; and the Amin did not admit the 6,500 dollars in money that was taken because, he said, there was no evidence. Whose evidence could there be but that of the semsar and his wife? And remember this, O friend, that there must be blood-money, compensation for loss of this year's ploughing, and for the violence done to him. And as the said Amin objected to admitting the amount of the money taken, I will accept the blood-money and compensation instead. For be it known to you, O friend, that Kaïd Bubker was not able to inform my delegate of any wrongdoing on the part of Haj Abdulkader, and moreover, being a semsar, he was not liable to be punished by the Kaïd, even if he were convicted of any wrongdoing. And the notarial documents of the losses of Abdullah Bel Korshi and of Allal Ben Ishu were examined by the Revenue Amin of El Ksar in the presence of the Kaïd aforesaid, and admitted, and the correctness of the amount is not disputed.

2. That on the 27th and 28th November (28 and 29 Jumad I, 1312) the Mjatt and Sherarda tribesmen raided the property of Abdullah Bel Korshi and of Allal Ben Ishu, respectively semsar and agent of the British subject, Mr. Forde, and plundered them of cattle, grain, and other articles: Abdullah Bel Korshi to the amount of 1,545 dollars, and Allal Ben Ishu to the amount of 744 dollars, and the Kaïd is responsible for all this. And all this is not by chance, but was duly premeditated by the Kaïd, who wrote to Haj Mohamed Torres informing him of his intention to punish these people.

And now, O friend, I come to you to say that my Government insist upon justice in this affair, in which Kaïd Bubker has made a hole in the Treaty for his own benefit, and out of malignant hostility to persons who are lawfully under the protection of Great Britain, and also insist that His Shereefian Majesty will compel Kaïd Bubker-el-Habassi to make full and immediate restitution to Haj Abdulkader Ben Mahmud for the property stolen, besides just compensation for the loss of this year's ploughing, blood-money, and for the disturbance of his peace, in all amounting to 14,469 dollars, and to Abdullah Bel Korshi the amount of 1,545 dollars, and Allal Ben Ishu 744 dollars; and further, that you will inform me what punishment His Shereefian Majesty will inflict on the Kaïd aforesaid for the wrongdoing that has been proved against him, as you promised in your letter of the 25th December (26 Jumad II, 1312).

I am sure that all this will meet with His Shereefian Majesty's approval, because it is in strict accordance with justice; and as I have received very stringent orders from the Queen about this matter, I request you to give me an immediate answer, in order that I may report to them without delay.

I beg to state, for your information, that Haj Abdulkerim Brisha left the Kaïd of Habassi's camp before the attack on Ben Mahmud's farm.

I append certified documents of the losses of the two semsars and the agent, and thus I hope that our friendship may always be preserved unimpaired.

And may you remain in esteem, and entire exaltation and tranquillity always.

Inclosure 2 in No. 132.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) *16th Ramadan*, 1312 (*March* 13, 1895).

I HAVE received your letter about the robbery of the two semsars, Abdul Kader-ben-Mahmud, and Abdullah-bel-Korshi, and the Mokhalata Allal-ben-Ishu. I understand what you tell me, namely, that your representative Mr. Madden, his interpreter and Moorish scribe, have returned from Habassi, and have proved to your satisfaction from what they took down from the witnesses they heard in the Gharb in the presence of Habassi, the Amin Mustafa of El Ksar and the two Adools, that it was Habassi who ordered his sons and brothers (tribe) to attack and rob the place of the semsar Ben Mahmud and his brother Taib, and that the value robbed amounted to 14,469 dollars;

also that the Cherarda and M'jatt robbed the semsar Abdullah-bel-Korshi to the value of 1,545 dollars, and Ben Ishu, named above, to the value of 744 dollars, and you tell us that your powerful Government orders you to demand that the Sultan's Government should make, without fail, Habassi give the above-named dollars to the three above-named persons, on account of its being through him that the robberies had occurred, and that the Kaïd should be punished according to his deserts. I read your letter to the Sultan—God protect him—and he understands all you say. He says such things could not be allowed, and it has grieved him greatly that this should have happened to the two semsars and the Mokhalata, and the Sultan—God bless him—knows the people who have done this, and will take care they shall be punished as they deserve. And although report furnished by the Amin and the two Adools, sent by the order of the Sultan to find out the truth of the above, does not agree with that of your representative, nevertheless, the Government are not going to look into this discrepancy, because of the great friendship that exists between the two Governments, and accepts—God exalt them—the agreement as made between yourself and Cid Emfadl Gharnit and the Amin Cid Abdeselam Tazzi, namely, that they shall pay 10,000 dollars to Abdulkader-ben-Mahmud, and forgive him all taxes he owes to this Government, and issue orders to Habassi to return him his land and to be careful of his interest, and also give him a letter to Hanshafi, ordering justice to be done him from the people who took his 325 sheep; and Korshi to be given 1,545 dollars, and to Ben Ishu 744 dollars; the total of all the above, 12,289 dollars, the Sultan—God bless and grant him power—has ordered me to pay you, and I am ready to do so. And the Sultan—God prosper him—has ordered letters to be written to the Kaïd to return their land to them (*i.e.*, the last two people), and to be mindful of them. We beg you to acquaint your Government of all this.

Peace.

(Signed) HAMAD-BEN-MOOSA-BEN-HAMAD.

Inclosure 3 in No. 132.

Memorandum by Mr. Satow.

ALLAL BENISHU came before me, and Kaïd Maclean interpreted my questions and his answers.

Questioned as to the recent raid made on him, he confirmed the statements previously made by him to Mr. Macleod. The only property in his possession belonging to Mr. Forde was 100 measures of wheat, for which Mr. Forde had advanced him 50 dollars at the beginning of the year.

Questioned as to the property of which he was plundered in 1891, he declared that it was all his own, and that all the people of the neighbourhood knew that it was his. The manner in which he repeated this statement, which he had previously made in the presence of Mr. Macleod, Percy Lucas, servant of Kaïd Maclean, who understands Arabic perfectly, and of the scribe Benyahya, of Her Majesty's Legation, left no doubt of his meaning, that all the property was his and not Mr. Forde's.

Questioned as to the notarial documents he made with Mr. Forde in September 1888, he replied that the property was Mr. Forde's.

Questioned as to whether Mr. Forde delivered to him the sheep and cattle included in the said property, having bought it elsewhere, he said they were originally his. That Mr. Forde had purchased them from him and paid him for them. He could not recollect the total amount he received, but in the notarial documents it was set down how much had been paid him for the sheep and how much for the cattle.

He added: "I beseech you to help me, otherwise I am a ruined man. For three years I have been going up and down about this claim of mine, and if I do not get your help, I do not know what I shall do. I could never go back to my country, and if you cannot help me, say so. I would then go right away."

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Fez, December 18, 1894.

Inclosure 4 in No. 132.

Mr. Satow to Vice-Consul Forde.

Sir, *Fez, December* 20, 1894.

I HAVE had your agent, Allal Benishu, questioned about the raid recently made upon him, and in addition to giving a list of his own property plundered, he declares that he had in his care 100 measures of wheat, for which you had advanced to him 50 dollars in the beginning of this year. He repeated this statement in my presence.

Considering it desirable to question him about the previous raids made on him in 1891, I had him examined before me as to the details of those occurrences likewise. I am not satisfied with the evidence furnished by the translations of notarial documents inclosed in Mr. Imossi's despatch of the 11th February, 1892, as to your interest in the property raided.

I should like you, therefore, to supply me with a statement showing when, where and from whom you bought the sheep and cattle mentioned in the notarial documents, and the amount actually paid for them. You probably have in your possession the receipts and entries in your books showing the items of payment.

I am, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 5 in No. 132.

Vice-Consul Forde to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Laraiche, January* 7, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Excellency's despatch of the 20th ultimo, to hand this day, regarding the property of mine stated by my agent Alal Ben Ishu to have been in his hands when the recent raid was made upon him, and, with respect to previous raids on him in 1891, instructing me to supply your Excellency with a statement showing when and where, and from whom, I bought the sheep and cattle mentioned in the notarial documents inclosed in Mr. Imossi's despatch of the 11th February, 1892.

It is a fact that I had intrusted Alal Ben Ishu with 50 dollars to advance against wheat for my account, and that with the money he had bought 100 measures, which he had placed in his "silos." I had instructed him to sell it off if he could obtain a certain price, and before stating a quantity to your Excellency I wanted to make sure if he had disposed of the wheat or any part of it previous to the raid, although I do not think this possible, seeing that after harvest a rapid fall in prices occurred.

Having been told some days ago that your Excellency would probably be leaving Fez soon, I sent a courier with instructions for Ben Ishu to hurry back here that I might receive his statements and prepare my report; but I learnt yesterday that he was at Kaïd Habassi's in company with one of your Excellency's staff, sent, I presume, to inquire regarding recent raids made on him and on my semsar Abdallah Ben Hadj El Korshy.

The other information your Excellency requires respecting the sheep and cattle of mine with Alal Ben Ishu in 1891 is more difficult to supply. When I began farming with Ben Ishu I had considerable quantities of cattle, sheep, mares, &c., in the Gharb with several different people, a large portion of which was the accumulated product of what I had bought some time previous, some as far back as 1880. I never entered any of these transactions in my regular business books, but merely noted them in pocket-books, depending mostly on the notarial documents. It was my custom when engaging in ploughing with a new man in a good district to place with him some cattle and sheep, paying him a small amount for herding expenses, and allowing him the dairy produce. These animals were very seldom bought specially for such a person, but were collected from other stocks which had accumulated too much for the pasturage at their disposal. I presume it was in this manner that the cattle and sheep of mine were placed with Alal Ben Ishu, but must confess to having no record now besides the copy of notarial documents to show, nor can I at this distance of time recollect from whom or whence I drew them. For some years past I have withdrawn from general dealings in cattle, most

of my stocks having been gradually sold off. Of sheep I only retain a few hundred near Laraiche.

I have, &c.
(Signed) LEWIS FORDE.

No. 133.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 23. Confidential.)
Fez, March 19, 1895.
My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegram No. 7 and Mr. White's telegraphic reply No. 11, I have the honour to report that I asked the Grand Vizier to-day to be good enough to inform me what arrangement had been made with Signor Gentile regarding the cruiser constructed for the Sultan in Italy.

His Excellency stated, in reply, that the Shereefian Government had not at first been very anxious to complete the purchase of this vessel, which would annually cost 100,000 dollars to maintain. But the Agreement was one entered into by the late Sultan, who was bound to Italy by close ties of friendship, and that, consequently, the ultimate decision come to was to take it over, rather than by refusing it to take a course that might be construed into an appearance of unfriendliness towards the Italian Government. They are, therefore, completing the payments, and as soon as the vessel arrives a crew of Moors and an Amin (Paymaster-in-chief) will be placed on board, but it will be navigated by officers of the Italian navy. These will later on be replaced by Moorish officers who are being educated in Italy for that purpose. In the meanwhile, the Italian officers will not, in case of its being used in naval operations, for example against the Riff, be employed as combatants. The Moorish Government thought that in the case of an expedition against the Riff the cruiser would be useful for the transport of troops.

On my inquiry what was the tonnage and armament, his Excellency replied that he did not know, but he would be happy to communicate these and any other details to me as soon as he should have obtained them.

I have learnt from confidential sources that the agents of the French Government have employed all their influence to frustrate the negotiations of Signor Gentile, even going so far as to offer to provide officers and men from Tunis, but, as it turns out, entirely without success.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 134.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 24. Confidential.)
Fez, March 19, 1895.
My Lord,

IN reply to the question which I put to the Grand Vizier to-day regarding the result of the negotiations between the Moorish Ambassador to Madrid and the Spanish Government, his Excellency stated to me that the Sultan had proposed to the Government of Spain to receive payment of the balance of the indemnity at once, making in return certain concessions in the way of an abatement on the instalments not yet due, and had asked also for a postponement of the date fixed for the demarcation of the neutral zone at Melilla, and the punishment of the Riff tribes. He had not yet learnt, he added, what conclusions had been arrived at.

Sid Abdulkerim Brisha, who arrived at Tangier on the 10th instant, has not yet reached Fez, and I conjecture that he was prevented from starting immediately after he landed by the tempestuous weather which then prevailed. It would not, however, be surprising if he had delayed officially reporting the termination of his mission by post, preparing to announce its results in person.

The Vizier, however, expressed to me his satisfaction with the choice that had been made of Sid Abdulkerim for this mission, from which it seems reasonable to conjecture that he has received some sort of intimation that his proposals have been accepted by the Spanish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 135.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 25.)
My Lord,
Fez, March 19, 1895.

AT an interview which I had to-day with the Grand Vizier he said to me that the Moorish Government had long desired to send an Embassy to Great Britain, but that, the relations between the two countries not having been perfectly smooth, they had been unable to carry out this wish. But now all that was past, and perfect cordiality having been re-established, the Sultan would be very pleased if the Queen would receive an Ambassador from him.

I replied to his Excellency that it would give me much satisfaction to transmit his request to your Lordship, and that I hoped, on my return to Tangier, to be able to communicate to him the reply of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 136.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 28.)
My Lord,
Fez, March 21, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 21 of the 14th instant, reporting the arrangement come to between the Grand Vizier and myself for indemnifying the two semsars and the agent of British subjects raided in November 1894 by the Kaïd of Habassi and his allies, I have the honour to state that the sum of 12,289 dollars was paid to me yesterday by the Moorish Treasury, and that I have to-day completed its distribution to the three recipients.

I beg to add a copy of the note which I addressed to the Grand Vizier, recording my acceptance of the terms agreed upon for the settlement of this affair, and acknowledging the receipt of the sum before mentioned.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 136.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.)
24*th Ramadan*, 1312 (*March* 21, 1895).

I HAVE received your letter about the robbery of the two semsars Abdulkader Ben Mahmud and Abdullah Bel Korshi and the agent Alla Ben Ishu in response to what I had written to you on this subject, and in it you say you had read my letter to the Sultan—may God exalt him—and that he says such things could not be allowed, and it has grieved him greatly, and that he knows the people who have done this, and will take care they shall be punished as they deserve. Further, that he approves the agreement made between Cid Emfadl Gharnit, the Amin Cid Abdeselam Tazzi, and myself to pay 10,000 dollars to Abdulkader Ben Mahmud, and forgive him all taxes he owes to the Government, and to issue orders to Kaïd Habassi to return him his land, and to be careful of his interests, and also to give him a letter to Hanshafi, ordering justice to be done to him by the people who took his 325 sheep, and to give 1,545 dollars to Bel Korshi, and to Ben Ishu 744 dollars, and to write letters to the Kaïd to return their

land to them. And I have received the money above mentioned, namely, 12,289 dollars, and the letter to Hanshafi.

I thank you, O friend, for the speedy manner in which you have settled this affair, and have acquainted my Government of it.

And may you abide in great peace and prosperity and continual honour.

No. 137.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 29.)
Fez, March 25, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 30 of the 2nd instant, approving the language which I had held to Cid Emfadl Gharnit respecting the objections put forward by the Moorish Government to the establishment of foreign Vice-Consulates at Fez, and inquiring whether, in my opinion, a formal assurance that the British Vice-Consul will not have any power of granting protection to Moorish subjects would be accepted as a satisfactory settlement by the Moorish Government.

Not long after my arrival here the Grand Vizier said there were two questions which the Moorish Government particularly desired to have solved to their satisfaction, namely, that of Cape Juby and that of the Vice-Consulates. The former has now been arranged in a manner which I have reason to believe has contented the Government of the Sultan. Your Lordship will remember that, after the first announcement of the Vizier regarding the Vice-Consuls, he allowed several weeks to elapse without mentioning the subject again, and then, after forwarding to me a list of the grounds of objections entertained, he deputed Cid Emfadl Gharnit to discuss them with me, as reported in my despatch No. 6 of the 28th January. A short time back, Cid Emfadl having inquired of me what was the result, I informed him that as this was a question in which other Governments were interested, I presumed that some time would elapse before the instructions of Her Majesty's Government would reach me, and I held similar language to the Grand Vizier at an interview which I had with him on the 14th instant. I added that when I returned to England I should have an opportunity of placing the question before Her Majesty's Government in all its bearings.

Under these circumstances I do not think any advantage would be gained at present by my informing the Vizier that the views of Her Majesty's Government were in accordance with the observations which I made to Cid Emfadl respecting the contents of his Memorandum.

As your Lordship observes, the objections put forward by the Moorish Government to Vice-Consular appointments are mainly, if not entirely, based on the evils that would arise from the exercise of the power of granting protections. But I do not think that an assurance that the British Vice-Consul at Fez would not have any power of granting protections would be sufficient to remove these objections, and be accepted as a satisfactory settlement by the Sultan's Government. They have perfect confidence that the power of granting protections at and round Fez would not be abused either by the Vice-Consul or by Her Majesty's Minister, but they have, in their opinion, good reason to fear the repetition here of irregularities that are committed elsewhere, if other Powers besides Great Britain and France should appoint Vice-Consuls at this capital. The opening of a new field for the extension of these abuses is what they object to.

Consequently an assurance of the kind contemplated, given on the part of Great Britain alone, would not, in my opinion, allay their apprehensions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 138.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 30.)
Fez, March 25, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my immediately preceding despatch of this date, I think it may be useful if I transmit translation of the note addressed to Sir Charles Euan-Smith by Cid Emfadl Gharnit on the 11th July, 1892, respecting the appointment of a British Vice-Consul at Fez and the hoisting of a flag at the Vice-Consulate, as it does not

appear to have been previously forwarded to the Foreign Office. This note seems partly to explain the occurrence of allusions to flags and places of worship in the Memorandum of the Grand Vizier which formed an inclosure in my despatch No. 6 of the 28th January last.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 138.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Sir C. Euan-Smith.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

I HAVE received your letter saying that you have appointed Mr. Macleod to be Consul at Fez in accordance with the IIIrd and IVth Articles of the General Treaty concluded between the Shereefian Government and your friendly Government in 1856.

You ask also that he should be furnished with a house above which the flag can be hoisted.

I have communicated your letter to the Sultan, and His Majesty has commanded me to answer you thereto that Consuls are only put in places where there is trade in times of quietude and tranquillity, not in times of disturbance, and whenever a disturbance occurs in the places where they reside they leave it to save their persons and their honour. You are aware, O friend, of the disturbance and riot created by the common people when they saw that your friends had brought out the flag from the place of your residence to another place, thinking that it was about to be hoisted on Mr. Macleod's residence, and if the Government had not brought a remedy the evil would have assumed greater proportions. The common people of the town are still in a great state of excitement about this and about the succession of events in the town emanating from you, such as the grant of protection illegally, and the language held by your followers, which is not in accordance with the friendship existing between the two Governments, until the people have thought that you are not on good terms with the Government, and they have let their tongues wag in a manner which is unseemly. You are a sensible man, and know how the common people are, and when they talk they do, and if they do they do no good. If your intention in hoisting it is good, then it is wasted, as the common people are in that state, and if your intention is to light the fire of disturbance in the town the Government will not allow it to be hoisted, and will do its duty in taking it out of the hands of those who wish to hoist it, as a measure of precaution against what might befall them at the hands of the people. Moreover, it is understood from the IVth Article in question that the flag and the church are only to be at the ports, not at the towns of the interior.

In short, at this time the town is not in a state free of disturbance, and it is necessary to abandon that and put it off, and when quiet and peace prevail it shall be seen what shall be done. This answer which I have returned you I have communicated word for word to the Naïb Hadj Mohammed Torres.

Finished, 15 , 1309 (11th July, 1892).

No. 139.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 9.)

(No. 31.)
Tangier, April 2, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to my despatch No. 20 of the 21st ultimo, I have the honour to transmit herewith copies of three despatches and their inclosures received from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida, showing that the country in the immediate neighbourhood of that town continues in a very disturbed condition.

Mr. Maclean reports that Europeans cannot venture outside the town without incurring some risk, and states that in several instances they have been molested. On one occasion an Englishman was walking with a friend within half-a-mile of the town, when they were turned back by some mounted men, one of whom pointed a rifle at them.

The tribes, instead of restoring the cattle previously robbed, as suggested at the meeting of their Delegates with the Consular officers, have made two fresh raids, carrying off a considerable number of cattle belonging to British and other foreign subjects, and the

Governor, when acquainted with the names of twenty of the raiders, who belong to tribes under his own jurisdiction, declared his inability to do anything until reinforcements should reach him from Fez.

With reference to the attack upon the British subject and another above referred to, the Governor explained that the mounted men who forced them to return to the town were guards placed by him to prevent the rebels from approaching too near the town, and that it was in their own interests that the Europeans had been turned back. Mr. Maclean accordingly informed the Governor that he would accept this explanation if it proved correct, and if the man who had pointed the rifle at the British subject were reprimanded in his presence.

Mr. Maclean held a conference with his French and Spanish colleagues, and, in accordance with an agreement then arrived at, addressed a protest to the Governor, demanding that a guard of sufficient strength be posted daily, that the stolen cattle be restored, and that the thieves be punished.

It was apparently the intention of the French and Spanish Consuls to suggest to their respective Ministers that a visit from vessels of war would create a good impression. Mr. Maclean is, however, of opinion that, if foreign Governments send vessels, there is no necessity for a British ship to visit the port.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 139.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Dar-el-Baida, March 29, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE to report to your Excellency another raid on the town cattle, which occurred on the 27th instant, at about 11·30 in the forenoon, during a heavy fog.

On this occasion twenty-five head are reported to have been taken.

Immediately on receiving the information I visited the Governor, and requested him to send mounted men out to secure the cattle stolen, but he replied he was helpless. I then represented to him that we were all virtually prisoners, hardly able to leave the town gates, and unless he could assure me that he would take proper precautions to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, that I should be obliged to represent the state of affairs to my authorities. He again replied that he was helpless, but that he did not expect a seizure of town cattle would have occurred just when all his men were busy preparing for the feast after Ramadan.

He repeatedly informed me that until the Fez Government sent an expedition he was powerless.

This morning Mr. Alfred Irwin made a statement to me, copy of which I inclose, narrating that yesterday when out for a walk with a German subject, within half-a-mile of the town walls, he was nearly ridden over by a man who menaced him with his rifle, and refused to allow him to proceed. Five other men joined the first, and persuaded Mr. Irwin not to continue his walk. These men did not belong to the town; other bodies of cavalry were seen in the distance.

It is believed to be the object of the Kabylas to frighten Europeans from leaving the town, and that the *non-possumus* attitude of the Governor is intentionally assumed.

I have addressed the Governor in writing concerning Mr. Irwin's complaint, and I transmit herewith a copy of my letter, for your Excellency's information.

I have also warned British subjects of the necessity of prudence.

The situation is becoming unbearable, and unless some exceptional measures are adopted, most serious incidents may occur. The Kabylas would seem to be under the impression that the European Governments do not intend, under any circumstances, to interfere, and that, therefore, they can raid cattle and cut off supplies with impunity.

Under these circumstances, it is easily understood that the irresponsible riff-raff amongst them take every opportunity to commit crimes, of which, at any moment, Europeans venturing to take open-air exercise may be the victims.

I am consulting with my colleagues this afternoon with respect to what measures of precaution we can take to guard European property, taking into consideration the fact of the Governor having confessed himself powerless.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 139.

Statement by Mr. Irwin.

ON the 28th March, 1895, shortly after 4 P.M., I went outside the town for a walk, accompanied by Mr. Brandt. Just after we had passed the M'Sallah, on the Rabat road, we saw a group of six horsemen, one of whom rode up to us, pointed his rifle at us, and said, "You shall go no further." I asked him who he was to give me orders. He replied, "Never mind who I am, you shall go no further." I said, "I shall go on," and proceeded, whereupon the rest of the horsemen came up and advised us to return, as there were bad people about. I said, "If you had said that at first I might have gone back, but I will not be stopped in that manner." I then went on, the horsemen following. A little further on Mr. Brandt and I saw a quantity of horsemen near Aïn Maza, whereupon we turned back.

(Signed) ALFRED IRWIN.

Inclosure 3 in No. 139.

Consul Maclean to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida.

(After compliments.) *Dar-el-Baida, March* 29, 1895.

THE British subject, Alfred Irwin, came before me and complained that yesterday, shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he was walking at a little distance from the M'Sallah, accompanied by the German subject, Brandt, when they observed six horsemen, one of whom galloped towards them pointing at them with his gun, and almost rode over them. He menaced them with his gun, and ordered them not to proceed. Mr. Irwin asked him who he was who gave such orders, and that he would go on. Then the other five men joined the first, and asked Mr. Irwin not to proceed.

All these men were strangers to Mr. Irwin, and did not belong to the town. He believes they were Harawcen people. He observed other horsemen in the distance near Aïn Maza.

These incidents are unpleasant, and interfere with the freedom of British subjects.

There were no town guards present, but some of your Excellency's men arrived at the M'Sallah as Mr. Irwin was returning home.

I have to request your Excellency will find out who the man is who pointed his gun at Mr. Irwin, as he deserves to be punished for so rudely accosting a British subject, and to pray that your Excellency will send out sufficient guards, who will take care that when Europeans walk out for exercise they will be unmolested.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 4 in No. 139.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, March* 30, 1895.

ALMOST immediately after having written my despatch of yesterday's date, the British subject, José Alvarez, laid a complaint before me, on his own behalf and on that of Mr. Fernau, to the effect that a further raid of cattle had occurred at about midday, and a great number of their own and other people's cattle had been stolen from the vicinity of a village situated about twenty minutes from the town.

I immediately sent him, accompanied by my interpreter, to lay his complaint before the Governor, with a message to the latter demanding the return of the cattle and the punishment of the thieves.

The exact number of head stolen has not yet been ascertained, but I have instructed the British subjects above mentioned to cause the witnesses of the occurrence to draw up a notarial document (a "beena"), copy of which will be forwarded to your Excellency in due course.

The Governor promised to take what steps he could.

The raiders were mounted, and consisted of a considerable body of men, variously estimated at from 200 to 400, belonging to the Oolad Ziau and Mediuna tribes.

About twenty-one of them were recognized, and as some of them are known to be well-to-do, I am in hopes that the efforts I have caused to be made for the recovery of the stolen beasts will be successful.

I am informed that Spanish subjects were also victims to a considerable extent.

One of the native shepherds in charge of Mr. Alvarez' cattle was killed by the raiders.

In my despatch of yesterday's date, I reported to your Excellency that Mr. Alfred Irwin had been menaced with a rifle by a man on horseback. I have learnt since that there have been several similar incidents during the last few days.

Yesterday afternoon, my Spanish and French colleagues did me the honour of conferring with me as to what common action we could take for the amelioration of the situation, and for the better security of the lives and property of Europeans.

We concluded to individually address a protest to the Governor, and to demand that a guard of men, sufficient in number to prevent unpleasant surprises, should be posted daily, that the stolen cattle be returned, and the thieves punished.

We also agreed to report to our respective Ministers that it was unsafe for Europeans to venture outside the town walls, but that inside the town there was no danger.

I transmit herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy and translation of the letter I have addressed to the Governor.

There is no doubt in my mind that the native townspeople themselves are quite capable of protecting the environs of the town from any number of marauders, but they appear apathetic, and, encouraged by their Governor's example, seem to enjoy the restraints and inconvenience that Europeans are being subjected to.

The Governor is distrustful of the townspeople, as he believes them to be intriguing against his position. I would submit that both he and they should be made responsible for the recovery of the stolen animals. Such a demand would strengthen the Moorish Government's hand, as it would persuade Governor and people to take a common course against the law-breakers. A seven days' notice for the recovery of the cattle or payment of their value would be ample, and would have a most excellent effect.

I understand from my French and Spanish colleagues that they intend intimating to their respective Ministers that a visit from vessels of war would create a good impression. I should be quite of their opinion were such vessels utilized to support such a demand as I have ventured to suggest for the recovery or payment within seven days of cattle stolen from Europeans.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 139.

Consul Maclean to the Governor of Dar-el-Baida.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) *Dar-el-Baida, March* 30, 1895.

IT is hardly necessary for me to remind your Excellency that on the 5th March there was a raid on the town cattle, and last Wednesday there was another raid, and I called on your Excellency immediately afterwards to suggest you should send out to recover them, and to request that proper measures of precaution, such as the posting of guards, should be adopted, in order to prevent a recurrence of such incidents, but your Excellency expressed yourself helpless until an expedition arrived from Fez.

Yesterday I addressed your Excellency in writing, to the effect that on the previous day, quite near to the town gates, a British subject had been menaced with a rifle by a mounted man.

Hardly had the above letter been written, when I received intelligence that another raid had been made on cattle, and that a number of those stolen belonged to British subjects.

This time there was no doubt as to who the raiders were. They were men belonging to the Mediuna and Oolad Ziau tribes under your Excellency's jurisdiction.

These incidents which I have alluded to are amongst others that have been reported to me, and the only conclusion I can arrive at is that there is a deliberate effort to prevent Europeans leaving the town walls, and from being able to send their cattle out to graze.

Your Excellency has informed me verbally that you are powerless to prevent these unfortunate occurrences, but it is impossible for me to admit this, as my knowledge of

facts makes me certain that it is in your power to provide a guard of sufficient strength to prevent marauders from approaching inconveniently near the town.

We know the sources of the intrigues which have brought about the present state of affairs.

It only remains for me to protest to your Excellency in the strongest possible terms against all such lawless acts as I have mentioned; to demand that your Excellency should send out a guard sufficiently strong to prevent the recurrence of similar acts, and to take steps for the recovery of the stolen cattle and for the punishment of the raiders; and to inform you that a copy of this letter will be forwarded to Her Britannic Majesty's Minister.

In consultation with my esteemed colleagues, the French and Spanish Consuls, we agreed upon this course.

With respect to the cattle which were raided yesterday a "beena" is in course of preparation, and, when complete, a specific charge against certain individuals will be laid before your Excellency.

Peace.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 139.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, April* 1, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch of the day before yesterday, and which leaves by the same post as the present, reporting a raid on certain cattle belonging to British subjects and others, and to Mr. Irwin having been menaced by a mounted native, I am glad to be able to express a hope, which seems likely to be consummated, that the latter incident will prove not to be of the importance which was at first signified, and that, therefore, a settlement will be easily arrived at.

The Governor explained to me that the native who rode at Mr. Irwin and Mr. Brandt, and the five other natives who accompanied him, were all Haraween people, and brethren of the Governor, who are out to prevent rebels from approaching too near the town.

I have intimated to the Governor that if he proves this to my satisfaction, and rebukes for his clumsiness, in my presence, the man who pointed a rifle, I would accept his explanation.

I am the more inclined to take this course, as the Governor is at the present moment very much embarrassed, and has, since my strong representations to him of the 29th March, taken much more energetic measures to protect the environs of the town.

I also learn that the most ridiculous threats have reached the Governor's ears, and it is reported that some European official has intimated that his Government would land 4,000 troops to protect European property.

With respect to the stolen cattle belonging to British subjects, I have shown the Governor the declaration of the native witnesses, mentioning twenty names of individuals who were recognized amongst the raiders. He says that it would be dangerous to attempt the arrest of these men under present circumstances. I explained that my demand was before him, and that it was not for me to dictate what action he should adopt. Nevertheless, I would point out to him that he was credited with drawing funds for the payment of 200 cavalry, 100 infantry, and 50 artillery men, who together, had they been utilized, furnish an ample force to have secured the town from the inconveniences it has suffered. He gives me no hope that the cattle will be recovered, or paid for, until an expedition from Fez arrives.

The statements of British subjects show ninety-two head of cattle belonging to them have been stolen; there have also been several hundred head taken which are owned by foreigners.

These figures have been presented to me, but I would not yet venture to vouch for their accuracy.

I learn that the stolen cattle have already been divided amongst the raiders, and probably by now they are on the interior markets, and I am, therefore, afraid that we shall be able to recover very few of them.

There are two methods by which it would be possible to obtain compensation for the losses, viz., by a demand on the Moorish Government, or to wait until the country is settled down, and to make the thieves disgorge.

I submit that it is hard lines on Europeans, especially during the present period of trade depression, that they should remain out of pocket for any length of time.

With regard to a visit from vessels of war, I would venture to express the opinion that if foreign Governments send such, there is no necessity, at the present moment, for a visit from a British vessel.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

P.S.—I should mention, for your Excellency's information, that of twenty natives recognized among the raiders of cattle there are only two, to the best of my knowledge, who enjoy European protection. One of them is the son of an Italian semsar, and one is an employé of a German subject, who is also Austrian Consular Agent.

A. M.

No. 140.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 45.)
Foreign Office, April 13, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE received with satisfaction your despatch No. 21 of the 14th ultimo, reporting the arrangement arrived at between the Grand Vizier and yourself for indemnifying the two semsars and the agent of British subjects who had been plundered by Moors in the Beni Malek district in November last, and your subsequent despatch No. 28 of the 21st ultimo stating that, in conformity with that arrangement, the sum of 12,289 dollars had been paid by the Moorish Treasury, and distributed by you to the three claimants.

Your action in the settlement of these claims is approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 141.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 46.)
Foreign Office, April 13, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE received your despatch No. 31 of the 2nd instant, inclosing a report from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida in regard to the disturbed state of the country in the neighbourhood of that town.

I have to request you to convey to Mr. Maclean my approval of the steps taken by him for the protection of British subjects, and to instruct him to report if further measures are necessary to obtain reparation in the case of the British subjects who have suffered personal annoyance or loss of property at the hands of Moors.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 142.

Foreign Office to Consul Harford.

(No. 2. Confidential.)
Foreign Office, April 13, 1895.

Sir,

HER Majesty's Ambassador at Madrid has communicated to the Earl of Kimberley your despatch of the 12th ultimo, inclosing copy of a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Ferguson in regard to the readiness of the Spanish Government to establish a Protectorate over Cape Juby.

I am directed by his Lordship to transmit to you herewith, for your confidential information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco, inclosing copy of an Agreement concluded by him with the Moorish Government on the

13th March,* by which the establishment and interests of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby have been transferred to the Sultan of Morocco.

You will perceive that Her Majesty's Government have recognized all the coast-line between Cape Mogador and Wad Dra, together with the "Hinterland" and districts east of this stretch of coast as being under the sole sovereignty of the Sultan; that the Sultan, on his side, agrees not to part with these territories without the concurrence of Her Majesty's Government; that he further agrees that the port of Cape Juby shall remain open to trade; and that he purchases the property and interests of the Company for a money consideration.

You should inform Mr. Ferguson, confidentially, of the conclusion of this Agreement, and acquaint him in general terms with the nature of its provisions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 143.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 14.)

(No. 16.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Fez, April 9, 1895.

CAPE JUBY Agreement.

I received a message yesterday from the Vizier to the effect that a letter had been received by Dr. Linares from the French Minister at Tangier objecting to the Article in the Agreement providing for the non-cession to other Power without the consent of Great Britain, for which it was suggested to substitute "consent of all the Powers." The Vizier had replied that as during all these years England had been left alone at Cape Juby by the Powers, he did not see what they had to do with the matter.

I have suggested that he might answer, should the French Government press the point, that he would be willing to ask Her Majesty's Government to accept the proposal regarding Cape Juby if the French Government would agree to a similar arrangement as regards Tuat. A message was sent back to me by the Vizier that the Agreement, as it stands, is considered perfectly satisfactory by the Sultan.

No. 144.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 14.)

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Fez, April 10, 1895.

CAPE JUBY. In a few days I hope to be able to telegraph the date of arrival at Tangier of the officers to be sent by the Sultan to take possession at Cape Juby, in order that the Secretary of the Company may come to Tangier to meet them.

No. 145.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 15.)

(No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, April 15, 1895.

A DOZEN Moors attacked a German commercial traveller who was taking three camel loads of samples from Mazagan to Saffi without escort, robbed his goods, and wounded him severely. He died at Saffi, whither he had subsequently been conveyed.

The German Dragoman, who is still at Fez, has received instructions from his Minister to make an energetic representation at the Court, and the German Minister, who has been furnished by Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres with letters to the local authorities proposes himself to at once visit the place where the crime was committed, and to insist that the guilty persons be immediately arrested. He is, however, awaiting instructions from Berlin before starting.

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* No. 114.

No. 146.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 15.)

132, *Cheapside, London, April* 15, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to our letter of the 5th instant, we beg to inform your Lordship that a telegram was received yesterday from Cape Juby in the following words:—

"Delay departure of Moorish officials until ready to arrange for evacuation is very important, otherwise we expect trouble. Refer to our letter of 4th April."

The letter of the 4th April, mentioned in the telegram, has not yet come to hand, but the dangers attending the advent of the Moorish representatives are very evident to our Manager at Cape Juby. We are prepared to give Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier, or the Moorish Government, an assurance or undertaking that none of the cannon or fixed plant shall be removed or disturbed in the interval between the present date and the date of delivering possession to the Moorish representatives.

Our Secretary is prepared, as previously arranged, upon receiving notice from your Lordship, to proceed to Tangier to meet the Moorish officials.

I am, &c.

(For the North-West African Company, Limited),

(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary.*

No. 147.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, April 15, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 5th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inform you that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco hopes shortly to be in a position to report on what day the Moorish officers, sent by the Sultan to take possession at Cape Juby, will arrive at Tangier, in order that a representative of the Company may start in time to meet them there.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 148.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received April* 17.)

(Confidential.)

Admiralty, April 16, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 6th April, forwarding copy of a letter from the North-West African Company, suggesting that a gun-boat should be dispatched at once to Cape Juby in view of the effect the Agreement with the Sultan of Morocco as to the sale of the Company's buildings, &c., might have on the neighbouring tribes, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to request that you will state to the Earl of Kimberley that a vessel will be sent to Cape Juby as soon as circumstances admit, but that it will not be practicable to keep a ship there.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 149.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 17.)

(No. 19.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, April 17, 1895.

WITH reference to my telegram of the 15th instant reporting the murder of a German near Saffi, the local authorities are said to have already effected the arrest

of six of the assassins. The Councillor of the German Embassy at Madrid is coming to Tangier as Chargé d'Affaires during the absence of the German Minister, who left yesterday afternoon in a German merchant-steamer for Saffi.

No. 150.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 11.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Foreign Office, April 17, 1895.

CAPE JUBY. North-West African Company have received telegram from their Manager, strongly recommending delay in dispatch of Sultan's Agents pending completion of arrangements for evacuation of the station. He fears that unless this is done, tribes may give trouble.

Could you arrange this? If the tribes were to make an attack before transfer is carried out, situation would be very awkward.

The Company offer formal assurance not to remove any cannon or the fixed plant, and suggest that their Secretary should meet the Moorish officers at Tangier and arrange for delivery of inventories.

No. 151.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Foreign Office, April 18, 1895.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state that he has communicated to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 5th instant, calling attention to the effect which may be produced upon the tribes round Cape Juby by the news that an Agreement has been signed for the sale of the Company's Settlement to the Moorish Government.

The Lords Commissioners have informed Lord Kimberley that a vessel will be dispatched to Cape Juby as soon as circumstances admit, but that it will not be practicable to retain her there for any length of time.

I am further to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, suggesting that the arrival of the Moorish officials at Cape Juby should be delayed until matters are ready for evacuation of the Settlement by the Company, and offering to give an undertaking on the part of the Directors that none of the cannon or fixed plant shall be removed in the interval. The substance of this communication has been transmitted to Mr. Satow by telegraph.

I am, &c.

(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 152.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 22.)

(No. 20.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Fez, April 15, 1895.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made by me for starting from Fez on the 18th instant, and for travelling to Tangier viâ Laraiche.

At the audience for taking leave that I had of the Sultan to-day His Majesty expressed in cordial terms his satisfaction at the arrangement that had been effected regarding Cape Juby, and at the friendly relations which have been established with Great Britain.

I am addressing your Lordship a despatch on this subject.

No. 153.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 22.)

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) P.

Fez, April 15, 1895.

I HAVE been informed by the Vizier that it is intended to address a letter of condolence to Spain regarding the loss of the cruiser in which the Moorish Ambassador was conveyed back to Tangier, and a sum of money will be offered for their acceptance as a donation in aid of the orphans and widows.

Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida, writing on the 8th instant, reports that an attempt has again been made to murder a German subject, but that it was not then yet known whether the victim was dead. I have been informed by the Government that stringent orders would at once be issued for the arrest of the accused, and that their action would be communicated by them to the German Minister.

No. 154.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 22.)

(No. 152.)

Madrid, April 19, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that in the course of a conversation which I had yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan, I alluded to the presence in Madrid of Señor Ojeda, the Spanish Minister at Tangier. His Excellency answered that although it was now four days since Señor Ojeda arrived, he had not had an opportunity of discussing matters with him. There was not, however, any new question which had arisen, except the cession of Cape Juby, with regard to which he presumed I had full information. His Excellency proceeded to say that England and Spain were pursuing an identic policy with regard to Morocco, namely, the maintenance of the *status quo*.

In the course of further conversation, his Excellency said that he attributed the power of resistance which Morocco possessed to the form of Government, which, by investing the Sultan with spiritual supremacy, gave him a dominion over a fanatical Mussulman population which it was difficult for European nations with representative institutions to comprehend.

In alluding to Mr. Satow's prolonged visit to Fez, I stated that he had been detained by the necessity of settling a claim which involved the payment of an indemnity.

His Excellency said that Señor Mazo had already reported to him in this sense.

I learn from other sources that the ostensible object of Señor Ojeda's visit to Madrid is to bring the ratifications of the Agreement lately entered into with the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 155.

North-West African Company to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 22.)

132, *Cheapside, London, April* 20, 1895.

My Lord,

THE Directors of the North-West African Company (Limited) instruct me to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's letter of the 18th instant, informing the Company that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will dispatch a gun-boat to Cape Juby, but that they cannot arrange for a lengthened stay there.

On the 17th instant a letter was received from Cape Juby, dated the 4th instant, acknowledging the first intimation which had been made to them of the Agreement with the Sultan for the purchase of our Settlement. In this letter the General Manager and the Trade Manager, after conference upon the whole situation, have forwarded their joint views, and the Directors think they are of sufficient importance to be laid before your Lordship.

The following extracts are taken from this letter:—

"1. That the Moorish Commission should arrive here on a fixed date, which should be adhered to.

"2. That as soon after their arrival as possible the transfer should proceed, and be carried out with promptitude.

"3. That a gun-boat be stationed here during same period.

"We consider these conditions absolutely essential. There is no knowing how the Arabs and our Chief will receive the intelligence when it reaches their ears. All the more reason, therefore, for this transfer being carried out at an early date, before any one knows anything about it, and the presence of a gun-boat will be a guarantee against any hostilities on the part of the Arabs. In the words of Macbeth, 'If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly.' You speak of the transfer taking place not later than September next, and, in the same breath, of the Moorish Commission arriving here at an early date, and apparently sitting down for an indefinite period. This will most decidedly not do, and we must protest against any such eventuality. The transfer should take place immediately after their arrival, and be carried out without delay. The news may leak out either by land or by sea, and this should be anticipated by strong action, and, further, these Moorish officials must not be here until such time as the actual transfer takes place."

The Directors must again urge upon your Lordship the necessity for the delivery and completion of the sale to the Sultan being accomplished at a much earlier date than that fixed by the Agreement, and this in the interests of the Sultan, of Her Majesty's Government, and of the Company.

I am, &c.
(For the North-West African Company, Limited),
(Signed) GEO. RAYNOR, *Secretary*.

No. 156.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 23.)

(No. 32.)

Fez, March 26, 1895.

My Lord,

I REGRET to have to report another case of plunder by Moors of the coast close to Laraiche which has recently occurred.

From the inclosed despatch of Mr. Vice-Consul Forde it appears that on the 2nd instant a lighter, loaded with cases of candles and barrels of alcohol, was upset on the bar and ultimately washed ashore on the beach to the north of the river. On crossing the river to assist any of the crew who might be carried to land by the current, he found the cargo was being washed up, and proceeded to salve it. A crowd of Moors from the neighbouring village of Rakeda, however, interfered, threatening him with daggers and clubs, and carrried off a quantity of goods, the value of which he estimates at between 450 and 575 dollars.

I have the honour to inclose copy of a note addressed by Mr. White to the Sultan's Agent at Tangier calling his attention to the fact that more than ten days had elapsed without the Basha of Laraiche being able to recover any of the stolen property, and demanding the issue of instructions to the competent local authority to take energetic steps to obtain its restoration or the payment of its full value, as well as to punish the guilty persons in such a manner as to deter others from acting similarly on future occasions.

As it is unlikely that the action of the local authorities will produce any adequate or immediate results, I have addressed a note to the Grand Vizier in the same sense, pointing out the existence of a disposition on the part of the coast Moors to plunder wrecks which calls for the sternest measures of repression ot the hands of the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 156.

Vice-Consul Forde to Mr. White.

Laraiche, March 12, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to report the following serious occurrence, which took place here on the 2nd instant.

On Saturday, the 2nd instant, a lighter, loaded with cases of candles and barrels of alcohol from the British steamer "Mequinez," was swamped on the bar and subsequently washed on to the beach at the north side of this river. On crossing the river to take assistance to any of those wrecked sailors who might be driven there by the current, I found that quantities of the cargo were being washed ashore, and in a short time I calculated that some 200 cases of candles, most in bulk, out of a total of 294 cases, and 93 loose packets loaded, besides 17 out of the 20 barrels of alcohol, were strewn on the beach.

In the interests of those concerned, I, with the assistance of some lightermen, endeavoured to collect above cargo, but a crowd of Moors from a neighbouring Sahel village called Rakeda set about plundering all they could carry away, and on our attempting to prevent them they threatened us with their daggers and knobbed sticks. Making allowance for what the rising tide washed away, I estimate that these wreckers must have forcibly carried off from 75 to 100 cases of candles, which would average 50 packets, each of 15 oz. per packet, and the value of which would be 375 to 500 dollars. Of the 17 barrels of alcohol saved which I could not get over to the town that evening, only 13 remained the following morning; the value of the missing barrels would be about 75 dollars.

I refrained till to-day from reporting this to you, in the hope that the plunderers would return the goods, as I had caused it to be reported that otherwise serious consequences would probably ensue, but I have not received a single package. I may here mention that the same Moors and those of other Sahel villages have committed and are now committing a still more serious offence of a similar description; they have taken forcible possession and are engaged in the wholsale plunder of the wreckage and cargo of a Spanish barque that was driven ashore and wrecked yesterday morning. They even drove away the guards sent by the Basha of Laraiche.

I am, &c.

(Signed) LEWIS FORDE.

Inclosure 2 in No. 156.

Mr. White to Hadj Mohamed Torres.

March 16, 1895.

(Compliments.)

THE British Vice-Consul at Laraiche reports that on the 2nd instant a lighter loaded with cases of candles and barrels of alcohol from the British steam-ship "Mequinez" was swamped, and subsequently washed on to the beach on the other side of the river. The Vice-Consul went to the spot, and found about 200 cases of candles and 17 barrels of alcohol had been washed ashore, and he and some lightermen were collecting these when a number of Moors from the village of Rakeda arrived and commenced carrying off the cases, threatening with their daggers and clubbed sticks those that attempted to prevent them.

The Vice-Consul reported the matter to the Governor, and demanded the restoration of the stolen property, but though ten days had passed when he wrote none of the property had been returned.

It is not necessary for me to point out to your Excellency the serious nature of the offence committed, for your Excellency is well aware of it.

I am reporting the occurrence to Her Majesty's Minister at Fez; but as some days must elapse before Shereefian letters can arrive, and as it is important that prompt action be taken, I request your Excellency to furnish me with a letter to the competent local authority instructing him immediately to take energetic steps to recover the stolen property, or its full value, and also to punish the guilty persons in such a manner as will deter others from acting similarly on future occasions.

Peace.

Inclosure 3 in No. 156.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.) *Fez, March* 26, 1895 (*Ramadan* 29, 1312).

THE Vice-Consul at Laraiche has reported to me that on the 2nd March (5th Ramadan) a lighter, loaded with cases of candles and barrels of alcohol from the British steamer "Mequinez," was upset at the mouth of the river and washed on to the beach on the north side, with its contents. Then the Vice-Consul went to save the goods, but a crowd of Moors from the Sahel village of Rakeda interfered. They threatened him with daggers and sticks, and they carried off between 75 and 100 cases of candles and 4 barrels of alcohol, the value of which would be between 450 dollars and 575 dollars.

On the 11th March, again, a Spanish barque was driven ashore. The Governor of Laraiche put guards to protect the ship and cargo, but the Moors of Rakeda and other Sahel villages drove away the guards and plundered the wreckage and cargo. I mention this that you may know what sort of people those of Sahel are.

I regret to observe a disposition on the part of people dwelling on the coast to plunder wrecks, which requires the sternest repression at the hands of the Moorish Government. And I am convinced, O friend, that you will at once send stringent orders to the Basha in whose jurisdiction the Sahel people are to recover the candles and alcohol stolen by the people of Rakeda, and deliver them to the Vice-Consul, or else to pay their value, and also to punish them for having offered violence to the Vice-Consul when he was trying to save the property of British subjects.

And may you remain, &c.

No. 157.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 33.)

My Lord, *Fez, March* 29, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 144 of the 24th December last, I have the honour to forward copies of correspondence relating to a claim put forward on behalf of members of a party of missionaries who were robbed on the 30th November as they were travelling from Mogador to Morocco city. Your Lordship will remember that as the party were crossing a swollen river, Miss MacArthur was drowned, and a mule load of property, after being safely landed by the natives, was appropriated by them. They also took a watch and some other articles from Miss MacArthur's corpse.

It appears that the robbers belonged to the Udaya tribe, which has since been raided by the Government forces. Mr. Nairn states that two small bottles from the medicine chest, stolen by the Udaya people, were subsequently discovered in the possession of soldiers, who said they had found them in a hut near the river. Then a piece of a Bible was found in a street near the Jews' quarter, and a servant of the mission saw some of the stolen blankets being sold at auction, but was unable to obtain the owner's name. A manual of Arabic was recovered, which the seller said he had bought from a soldier. From these facts Mr. Nairn (in his letter of the 24th January, forming Inclosure 2 in Mr. Maclean's No. 13 of the 1st February) infers that the Government men must have come upon the boxes in the raid made upon the Udaya tribe, and converted the contents to their own use.

Mr. Nairn, who has received the authority of the losers to act for them, in his letter of the 24th January last, asks that a claim may be made upon the Moorish Government for the value of the articles and money stolen, amounting to 426½ dollars, but before taking any steps I beg to be furnished with your Lordship's instructions, as it does not appear to me perfectly clear that they ought to be held responsible. The country was in a disturbed state at the time of the journey of Mr. Nairn and his companions, and the Udaya tribe themselves were in rebellion against the authority of the Government.

On the other hand, the fact that a few articles of little value were found in the possession of Government soldiers scarcely amounts to proof that they had found and carried off the money, watches, and the rest of the stolen property.

If your Lordship is, however, of opinion that the claim is one that ought to be supported, definite instructions from Her Majesty's Government would greatly strengthen the representation which I should in that case be called on to make.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 157.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Dar-al-Baida, February 1, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to my despatch of the 11th December last, and to your Excellency's despatch of the 24th December last, on the subject of the fatal accident in which Miss MacArthur unfortunately lost her life, and certain property belonging to her and her fellow missionaries was not recovered, I have this morning received from Mr. Charles Nairn a detailed list of articles which were actually seen in the hands of the natives belonging to the tribe of Udaya, and the value of which is stated to amount in the aggregate to 426½ dollars.

I forward to your Excellency a copy of Mr. Nairn's claim, and also an extract from a private letter to me from the same gentlemen, explaining that the tribe of Udaya have already undergone a chastisement at the hands of Government soldiery, and that some of the latter have been seen in the possession of the lost property. Mr. Nairn remarks further that he and his fellow travellers have included in their claim only those articles that were actually seen in the possession of the natives, and not other property that was lost at the same time, and on the same sad occasion.

Taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, I trust your Excellency will assist Mr. Nairn and his fellow sufferers in recovering the value of their lost property; and for this purpose I would respectfully suggest that the Shereefian Government be requested to address orders to the Governor of the Kasbah in Morocco city to take the proper steps for indemnifying the missionaries to the amount named.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 157.

Mr. Nairn to Consul Maclean.

Marakesh, January 24, 1895.

Sir,

ON behalf of the respective owners, I hereby, through you, present the following claim upon the Moorish Government for compensation for money and goods carried off by natives of the Udaya district on the 30th November last.

If desired I am prepared to prove indubitably that the loss was as great as the following statement shows, and at the same time to prove as certainly that the loss was sustained at the hands of the above-mentioned natives.

Your kind attention to this matter will be deeply valued by those on whose behalf the claim is made.

I remain, &c.
(Signed) C. NAIRN.

DETAILED Statement of Loss sustained.

	Dollars.	£	s.	d.
1. On behalf of Miss Chrissie MacArthur :—				
Gold watch stolen from her deceased sister		16	0	0
Handbag containing 60 dollars	60	0	8	0
Two blankets at 7*s.* each, and travelling rug at 1*l.*		1	14	0
One waterproof sack		0	4	0
2. On behalf of Miss Perston Taylor :—				
One medicine chest		10	0	0
One pair of blankets		1	0	0
3. On behalf of Miss Learmond :—				
Money in English gold and Spanish dollars	5	2	10	0
Dressing case at 2*l.* 5*s.*, writing case at 7*s.* 6*d.*		2	12	6
One bible at 30*s.*, two medical books at 15*s.*		2	5	0
Dresses, underclothing, and shoes		11	7	6
Two blankets at 8*s.* each, travelling rug at 35*s.*		2	11	0
One holdall at 10*s.*, one waterproof sack at 4*s.*		0	14	0
One single hair mattress		0	15	0
4. On behalf of Dr. J. K. Muir :—				
One silver lever watch		4	4	0
	65	56	5	0
56*l.* 5*s.* is equal to	281¼			
Exchange on above sum at 25 per cent.	70¼			
Probable freight in replacing lost goods	10			
Sum total	426½			

Inclosure 3 in No. 157.

Mr. Nairn to Consul Maclean.

(Private.)
(Extract.)

Marakesh, January 24, 1895.

I INCLOSE the claim for goods, &c., carried off by the natives. I am careful to enter only those things which were seen in their hands. Doubtless they recovered everything, but some things were never seen in their possession, so we give the Government the benefit of the doubt.

The invoice for Dr. Muir's watch has now come to hand, so I am able to give cost price.

I have asked the ladies to give cost price of the various articles. This they are able to do for everything, except some clothing belonging to Miss Learmond.

We have no desire to demand satisfaction for treatment received at the hands of the natives. Poor fellows! retribution has already overtaken some of them at the hands of the Government soldiers.

For us to think of recovering the lost goods at the hands of the natives is now out of the question. We have certain proof that the Government men came upon the boxes in the raid that was made against the Udaya district. You know better than I do that honesty is not a characteristic of the native soldiers, so it is not to be wondered that they do not think of searching for the owners of the goods, which they must have known did not belong to common hut people. Yesterday, while in the Kasbah, Miss Taylor came across another bottle which had been taken from her medicine chest, but as to the chest itself no one can give any direct information. It is very evident that its contents are scattered among the people, and we fear many of them will suffer severely from tampering with the medicines, many of which were poisonous, and in the most condensed form.

Inclosure 4 in No. 157.

Mr. Satow to Consul Maclean.

Sir,

Fez, February 16, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch of the 1st instant inclosing papers relating to a claim upon the Moorish Government, which Mr. C. Nairn has requested you to present for compensation for money and goods carried off by natives of the Udaya district on the 30th November last.

I request you to ask Mr. Nairn to state what steps, if any, were taken by him at the time to recover, either directly or through the Moorish authorities, the property stated to have been appropriated, and also to prove, as in his letter to you of the 24th January he states that he is able to do, that the loss was as great as set forth in his statement, as well as the fact that the loss was sustained at the hands of the natives mentioned by him. In short, to furnish all the evidence on which he relies. Mr. Nairn should also furnish a document showing that he is authorized to act on behalf of the claimants.

In his private letter to you, of which an extract is inclosed in your despatch, that gentleman further states that some of the natives concerned have already been overtaken by retribution at the hands of the Government soldiers, and that certain proof exists that the Government men came upon the boxes in the raid that was made against the Udaya district. This proof should likewise be furnished.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 5 in No. 157.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Dar-al-Baida, March 20, 1895.

Sir,

IN accordance with the instructions contained in your Excellency's despatch of the 16th ultimo on the subject of Mr. Nairn's alleged claim against the Moorish Government, Captain Cromie, during my absence in Mogador, wrote to Mr. Nairn, and I transmit copy of his despatch, and the reply thereto.

Your Excellency will observe that Mr. Nairn states that he did everything in his power to recover the property lost in the accident, and only desisted when he learnt that the scene of the catastrophe was within the district of a Kaïd named Jabboor, who was in rebellion against Shereefian Authority.

Mr. Nairn produces no further proof of the value of the articles alleged to have been seen in the possession of natives, and, although he mentions that members of his party did see portions of their proporty in the hands of Moors, and presumably would be ready to depose thereto, he gives no information that would lead to the identification of the latter.

The difficulty of such identification can only be overcome by an inquiry instituted by the Moorish authorities in conjunction with Mr. Nairn, and, under the present condition of affairs in that part of the country near Morocco city, I do not know if such an inquiry is feasible.

I am of opinion that in a normal state of the country the property would have been recovered almost immediately after the accident, and that the claimants' misfortune is, in a great measure, attributable to their having elected to travel into the interior at a time when the administration of the Government was notoriously disorganized.

I transmit herewith to your Excellency, in original, a document authorizing Mr. Nairn to put forth the claim on behalf of the other members of his party. Amongst the signatures is that of Miss Chrissie A. MacArthur, the nearest of kin in Morocco to the late Miss MacArthur.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 6 in No. 157.

Captain Cromie to Mr. Nairn.

Dar-al-Baida, February 23, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 24th January last, forwarding a claim against the Moorish Government for goods, &c., lost in the accident in crossing the River N'fis, I am instructed by Her Majesty's Minister to request you to furnish me with the following details for his information.

1. What steps, if any, were taken by you at the time to recover, either directly or through the Moorish authorities, the property stated to have been appropriated.
2. Furnish the proofs which, in your letter of the 24th January, you mention you are able to do, that the loss was as great as is set forth in your statement, as well as that it was actually sustained at the hands of the natives mentioned by you.
3. A document showing that you are authorized to act on behalf of the claimants.
4. You stated in your private letter to Mr. Maclean that some of the natives concerned had already been overtaken by retribution at the hands of the Government soldiers, and that certain proof exists that the Government men came upon the boxes in the raid that was made against the Udaya district. This proof should likewise be furnished by you.

I should be very much obliged if you would kindly let me have the abovementioned information with as little delay as possible.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. F. CROMIE.

Inclosure 7 in No. 157.

Mr. Nairn to Consul Maclean.

(Extract.) *March* 6, 1895.

REGARDING your reference to mine of the 24th January last, I now seek to give the information His Excellency asks.

1. What steps, if any, were taken, &c.? On the spot I did everything in my power to persuade the natives to hand over the boxes, &c. At first they seemed inclined to do so if I paid them 25 dollars, but latterly, when the servants went to get the goods, they denied all knowledge of them. In town here I inquired who was Kaïd over the Udaya district, and was informed that it was under the jurisdiction of the Basha Widah. Along with my brother-in-law I went to see him, but, failing to get an audience, we came back to see Ben Daood about the matter. Here, too, we failed to get an audience, but from his attendant Mashaoori, we learned that Widah had nothing to do with the district in question. He said it was under a rebel Kaïd named Jabboor. Finding such to be the case, I did not know what to do. It seemed useless to ask help from any one in town, seeing so little was being attempted to put down the rebels. Thus I took no further steps to recover the lost property.

2. Furnish proofs as to value of goods stolen and identity of natives.

I asked each of the individuals on whose behalf the claim was made to state the value of their goods, and I simply gave their valuation. I will be vexed to think that their word is questioned. Had they anticipated the necessity, they might have had the stamped accounts in their possession, but they little thought such would be required. If it is necessary to produce the accounts, some of them may be got out from home; viz., for the watches and the medicine-chest, but it is impossible to procure those for miscellaneous things, which have been purchased at various times and in various places.

Then as to hard cash, I did not see the money in the possession of the two ladies, but I know they had it. However, if their word is not enough, they can give nothing more, so here this item must end. Will you say if it is necessary to send home for such accounts as may be forthcoming?

As to identity, this is conclusive. Miss Taylor and two of our men saw the men taking the various things out of the river on to the Udaya bank. Then Mr. Paterson, from a distance, saw them carrying Miss Learmond's trunk between them. There was some uncertainty at first as to the fate of the medicine-chest, although Miss Taylor was confident she saw it, too, in the hands of the natives. It was a strong wooden box, covered with raw hide, and both locked and strapped, so it is certain the water could not open it. Since then we have secured two small bottles of tabloids which were in the hands of soldiers, who said they had found them in a hut near the river. This proves that the box was saved along with the other things. Miss Taylor has no difficulty in identifying these bottles as having belonged to her chest.

It was only after the raid made upon the Udaya district that we learned things were being brought into town, and this is strong proof that the goods were in the possession of the natives of this district until the Government men came upon them.

The first thing seen was a piece of Miss Learmond's Bible, found in a street near the Millah. Then from different men we secured the two bottles of tabloids. About the same time our servant saw some of the blankets being sold in the afternoon auction, but the auctioneer refused to give the owner's name. While walking through the streets one day after this, I noticed a copy of "Tim's Manual of Colloquial Arabic" in a street vendor's hand, and, on questioning him, was informed he had bought it from a soldier for half a peseta. I retained the book until he brought the man who sold it to him, which he has not yet done. It is of little worth, and was not mentioned in the claim for Miss Learmond, to whom it belongs. Will you say if it is necessary to send on the piece of the Bible, the two bottles, and the Arabic Manual.

3. I inclose the document, signed by those who have authorized me to make the claim on their behalf.

4. As I have already referred to the raid upon Udaya, I need say no more now.

I sincerely trust I will have no more to do in this matter. I dislike such work immensely.

The town and surrounding districts keep quiet, and I have nothing fresh to report. The weather is now charming, and nature is once more putting on her fairest robe.

Inclosure 8 in No. 157.

Copy of Document.

WE, the undersigned, having each possessed one or more of the articles stolen by the natives at Wad N'fees on the 30th November, 1894, do hereby authorize Mr. Cuthbert Nairn, Morocco city, to act as our Agent in claiming compensation for such from the Moorish Government.

(Signed) CHRISSIE A. MACARTHUR.
M. M. PERSTON TAYLOR.
JOHAW W. LEARMOND.
J. KERR MUIR.

Morocco City, March 6, 1895.

No. 158.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 23.)

(No. 34.) *Fez, March* 29, 1895.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 146 of the 27th December last, with reference to a charge of smuggling ammunition, brought by the Moorish Government against Mr. Joseph L. Ratto of Mogador, I have the honour to inclose copy of a despatch from Mr. Maclean reporting the conviction of the accused, and the infliction of a fine of 10*l.*

Mr. Maclean also reports that he tried and convicted another British subject, named Adolfo Clavaresco, for a similar offence, under Article CVIII of the Morocco Order in Council. I presume that he acted correctly in instituting proceedings in this case, without applying for my consent, which appears to be required in prosecutions under Article CVII only.

I have the honour to add copies of a note which I have addressed to the Grand Vizier, Sid Hamed-ben-Moosa, acquainting him with the action taken by the British authorities, and of a Memorandum which I propose to deliver to him pointing out the necessity of hearty co-operation on the part of Moorish officials for the suppression of smuggling.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 158.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-al-Baida, March* 9, 1895.

WITH reference to your Excellency's despatch of the 27th December last, I have the honour to report my return to-day from Mogador, where I had been in accordance with your Excellency's instructions, in order to institute proceedings against Mr. Joseph L. Ratto, under section 108, sub-section 3 of the Morocco Order in Council, for attempting to smuggle into Morocco, by the hands of his employé, named Ettaleb, on or about the 18th November last, ex steam-ship "Empusa," 300 Winchester cartridges.

I regret to have to report that the assistance the prosecution received from the local native authorities was half-hearted, and was given most reluctantly.

The defendant pleaded not guilty.

After the case for the prosecution had closed, he admitted having attempted to bring into Mogador the 300 Winchester cartridges, but defended his action by the plea that he received them from the Kaïd of Mazagan, to take to Kaïd-ben-Saïd Shiadmy, and as these Kaïds were loyal Governors in the Sultan's service, he considered he was within the law.

The defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of 10*l.*, and the costs of the action, or to be imprisoned for one calendar month.

On hearing the sentence the defendant exclaimed in the most fervent tones, "God bless Queen Victoria! Long may Her Majesty reign."

In giving judgment, the Court warned all British subjects under its jurisdiction that in the event of any future conviction for the smuggling of war material, the sentence would be one of imprisonment without the option of a fine.

One of the witnesses for the prosecution in the above case was the Captain of the Port, who stated in his evidence that he had lately seized 180 Winchester cartridges on the person of another British subject named Adolfo Clavaresco, in the employ of Mr. Ratto, and of certain foreign shipping agents at Mogador.

Thereupon the Court ordered that the said Clavaresco should appear before it to be prosecuted. He pleaded guilty, and threw himself on the mercy of the Court, excusing his offence on the ground that he was ignorant of the fact that he was breaking the law, and produced many witnesses to speak to his character. The Court sentenced him to pay a fine of 5*l.* and costs, or a fortnight's imprisonment.

I trust your Excellency will consider that I was justified in instituting the second prosecution under section 108 of the Morocco Order in Council, which does not apparently require the consent of the Consul-General before being put in motion. I am conscious of the error of too much zeal in any cause, but in the instance under remark, when the guilt of the offender was openly declared, under oath, in the evidence given by the Captain of the Port to the Court, it seemed to me impossible to avoid ordering a prosecution, and no time could be more convenient than at the moment when I was at Mogador on the business of the Court.

I would remark that the French and Spanish Consuls in Mogador informed me our proceedings would have a most excellent and deterrent effect on smuggling in South Morocco; they had excited a great deal of general interest, and had taught a valuable lesson, and this is also my own opinion. In conclusion I would draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that Mr. Ratto's employé, Ettaleb, is still in prison, and in chains. I requested the Governor of Mogador, through Mr. Johnston, to release him, but received the reply that it was impossible until orders had been received from his Shereefian Majesty.

I would, therefore, respectfully pray that your Excellency will see fit to make such a representation to the Shereefian Government as will insure orders for Ettaleb's release, as he has been imprisoned since the 18th November last, for being the bearer of the 300 cartridges which his employer had given him to carry.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 158.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

Fez, 25 *Ramadan*, 1312 (*March* 22, 1895).

(After compliments.)

IN the month of Jumad II last, you wrote to me that the Captain of the Port of Mogador had caught in the hands of a sailor of the lighters belonging to the Agents of the British steamer "Empusa," three packages containing 300 cartridges which had been landed from that vessel, and when he inquired from the sailor who had ordered him to land that, he replied that Pepe Ratto had intrusted them to him to land, and you informed me of this so that I might write to our Consul at Mogador regarding it, to warn our merchants and steamers' agents against such proceedings. And as soon as I received your letter I wrote and sent instructions to our Consul at Dar-al-Baida to proceed to Mogador and try the charge against Pepe Ratto, and he has now reported that he found the charge fully proved, and he fined Pepe 10*l.*, in accordance with the law. Also he tried another British subject who was accused to him of a similar offence, and on him he inflicted a fine of 5*l.*, for he was a poor man. And he warned them not to repeat the offence. You will see in this, O friend, a proof of the earnest intention of my Government to cause the Treaty to be observed in this matter.

May you remain in constant peace, prosperity, and great honour.

Inclosure 3 in No. 158.

Memorandum to Grand Vizier.

IN a note dated the 22nd March (25 Ramadan), Her Majesty's Minister informed the Vizier, Si Hamed-ben-Moosa, of the conviction of the British subject, Pepe Ratto, for having attempted to smuggle some cartridges into the port of Mogador, and of the punishment that was inflicted on him.

He now wishes to add that Her Majesty's Consul for Dar-al-Baida and the ports, reports that the assistance he received from the local Moorish authorities was half-hearted, and was given most reluctantly. It is the duty of the Minister to observe that the efforts of the British authorities to suppress smuggling by British subjects will be of little avail, unless they are heartily seconded by Moorish officials.

The employé of Pepe Ratto, who was used by him for smuggling the cartridges aforesaid, named Ettaleb, is still in prison, and in chains, since the 18th November last, more than four months, and Her Majesty's Minister begs to suggest that it would be a wise act of clemency on the part of His Shereefian Majesty to order him to be set at liberty.

No. 159.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 23.)

(No. 35. Confidential.)

Fez, March 30, 1895.

My Lord,

IN continuation of my despatch No. 24 of the 19th instant, I have the honour to report that, according to the information supplied to me by the Grand Vizier, the main features of the Agreement recently concluded at Madrid between the Moorish and Spanish Governments are—

1. The portion of the Melilla indemnity still due is to be reduced from 2,800,000 dollars to one-half of that sum, payment being made in full within six months.

2. The demarcation of the neutral zone and the punishment of the Riff tribes concerned in the attack of October 1893 are to be postponed for another twelve months.

Lastly, the Moorish Government have expressed their intention to exercise the right of putting an end to the trade between Melilla and Moorish territory, which they possess under a Treaty concluded in the reign of the Sultan Sidi Mohammed about thirty-three years ago. The Spanish Government, on their part, have stipulated for a year's delay in order to consider this point.

According to Article 6 of the Convention of Marakesh of the 5th March, 1894, the Moorish Government had the option of making payment in the so-called "Isabelino" dollars, which are at a discount of at least 35 per cent. By the new Agreement they are to pay in French gold, at the rate of 4 dollars to the 20-franc piece, or in 5-franc silver pieces, which are at par with gold in this country. The advantage they will derive from an abatement of the nominal sum still due to one-half is, therefore, in reality very much smaller than it might appear at first sight.

The Grand Vizier added that as the Sultan intends to visit Morocco city this autumn, and will not be back again in the northern part of his dominions until next spring, the delay of twelve months accorded was scarcely sufficient, and that His Shereefian Majesty would be grateful to Her Majesty's Government if the latter would assist them in obtaining from the Spanish Government a further extension of time for the demarcation of the neutral zone and the punishment of the Riff, and also in securing the fulfilment of the Treaty Agreement respecting the prohibition of inland commerce at Melilla.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 160.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 23.)

(No. 36. Secret.)

My Lord,

Fez, April 1, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inclose translation of some news from Tuat which seems to be trustworthy, with the exception of the hearsay statement respecting Timbuctoo.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 160.

Memorandum.

(Translation.)

I WENT to Tuat. At a place called called Bîr the French have built a Kasbah of stone and lime. The walls are about 9 feet high, and besides places for guns there are rooms for soldiers. They found water 9 feet from the surface.

From the Kasbah to Timimoun is a good day's journey for a good horse and two days for a mule, about 60 miles. The whole way is uninhabited. The people of the Sahara come to the Kasbah. The French feed them and make them their guests. The people are accustomed to eat only barley. The French cannot leave the Kasbah. There are officers, captains, and about 200 men. The people of Tuat and Timimoun helped the French to build the fort and there are 800 guns.

Between Timimoun and Sherwel is a desert, and between Sherwel and the Kasbah of Ras-el-Wad Shuwarra is one night's march, also through a desert. Tuat is very large, and the only water they have is brought from a great distance by aqueducts made under the ground. They have lots of date trees. The Kaïds of Tuat are anxious for their people to make friends with the French.

From Tafilelt to Wad Shuwarra is about thirteen days' march. This journey took me two months. The French want to build at a place called Wad Nifras. Sidi Bou Amena is at Floust l'arh. He is making a big well at Wad-en-Amoos to stop the Christians from building. (People of the desert speak about building a well in the same way as the people of the West speak of making a clearing, viz., that they are going to form a Settlement).

The French are also at Durmil; from Durmil to Figuig is the distance you can hear a big gun fired (about 20 miles.) The French are not friends with Sidi Kadour, and we hear that the French have run away from Timbuctoo.

No. 161.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 23.)

(No. 37.) *Fez, April* 1, 1895.

My Lord,

I SPOKE yesterday to the Grand Vizier about the disturbed condition of the districts near Dar-el-Baida, reported by Mr. Maclean in a despatch of which a copy was forwarded to your Lordship by Mr. White in his No. 20 of the 22nd ultimo. His Excellency informed me that the opposition to the authority of the Governor of Dar-el-Baida over the Mediuna tribe was fomented in an underhand manner by his predecessor, Abdurrahman Bargash, who, as your Lordship will remember, was deprived of the Governorship in October last in consequence of the apathy manifested by him in connection with the attack on Her Majesty's Acting Consul, Mr. A. M. Madden, and his companions. The Sultan had now determined to remove Bargash from the post he had been permitted to retain as Administrator of Customs, as a punishment for the intrigues he has been carrying on against the Governor.

The disturbed condition of the road between Dar-el-Baida and Rabat was consequent of the Government having arrested the Kaïd of the Ziaida tribe, one of the most turbulent in those parts, but a detachment of 150 picked men had already been dispatched to the spot, to be followed shortly by a larger expedition under the Sultan's uncle, Mulaï-el-Amin. According to information received at the Court of later date than Mr. Maclean's despatch already referred to, things had quieted down again in the neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida.

It is extremely doubtful whether permanent tranquillity will be attained until the Sultan proceeds in person to visit the disturbed districts; and the Grand Vizier has informed me that he will start on an expedition along the coast and to Morocco city in the autumn. I do not observe any traces of anxiety in the language which he uses in speaking of the state of the country. He assures me, as he has done from the first, that there is nothing surprising or unusual in the existence of these disturbances after the recent demise of the Shereefian Throne. The consolidation of the Sultan's authority at Fez and in the Gharb is of prime importance, and until that is assured only palliative measures are possible in the southern parts of the country.

The report that had reached Mr. Maclean of a German girl having been carried off by natives as she was travelling with her father from Rabat to Dar-el-Baida has assumed a somewhat different complexion. It is now stated that the "daughter" in question is a young Jewess whom the German, a conjuror by profession, uses as a subject for experiments in hypnotism.

Mr. Maclean has reported in another despatch, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, the circumstances of an attempt at highway robbery, to which Dr. Kerr, a medical missionary, was subjected as he was travelling from Dar-el-Baida to Rabat on the 6th ultimo, accompanied by his wife and child. It does not appear from the correspondence that Dr. Kerr was provided with an escort, as is usual, and I am inclined to think that it was an act of imprudence on his part to undertake the journey at this moment, especially as the road by which he had to pass is known to be infested by desperate characters belonging to the Ziaida and Znata tribes.

Although it is possible that the action taken locally by Mr. Vice-Consul Frost and Mr. Maclean may result in the apprehension of Dr. Kerr's assailant, I have thought it advisable to address a note, of which I have the honour to inclose a copy, to the Grand Vizier in order to strengthen their demands for redress.

In spite of these recent incidents, I am not disposed to believe that the situation is becoming worse, but rather the contrary, and there can be no doubt that the present troubles are of much less magnitude than those which ensued on the death of the Sultan Sidi Mohammed in 1873.

That foreign merchants and those who have money out on loan in the neighbourhood of the ports are experiencing considerable embarrassment in carrying on their business is, unfortunately, but too true, and I shall not lose any opportunity of urging on the Moorish Government the necessity of adopting all the measures in their power for the restoration of order.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 161.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-el-Baida, March* 20, 1895.

SINCE writing my despatch of the 13th instant on the subject of an attack on Dr. Kerr, I have received a despatch from Mr. Vice-Consul Frost, transmitting a copy of the former gentleman's statement, copy of which I inclose for your Excellency's information.

It would appear that the incident occurred near Shairat, a village about 16 miles this side of Rabat.

Dr. Kerr seems to have recognized his assailant as the nephew of a Kaïd Ben Maleek, who is under the jurisdiction of the Kaïd of Rabat.

Mr. Vice-Consul Frost informs me he had addressed an official communication on the subject to the Governor of Rabat, who has informed him that he has written to the Governor of the locality asking for a report on the case.

I have approved Mr. Frost having made a representation to the Governor, and at his request, conveyed in a private letter, I have strengthened his hands by forwarding through him a letter from myself, copy and translation of which I inclose for your Excellency's information.

I have instructed Mr. Frost to make an inquiry into the whole circumstances of the case, and to take down the depositions of Dr. Kerr and the other members of his party, so that in the event of the matter having to go forward to your Excellency it may be complete.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 2 in No. 161.

Vice-Consul Frost to Consul Maclean.

Sir, *Rabat, March* 17, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copy of a letter addressed to me on the 7th instant by Dr. R. Kerr, of this residence, reporting his having been gravely assaulted by a nephew of Kaïd Ben Maleek when travelling with his family from Dar-el-Baida to Rabat on the 6th instant.

On the 8th instant I addressed an official communication to the Governor of this town, under whose jurisdiction the tribe implicated is placed, and he has informed me that he has written to the Governor of the locality asking for a report on the case. When this has been received, and I have a written reply to my letter from this Governor, I will again address you on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) JOHN FROST.

Inclosure 3 in No. 161.

Dr. Kerr to Vice-Consul Frost.

Sir, *Rabat, March* 7, 1895.

IT is with deep regret that I have to bring under your notice a grave criminal charge against the nephew of Kaïd Ben Maleek, who is under Kaïd Sweesy of Rabat. Yesterday, just as we arrived at Ain-el-Hamara, I saw two Arabs in one of the fig gardens running towards us. As they approached nearer, the former (who was the nephew of Kaïd Ben Maleek) called out, "Ah Bil, ya Hoode, stop or I will drop you." I took no notice of him, but he ran in front of my horse, cocked his repeating rifle, held it up in my face, demanding money, which I refused to give. On my muleteer saying I was the English doctor at Rabat he drew back.

I said I would take note of the place of attack and report him, when he held up his gun again in my face, and also threatened to shoot our party if any one dare give the name of the place. Under the circumstances I deemed it wise to go back to the

Kasbah of Schairat. Apparently he was afraid of the consequences, stopped my horse, and held his gun about 6 inches from my face, threatened to kill me on the spot if I dared to go one step towards the Kasbah. "You are going to inform on me," said he. After some time we were allowed to proceed. As might be expected, Mrs. Kerr suffered much during the painful suspense, while my eldest boy of 5 years, who was riding in front of me, jumped from the horse in fright.

In view of the serious nature of the attack on the highway, and made by the nephew of one of the Governors in the district, I have to request you to bring the matter under the notice of Her Britannic Majesty's Minister at Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT KERR.

P.S.—I should have said, as Miss Paterson was a considerable way in front she did not see what took place.

R. K.

Inclosure 4 in No. 161.

Consul Maclean to the Governor of Rabat.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.)

Dar-el-Baida, March 19, 1895.

A FEW months ago the English Vice-Consul at Rabat had the honour of presenting to your Excellency a Shereefian letter commanding you to pay proper attention to any representations from me as Her Britannic Majesty's Consul. I am sorry that the first occasion of my having to address your Excellency should be on account of a painful incident that I am sure must be regretted by you.

I have to request your Excellency to summons before you the nephew of Kaïd Ben Maleek, and to try him for having assaulted, on the 6th March last, on the road near Schairat, for having been violent and used threats towards the English doctor named Kerr, resident in Rabat.

I have requested the British Vice-Consul of Rabat to lay the case before you, and watch it on behalf of the British subject, and now I have only to pray your Excellency to see justice is done at once and that the guilty one is punished according to the Treaty between Her Majesty the Queen and His Majesty the Sultan.

Peace.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

Inclosure 5 in No. 161.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments).

Fez, March 29, 1895 (*Shawal* 2, 1312).

I HAVE received a report from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida that on the 6th March (9th Ramadan), as the English doctor, Kerr, was travelling between Dar-el-Baida and Rabat he was attacked by a nephew of Kaïd Ben Maleek at Ain-el-Hamara, who levelled his repeating rifle at Dr. Kerr's face and demanded money from him. There is no doubt about the identity of the assailant.

I beg you, O friend, to bring this matter to the notice of His Shereefian Majesty, whom God exalt; and I am certain that His Shereefian Majesty will at once give orders to have this man punished.

And may you always abide in much peace, honour, and prosperity.

No. 162.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 38.)
My Lord,

Fez, April 3, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 36 of the 18th March, inclosing a letter from the Secretary of the North-West African Company respecting the final instalment of the Cape Juby indemnity due on the 10th instant, I have the honour to

state that I was yesterday informed by the Grand Vizier that the money was being counted and packed for dispatch to Tangier, and that it will be paid over to me on my return there.

I trust, therefore, that there will be no great delay in the acquittal of their obligation by the Moorish Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 163.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 39.)
My Lord,

Fez, April 10, 1895.

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 31, forwarding copies of despatches from Mr. Maclean, reporting on the disturbed condition of affairs in the district of Dar-el-Baida, I have the honour to state that on the 8th instant a body of about 2,000 troops, consisting of cavalry and infantry, with six field-pieces, left Fez for the coast, under the command of Mulai-el-Amin, an uncle of the Sultan.

The expedition, which proceeds by way of Rabat to the neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida, is to halt there to await the arrival of another force which has been ordered to march northwards from Morocco. As soon as their juncture is effected, it is the intention of the Sultan to leave Fez, and to proceed in person to the disturbed districts, where it is expected that his presence, supported by so considerable a force, will have the effect of restoring tranquillity.

This opinion seems to be very generally entertained, and the Moorish Government has all along been aware of the necessity of the Sultan himself taking the field, but hitherto it had not been considered opportune. The reports that will have been spread of his manly bearing at the military sports celebrated on the occasion of the recent feast, are likely to give him a prestige that has hitherto been lacking, and as soon as the preparations for his starting for the army are officially announced, we may anticipate a revival of public confidence.

I have, &c.
Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 164.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 23.)

(No. 41.)
My Lord,

Tangier, April 15, 1895.

IN continuation of my telegram No. 18 of this date, reporting the murder of a German commercial traveller near Saffi, I have the honour to furnish your Lordship with the following particulars.

The murdered man, who has resided in this country about two years, and had thus acquired some little knowledge of the language and experience of the country, was travelling with three camel loads of samples from Mazagan to Saffi, accompanied by a few unarmed attendants, but not escorted by any soldier, as required by the Moorish Government.

The party was attacked by a dozen armed Moors, and the attendants fled, leaving the German, who received a sword cut on the head and several stabs in the body, and was left insensible on the ground, when the robbers made off with the goods, stealing even the rings off his fingers.

The attendants subsequently returned with assistance, and the wounded man was carried to a neighbouring village, where he lay for three days, after which he was conveyed to Saffi—a journey of about twenty-four hours—and died there two days later.

There is no doubt that the unfortunate man was guilty of great imprudence in travelling without an escort at a time like the present, when the whole country is in a more or less disturbed state, although the actual district through which he was passing was considered safer than many other parts.

The German Minister, Count von Tattenbach, tells me that he regards the case as much more serious than the recent murder of M. Neumann, which eventually proved to be a matter of personal vengeance. He has suggested to his Government

that he should take advantage of a German steamer now in port, to himself at once visit the district where the crime was committed, and endeavour to obtain the immediate arrest of the culprits, hoping that by prompt action, and with strong letters from Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres to the local authorities, he may succeed in this. He considers that, even should he not actually obtain the arrest of the assassins, he will, by personal inquiry on the spot, be able to obtain evidence as to the identity of the guilty persons, and thus be in a better position to put forward his demand for satisfaction to the Sultan. In the meantime he has instructed his Dragoman, who is still at Fez, to make a strong representation at the Court, and he will doubtless procure Shereefian letters to the local authorities ordering them to assist him.

I informed Count von Tattenbach that I would report the case to Mr. Satow, who might have an opportunity of speaking on the subject at the Court, as he had done in the case of the Neumann murder. Count von Tattenbach thanked me, and said he would be grateful to Mr. Satow for anything he might be able to do to assist him in obtaining satisfaction.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT WHITE.

No. 165.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir E. Malet.

(No. 124. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April 24, 1895.*

COUNT METTERNICH called here on the 19th instant, on behalf of the German Ambassador, and stated that the Italian Ambassador at Berlin had communicated a Memorandum to the German Government respecting the abuses which had crept into the system of granting foreign protection to Moorish subjects, and had invited their co-operation in suppressing them. The German Minister at Tangier had also reported in favour of some action with a view to remedy the evil, and had mentioned that the British and Italian Ministers were recommending their Governments to endeavour to concert joint action between the Powers. Count Tattenbach had particularly signalized the American and Portuguese Representatives as having derived pecuniary advantage by conferring protection too freely upon Moorish subjects.

Count Metternich did not, however, mention the charges brought against the French authorities by the Italian Chargé d'Affaires in his communication of the 22nd January last.

He went on to say that the German Government would be glad to learn, confidentially, from Her Majesty's Government, whether Mr. Satow had made any recommendation, and, if so, what action it was proposed to take in the matter.

When Count Metternich called again to-day, he was informed by my direction that a similar communication had been made by M. Silvestrelli last January as to the abuse by some of the foreign Representatives of the power to grant foreign protection; that Mr. Satow had reported discussions with some of his colleagues, in which there had been diversity of opinion as to the remedies which should be applied; and that Her Majesty's Government would be glad to be enabled to tell him that his German colleague had been instructed to join in the consideration of the question.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 166.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 49.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April 24, 1895.*

WITH reference to my telegram No. 12 of to-day's date, I transmit herewith, for your more complete information, copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* urging that the completion of the sale and transfer of their establish-

* No. 155.

ment at Cape Juby to the Moorish Government should be completed at an earlier date than that fixed by the Agreement.

I am in communication with the Admiralty as to the presence of one of Her Majesty's ships.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 167.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April 24, 1895.*

WITH reference to your letter of the 16th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to transmit herewith, for the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, a copy of a letter from the North-West African Company,* in regard to the arrangements for the transfer of their establishment at Cape Juby to the Moorish authorities.

I am to add that, in compliance with the Company's request, Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco has been instructed by telegraph to endeavour to arrange for an early transfer immediately after the arrival of the Sultan's Representatives.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 168.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

Sir, *Foreign Office, April 24, 1895.*

IN reply to your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of your Directors, that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco has been instructed by telegraph to endeavour to arrange for an early transfer to the Moorish authorities of the Company's establishment at Cape Juby immediately on the arrival at that place of the Sultan's Representatives.

I am to add that Mr. Satow is believed to have left Fez, and to be on his way to Tangier.

I am, &c.
(Signed) H. PERCY ANDERSON.

No. 169.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received April 25.)

(No. 22.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Fez, April 17, 1895.*

CAPE JUBY. Referring to your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 8 and 9 of the 16th and 22nd ultimo, I have the honour to report that I am assured by the Grand Vizier that, although the officers to be sent by the Sultan to take over Cape Juby from the North-West African Company have not yet come to Fez, they will be at Tangier within four weeks of this date, and that he will acquaint me with the precise date of their arrival as soon as it can be fixed.

10,000*l.*, the final instalment of the indemnity, and 25,000*l.*, the first half of the purchase-money, are to be paid to me at Tangier. Shereefian orders for their payment are in my possession.

(Secret.)
From the above amounts about 6,000*l.*, more or less, should be retained on account of the presents.

No. 170.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 25.)

(No. 23.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April* 24, 1895.

RAID on protégés. With reference to Mr. Satow's despatch No. 21 of the 14th ultimo, I have the honour to report that, in obedience to orders issued by the Sultan, the property of the Governor implicated in the outrage has been seized, and he himself has been arrested.

No. 171.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 25.)

(No. 24.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, April* 25, 1895.

GERMAN murdered near Saffi. The report, mentioned in my telegram No. 19, that some of the murderers had been arrested is not confirmed.

This morning the German corvette "Alexandrine" arrived here, having been placed at the disposal of the German Minister. She leaves for Saffi this afternoon.

No. 172.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 50.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 26, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 32 of the 26th ultimo, inclosing Mr. Forde's Report upon the plundering of the cargo of a wrecked lighter near Laraiche, and copies of the notes addressed by Mr. White and yourself to the Moorish authorities.

I approve the steps which have been taken to bring the matter to the serious notice of the Moorish Government, and to procure redress for the owners of the stolen property.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 173.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 51.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 26, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 37 of the 1st instant, respecting the disturbed condition of the neighbourhood of Dar-el-Baida, and the attack upon Dr. Kerr.

Your proceedings, and the note which you addressed to the Grand Vizier on the 29th ultimo, are approved.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 174.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 52.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 26, 1895.

I HAVE had under my consideration your despatch No. 33 of the 29th ultimo concerning the robbery of some effects from a party of missionaries on their journey from Mogador to Morocco city in November last. Mr. Nairn, acting on behalf of the

missionaries, asks that steps may be taken to recover the value of this property from the Moorish Government. In view, however, of the circumstances of the case, and the disturbed condition of the country at the time of the occurrence, I do not consider it necessary that you should present a claim to the Government in this instance.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 175.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 53. Confidential.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, April* 27, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 35 of the 30th ultimo reporting the main features of the Agreement recently concluded between Spain and Morocco, as communicated to you by the Grand Vizier.

You state that his Excellency referred to the Sultan's wish that Her Majesty's Government should assist him to obtain a further extension of time for the demarcation of the neutral zone, and the punishment of the Riff tribes, and also to secure the fulfilment of the Treaty engagement respecting the prohibition of inland commerce at Melilla.

In any further communication which you may have with the Grand Vizier upon this subject, you should point out to him that, as the negotiations with Spain have been conducted and concluded by the Moorish Government on its own responsibility, Her Majesty's Government could not now interfere to procure any modification of the terms agreed upon.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 176.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 29.)

(No. 42. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Fez, April* 12, 1895.

ABOUT the middle of February there arrived here a German subject named Gustav Franc, with a letter of recommendation from the German Minister to Cid Emfadl Gharnit. He lodged at first with the interpreter of the German Legation, M. Mansour Melhameh, who had been left behind in Fez by Count Tattenbach, when the latter returned to Tangier on the 25th December last.

On the 13th March M. Franc called on me by appointment. He informed me that he was a German subject, and that his business in Fez was to obtain from the Moorish Government a concession for the establishment of a Bank of Morocco on the same lines as the Ottoman Bank at Constantinople. Although he was personally backed by the German Minister, the capital he represented was mostly English, and he would, therefore, be grateful for any assistance I might, under the circumstances, be able to give him. He added that in April 1894, he had visited Tangier, bearing a letter of recommendation from your Lordship, but had not presented it, because he learnt that the business that then brought him to Morocco, namely, the offer of a loan to the Sultan for the payment of the Spanish indemnity, had no chance of success. On the present occasion he had obtained, through M. Melhameh, an interview with Cid Emfadl Gharnit, who had seemed favourably disposed towards his scheme.

I replied to M. Franc that I could not lend him any assistance without instructions from your Lordship, but that if he liked to show me his credentials, I was ready to examine them. He then withdrew, stating that he would bring me his papers on the following morning.

I did not tell him that Cid Emfadl had previously informed me of the nature of his proposals, which were for a Bank Concession, which he would be able to dispose of in London for a very large sum, no less than a 1,000,000*l.*; and then, said Cid Emfadl, "he would leave us to fight it out with the syndicate to whom the concession had been transferred."

M. Franc accordingly called again on the morning of the 14th, but without any documents. He said he had been trying to put on paper, for my information, the outline of his scheme, but without success. He wished, however, to assure me that it was a *bonâ fide* affair. His principals were the Mutual Trust Company, which has a nominal capital of 2,000,000*l.* of which 500,000*l.* have been paid up, and 1,000,000*l.* underwritten by various financiers. He urged me to promise that I would favour his plans, but I declined to assist him in the absence of instructions from your Lordship, adding that, as I expected to leave Fez shortly, it would hardly be of much use to him to obtain letters from London authorizing me to support him.

I learnt, from a confidential source, that besides the Bank scheme, M. Franc was endeavouring to get a contract to supply the Sultan with silver coin, as well as concessions for the export of bones, feathers, and the yolk and white of eggs. I was informed that the Moorish Government had no intention of entertaining any of his proposals. Within the last few days I have heard that M. Melhameh has been recently making urgent representations on his behalf, and giving the Moorish Government to understand that the German Minister was prepared, at a moment's notice, to come to Fez and use his personal influence on behalf of M. Franc's plans. But I am inclined to doubt the correctness of these statements, as regards the intended action of Count Tattenbach, and look on them as having been made on the sole initiative of M. Melhameh himself.

The latter, I should add, is believed to be chiefly engaged in negotiating for the sale to the Moorish Government of a piece of land at Khankosh, on the coast opposite to Tarifa, in the joint possession of himself and M. Sicsú, the Belgian Consul at Tangier. Your Lordship will remember that some years ago efforts were made to induce Her Majesty's Government to become the purchasers of this property.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 177.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 29.)

(No. 43.)
Fez, April 15, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to report that I proceeded to the Palace this morning, accompanied by Mr. Madden and the Moorish scribe of Her Majesty's Legation, to take leave of the Sultan before returning to Tangier. After I had presented these two gentlemen to His Shereefian Majesty, and he had particularly inquired their names and the nature of the posts held by them, they retired, and I remained alone with the Sultan, Kaïd Maclean acting as interpreter.

After paying him some compliments on the skill exhibited by him at the national game of "powder-play," on the occasion of the recent feast, I said that the Queen, who took an especial interest in him on account of his having ascended the Throne at so early an age, would learn with satisfaction of the improvement that had taken place in his affairs, and that the troubles attendant on his succession were rapidly abating. He had a great opportunity of gaining the affections of his people, and removing the causes which at present caused many of them to seek foreign protection. It would be desirable, I thought, to fix the rates of taxation, and to order that receipts should be given for taxes. Then the Kaïds should not be allowed to inflict any but punishments of minor degree without His Shereefian Majesty's sanction being previously obtained, and it would be well to insist upon regular Returns of prisoners being sent to the Court. I also recommended him to take steps to bridge the principal rivers, which, during the winter floods, are often impassable, thus presenting great obstacles to intercommunication, and often causing loss of life.

The Sultan and the Vizier, speaking together, assured me that it would not be long before I should hear of these and other reforms being undertaken.

I then expressed my thanks for the patient and friendly hearing which had been given to my representations by the Grand Vizier, who was a man of great intelligence and devoted to the interests of His Shereefian Majesty, as well as by Cid Emfadl Gharnit, the Minister for Foreign Affairs. I added that it was a source of great satisfaction to the Queen to have been the first to hear of his accession, and that Her Majesty's Representative should be the first to have an opportunity of congratulating

him on this important event. It was not forgotten in Great Britain that a close friendship had always existed between our Sovereigns and the Sultans of Morocco for many generations past.

The Sultan, speaking for himself, responded that he was assured of this by the satisfaction that had been afforded to his wishes in respect of Cape Juby. For a long time past that had been a cause of friction between the two Governments, which was now happily removed. Not that there had at any time been any unfriendly feeling on the part of the Governments towards each other, but their Agents had not worked harmoniously together. He was good enough to thank me for the courtesy and patience which he said I had displayed in my negotiations with his Ministers; and he hoped that I would do my best to obtain for him the desired concession with regard to the Vice-Consul who had been established at Fez.

I thanked His Majesty for his gracious expressions with regard to myself, but said that the question of the Vice-Consuls was not on the same footing as the factory at Cape Juby, which concerned Great Britain and Morocco alone, but that it was necessary to consult the other Powers. However, I would do my best in the matter.

The Sultan replied that this was all he desired or expected.

On rising, to take my leave, I said that I hoped shortly to be visiting England, and should be very happy if I could be of any service to him. The Sultan replied that he would be pleased if I would inspect some guns for "powder-play" that he was having made in London; and that he particularly wished to have two chess-boards and chessmen, of different sizes, for himself.

The audience, which had lasted about five-and-twenty minutes, then terminated. The Sultan afterwards sent for Kaïd Maclean, and expressed his great satisfaction with our conversation. He thought he could not better testify his gratification than by making me a present of a fine mule from his own stables.

Early in the afternoon the usual presents, consisting of horses, mules, a gun, swords, and clothing, were brought down by servants of the Sultan; and I was informed that the hour chosen was meant as a special and public mark of attention, the general practice on these occasions being to deliver the presents after dark.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 178.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received April* 30.)

(No. 25.)
(Telegraphic.) P.
Tangier, April 30, 1895.

FOREIGN Office telegram No. 12.

Moorish Government quite understand that transfer takes place immediately when officers of the Sultan arrive, according to my telegram No. 22.

No. 179.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 55.)
Sir,
Foreign Office, April 30, 1895.

YOUR despatch No. 34 of the 29th ultimo, reporting the conviction of two British subjects at Mogador on charges of smuggling ammunition, has been received.

It is essential that the local Moorish authorities should co-operate heartily with the British Consular officers in their efforts to suppress smuggling, and I approve the terms of the Memorandum which you propose to deliver to the Grand Vizier, calling his attention to this point.

As regards the case of A. Clavaresco, I do not think that your consent was required as a preliminary to instituting proceedings against him under Article 108 of "The Morocco Order in Council, 1889," and, considering all the cirumstances, it seems to have been desirable that this man should be tried and punished with as little delay as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 180.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 57.)

Foreign Office, May 1, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE received and laid before the Queen your despatch No. 43 of the 15th ultimo, reporting what passed at the audience in which you took leave of the Sultan on your departure from Fez.

The language which you employed on that occasion, and the advice which you tendered to His Majesty, are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 181.

Sir H. Rumbold to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 3.)

(No. 48.)

The Hague, May 2, 1895.

My Lord,

M. ROËLL told me yesterday that he had just received, by telegraph, particulars of an attack by the Riff pirates on the coast of Morocco on a Dutch trading-vessel. The captain had been killed and some of the crew wounded. He was writing to the German Minister, who has charge of the Dutch interests in Morocco, on the subject. He might say, in the meanwhile, that it seemed to him that such outrages might well call for some concerted action on the part of the Powers.

I have, &c.

(Signed) HORACE RUMBOLD.

No. 182.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 3.)

Downing Street, May 2, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 27th March, I am directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar respecting the alleged smuggling of arms from that place to Morocco.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure 1 in No. 182.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquess of Ripon.

(Confidential)

Gibraltar, April 18, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch, Confidential, of the 4th instant, forwarding a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office relative to a statement in the "Imparcial" that the contraband trade of arms between Gibraltar and Morocco has much increased. I have also received a further despatch of the 5th instant, transmitting a copy of the extract of the "Imparcial" referred to in the former despatch.

2. Before receiving your Lordship's despatch of the 4th instant a copy of the "Imparcial" had reached me from Her Majesty's Minister at Madrid, and another had been handed to the Colonial Secretary by the Spanish Consul here, so that I had already been making inquiry into the matter. The result of this inquiry has been to satisfy me that there is no ground for these statements, which are apparently furnished to the Spanish press by some person in Gibraltar, since the papers have at different times given the names of merchants here by whom the export is alleged to be carried on. The evening edition of the "Heraldo," of Madrid, of the 26th March (the day before the paragraph alluded to by Sir H. Drummond Wolff appeared in the "Imparcial")

publishes a statement the wording of which is almost exactly similar, but adds tha Mr. Abecasis of Gibraltar is the Head of this trade.

3. Up to October 1893 the exportation of arms from Gibraltar was not forbidden, and Mr. Abecasis, among others, carried on a very thriving trade both with the Moorish Government and with other purchasers in Morocco; but it is worthy of note that since that time his business has so fallen off that it is of common report that he is now in very straitened circumstances. Mr. Abecasis, who had seen the statement concerning him in the paper, has communicated to this Government the original letters, of which I inclose copies and translations, which speak for themselves.

4. The writers of these letters are a Señor José Bravo, proprietor and editor of the "Telegrafista Español," a journal published in Madrid, and his brother, Francisco Bravo y Navarro, stated to be a Colonel in the Spanish army, and attached to the War Department at Madrid. The first-named gentleman appears from the letters to have purchased from the Spanish Government a large quantity of Remington cartridges, and to have entered into negotiations early last year with Mr. Abecasis with a view to his disposing of them to the Moors. Colonel Bravo seems to have visited both Gibraltar and Tangier in April last year in order to conduct the negotiations. These, however, were unsuccessful, a result at which that gentleman expresses his annoyance in very strong terms in his letter of the 29th April, 1894.

5. It will be noticed that these cartridges were at Malaga, Algeciras, and Corunna, from which ports it is probable that it was intended to export them, as no mention is made of any proposed delivery at Gibraltar, nor is it likely that any was contemplated. Since the order above referred to was issued prohibiting the export from this place of arms and ammunition the utmost vigilance has been exercised by the revenue officers, with the result that men who made their living by this trade can, as already shown, no longer do so. It is of course possible that very small consignments of ammunition may occasionally escape detection, but, under present conditions, it is not possible that any considerable trade of this nature should be carried on.

6. On the other hand, the letters which accompany this despatch give clear proof that large quantities of ammunition are obtained from the stores of the Spanish Government by Spanish subjects for export to Morocco. I may refer to my despatch of the 29th December last, in which I acquainted your Lordship of the information I had received of the case with which ammunition may be obtained in the neighbouring Spanish ports. It is quite possible that British subjects in Gibraltar who built up a trade of this kind for themselves at a time when it was not forbidden here, and thus obtained a connection in Morocco, may be still applied to by others to act as middle-men, as was the case in the negotiations between Messrs. Bravo and Mr. Abecasis, but that the export is carried on from Gibraltar, there is not, I submit, the slightest proof or probability.

7. It is commonly alleged that statements such as that which forms the basis of this Report are made to the Spanish press by persons interested either in throwing the Spanish Government off the scent of the real export trade in arms, or in obtaining for themselves a reputation for keeping a vigilant watch on the affairs of Gibraltar. If the Spanish Government attach any weight to such mere newspaper canards it can only be by disregarding facts which are notorious to every one who has had occasion to inquire into the conditions of the trade between Spain and Morocco.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 182.

Señor J. Bravo to Mr. Abecasis.

(Translation.)

Madrid, March 12, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your esteemed letter of the 8th instant. I doubt not your trustworthiness, nor have I at present any reasons for doing so; but my having dealt with a legion of frauds renders it necessary that I should be cautious. I notice that even in your letter you do not state anything definite.

It is true that matters are not now so easy as at other times for this sort of business, but, having been engaged in it, as you state, you know perfectly well that there is a remedy for everything in this world, and that "against seven sins there are seven virtues."

I also think it strange that within the last few days I should have received two proposals almost similar to that you have made to me.

It would be the same for me to deal with one individual or with another; what I do wish is to come to an understanding with some one in that fortress who may be in the same favourable situation as I am here for exploiting the business solely and exclusively without giving information or profits to any one else.

We would endeavour that the cases should be removed at different periods, but the Government demand that they should be paid for at once, as required by the Finance Regulations.

Payment must be made at the office of the Delegate of the Treasury in Cadiz, at that in Madrid, or to me in person.

I quote this form so that you may entertain no mistrust whatever.

You ask me to go to that fortress. It is not an easy matter for me to undertake the journey. I would make this sacrifice had we come to an arrangement, but neither is it stated in your letter whether you will purchase all the cartridges or only those at Algeciras and Malaga, nor even whether these latter may be considered as a settled matter. If you have the means, I can assure you that it will be very convenient that you, or some person worthy of confidence, should come here at once; we would here talk the matter over; we would introduce you to persons who can do everything in this matter, and you would see for yourself that we can do this and other transactions, selecting whatever times and dates would best suit us; and you would also see for yourself that a number of persons, through their informalities, have excited mistrust. I could tell you something more, but neither do I wish to do it in writing, nor to tell you other things until we come to an understanding, and you may well understand what I refer to.

Of the proposals that have been made to me within the last few days, one states almost exactly like yourself; the other proposes to value the cartridges at the rate of 30 pesetas; this person, *i.e.*, the one who wants the cartridges, putting one half, I the other half, then divide the profits into three shares, one for the person who puts the half, the other for myself, and the other third share for the one who conducts or settles the business.

Since these are simply proposals, and nothing definite has yet been done, although he says that the money is at my disposal if I accept the partnership for this or any other future transactions, I am disposed to come to an understanding with the first one who may wish to do a firm business. I therefore trust that by return of post you will tell me what you decide, so as to close the bargain, or that I may be left with full liberty of action.

To make it plainer, and to avoid doubts hereafter, I will repeat to you that the money would have to be delivered as I have stated above; the letter of acquittance to be obtained, and then handed over by you either at the park at either of the places, or transmitted to the Department of the Minister for War or to myself.

Two days after the order would issue from the War Department placing the merchandize at your disposal. The time during which you could keep it in the parks would depend upon what I shall tell you personally if we come to an understanding, but you may rest assured that I would place myself entirely at your disposal to assist you in everything, and my assistance would be of great use to you in overcoming difficulties. I cannot tell you anything further for the present.

Remember me to Señor Balensi, and, awaiting your early reply, believe me, &c.

(Signed) JOSÉ BRAVO.

Inclosure 3 in No. 182.

Señor J. Bravo to Mr. Abecasis.

(Translation.)

Madrid, March 17, 1894.

Sir,

I HAVE received your esteemed letter of the 15th, with the contents of which I am sufficiently satisfied, particularly with your desire of dealing direct with me; but you do not seem to come to a decision, and the exigencies of this business are different to those of other commercial matters through its being somewhat official.

You do right in wishing to make certain. I think it natural; but just place yourself in my position. I have many a time been deceived with moderately good and even splendid offers, none of which have been fulfilled; you will then feel like myself. I have undertaken a journey to Bilbao, where good offers were made to me; but it turned out afterwards that the person who made the offer had not a penny. From that fortress several offers, telegrams and letters, have been addressed to me, but demanding time in every case. You will then see that, without in the least mistrusting you, I have my misgivings.

I think the best thing would be for you to make a firm transaction on the condition that if the cartridges are not all of the Remington pattern, calibre 11 millim., and in the same condition as are offered by the Government, the agreement will become void; but you will understand that, if they were not good, I would not have purchased them.

I am the representative of this journal, of which I am the proprietor. It is next to impossible for me to leave Madrid. My brother, who is associated with me in the business, but is likewise busy, could find it easier than myself to go there, but he is afraid that after incurring the expense no understanding may be arrived at.

If you had some person here who could be depended upon, and with whom we could deal, this would be the best and simplest way.

The cartridges now at Malaga are 280 cases.

The cartridges now at Algeciras are 305 cases, *i.e.*, the same as we told Mr. Balensi.

At Corunna there are 1,000 cases.

I have to-day received a letter from Tangier asking what share of the profits I would give if an Administrator of Customs were to purchase from me all the cases for Sidi Mahommed Torres; but as I doubt that this Minister would buy the cartridges, I am asking for further information.

I have before told you that the period granted by the Government for removing the cases is three months, and five months have already gone by since they were purchased; therefore my brother, who is an officer in the Department of the Minister for War, and who has taken the necessary action in the purchase (but keep this fact to yourself, although there is nothing particular in it, as such action is legal), would obtain for you the necessary time for removing them; but as these concessions are personal favours from one brother officer to another, they cannot be officially recorded, therefore in this business what is required is good faith and good-will only.

If it were possible to sell them all from the three places, my brother would, in that case, go and acquaint you with all the details, as also with the manner in which other transactions could be carried out in future.

Awaiting your decisive answer, I remain, &c.

(Signed) JOSÉ BRAVO.

P.S.—A firm of that place again insists on asking me for those at Algeciras at the rate of 30 pesetas; but I prefer coming to an arrangement with you should you decide on the whole for less price.

J. B.

Inclosure 4 in No. 182.

Señor J. Bravo to Mr. Abecasis.

(Translation.)

Sir,

Madrid, March 23, 1894.

I HAVE received your esteemed letter of the 20th instant, in which I notice the same confusion as in the previous one, since in one paragraph you tell me that the transaction on your part is almost settled, and in another paragraph you again speak of one single lot, and, as to this letter, *i.e.*, to a single lot, I shall not accede in any manner, and as I see that by letters matters do not come to a settlement, to-morrow night (Saturday) my brother will start on his journey to that place, according to your wishes.

We have here samples of the cartridges, which we have not forwarded through not knowing how to send them. I forgot this in my last; but as your mind will not be at ease until you see them in the park itself, you will be able to go and see them with my brother, with whom you will deal as if he were myself, or still better, as he knows more about these matters than myself, and whatever he may transact with you is acceptable to me.

I remain, &c.

(Signed) JOSÉ BRAVO.

Inclosure 5 in No. 182.

Señor F. Bravo to Mr. Abecasis.

(Translation.)

Madrid, April 8, 1893 (*sic*).

Sir,

YOUR conduct, which I had anticipated more than ten days ago, very clearly indicates your intentions.

The difficulty in which you have placed me is great; your behaviour I will not qualify.

I am leaving to-morrow, but I shall expect you; and if the matter is not settled as becomes persons who have any regard for their promises and obligations, I trust you will not object to its being settled as becomes gentlemen.

Yours, &c.

(Signed) FRCO. BRAVO NOVARRO.

Inclosure 6 in No. 182.

Señor F. Bravo to Mr. Abecasis.

(Translation.)

Madrid, April 29, 1894.

Sir,

BY your letter of the 26th instant addressed to my brother, and which I answer, as having had occasion to know whom I am writing to, I see that not only are you wanting in sincerity and formality, but that you are an admirable master of hypocrisy.

I should not take the trouble of answering you, as your letter of the 26th "clinches the nail," and makes more still manifest what may be expected from you.

On your urging my brother (and myself, it being the same for the purpose) that we should go to that fortress and that you would pay for the journey, I asked Señor Rocha, Telegraph officer at La Linea, whether you were a person to be depended upon; the said Señor Rocha inquired from a Mr. Solomon J. Aboab, who stated you did not possess a large capital, but that you could be depended upon in your dealings. This was enough for my brother and myself, and we decided that I should undertake the journey.

I arrived at that fortress. You were kind and courteous during the first few days; you offered to give me 11,000 pesetas, to keep those at Malaga and Algeciras, and that the transaction was a settled matter. All this you repeated several times, and I was confident I was dealing with an honest man; however, during the last few days I noticed a great change in you; the farce of having missed the steamer one day, unwillingness to embark on another day, and other things which I heard about you at the "café," convinced me that I was dealing with a man who had little regard for his promises.

What you state in your letter of the 26th, apart from the hypocrisy and affectation to get out of the difficulty, is a pack of lies. What can be expected from a man who misrepresents facts with such coolness?

It is not true that I offered the cartridges to the leading inhabitants of Tangier or to any one else, until I saw that you had gone back on your word, and fled as the coward as you proved to be.

In Gibraltar you asked me not to say a word, and I told nobody; you deserted me after going back on your word, you were mean enough not to even offer me the means for returning, for, trusting on you and on your word, I had only taken the necessary funds, since I had to receive some on account of my merchandize which I considered as sold.

Not only did you do me an evil turn, but that had I not been firm at the end as I should have been at first, I would be still waiting, and you would be coolly looking on whilst I spent my time and money in vain.

You allowed me to embark—promising that you would come by the same ship—in the midst of a gale and a terrific sea, and when subsequently in Tangier, you evaded speaking to me, until, after being pressed, you stated that nothing could be done in the matter.

In the face of such an infamy, and the ridicule in which you placed me, and being accustomed to deal with gentlemen, I addressed you a letter so that in the only way in which it was then possible, the matter should be settled; you neither took notice, except to complain, nor did you give any importance to the rebuke which I gave you in the main street; in fact you proved that you were lacking in two qualities which every man should possess, first, shame, and then pluck.

You did not apprise me of your intention to return to Gibraltar, for, had I known it, you would, willingly or unwillingly, have had to answer, in some way or other, for your behaviour.

Once in Gibraltar you were free from danger, as you were well aware that you have a police, good in many instances, but the more so for any one devoid of shame, who may wish to seek protection from being thrashed by an honest man who has been deceived by a humbug.

And lastly, that, were I to bring to mind those bitter days, in strange countries, the pen would run too freely.

If you wish to prove that you did not act so badly and that it was the fault of your partners, although you should have spoken to me more frankly, you should commence by reimbursing me the cost of the journey, and then we shall speak, but we shall speak through the medium of the honest and worthy Balensi, whose honesty, as far back as his ancestors, is publicly spoken of in Tangier. Neither my brother nor myself will continue having any direct dealings with you unless the money is tendered beforehand.

Should you not reimburse to me the cost of the journey, as promised in your letters, I am disposed to have recourse to other means. I therefore hope you will soon decide upon one thing or the other.

I am, &c.

(Signed) FRCO. BRAVO NOVARRO.

No. 183.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 58. Confidential.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 4, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 42 of the 12th April, reporting your communications with M. Gustav Franc on the subject of the concessions which he wishes to obtain from the Moorish Government.

With reference to his statement that he was the bearer of a letter of recommendation from me when he visited Tangier in April 1894, I have to state that I have no knowledge of M. Franc, and that there is no trace of his having received a letter of recommendation from this Office.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 184.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 5.)

(No. 27.)

(Telegraphic.) P.

Tangier, May 5, 1895.

THE German Minister did not succeed in getting Rockstroh's murderers arrested, and returned day before yesterday. He landed twelve armed sailors at Saffi in spite of protest of the Governor of the town, who called meeting of Consuls and asked them to make a remonstrance. The Governor had insured Minister's protection by putting guards on; I do not think sailors were necessary to protect him.

The German Minister will probably go up to Fez, and insist on redress. He speaks of demanding a considerable sum as indemnity, and of appointing a fixed term for Moorish Government to arrest murderers.

No. 185.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 6.)

(No. 44.)

My Lord,

Fez, April 16, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inclose copies of letters exchanged between the Grand Vizier and myself respecting the plundering of the wreck of the "Benalder" off the Moorish coast in August last. On various occasions I have recurred to this case in conversation with him, but have not been able to entirely overcome his objections to the

statements put forward on our side on behalf of the underwriters. He says that, according to the information furnished to him, there are no boats on that part of the coast, and that the wreck was inaccessible at low tide. On the other hand, there is no doubt that the plunder of wrecks is a common practice, and Mr. Forde's report as to the admissions made to him by the villagers of the locality seems incontrovertible.

I have, however, discussed the case again to-day with the Grand Vizier, and from the way in which he spoke, I am inclined to believe that the affair will ultimately be settled to the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 185.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(After compliments.) 15 *Shâban*, 1312 (*February* 9, 1895).

WE have received an answer from the Oomana of Laraiche in reply to the letter of the Sultan, ordering them to go with two Adools to examine and inquire about the English steamer which, as you informed us, had been wrecked off Agaba on the 8th August, 1894.

The people named by you, living in the neighbourhood, were said to have robbed the steamer of her cargo and gear.

The Sultan ordered the said Amin and Adools to find out the truth and what had been stolen, and to seize all they could find in the possession of the robbers.

They inform us that they went with the principal people of Helot and Sofean to the place where the steamer was wrecked to thoroughly examine into the affair. The tide was very low when they arrived, and they found the wreck had taken place between the two villages, Ajala and Elbaja, but a long way from either, quite half-an-hour, and that the remains of the wreck were hardly visible.

The wreck occurred at a place which is very difficult to reach on account of the strong waves that beat on the rocks there.

They sent for the people named by you, of the two villages above-named, and inquired of them concerning the cargo and gear stolen from the steamer. They denied having been near the wreck, and said they could not get at it; that they were too indolent to try to get to it, either by boat or by land, and even if they could have reached it, the fear they had of the Government would have deterred them, as they would have been afraid that the Government would have held them responsible for everything lost, and that they would have been punished, as they knew the Government would not pass over an affair of the kind and forgive them.

These people told the Amin and Adools that, at the time of the wreck, other steamers went to her assistance and took off the people and cargo, and since then that other sailing ships and boats kept visiting it.

After this they all returned to their villages with the Adools. For three days the Adools went round to each tent making inquiries, and listened to all in the hope of getting some clue, but failed. They also searched in every likely place to try and find some of the gear, but found nothing all round, far and near. They then made out a legal document of all they had seen, heard, and done, acquitting the people you named, whom you suspect.

Our Lord the Sultan, God bless him, has given me orders to report to you on this matter for your information, so that you may know the result of the inquiries made by people on the spot ordered by us to do this.

May you always be prosperous.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMED.

Inclosure 2 in No. 185.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.) *Fez, February* 18, 1895.

I HAVE received your letter of the 9th instant (15th Shâban, 1312), informing me that you had received an answer from the Umana of Laraiche about the English steamer wrecked off Gla on the 8th August, 1894, and they sent for the people of the two villages

whom I had named, and inquired of them concerning the cargo and gear stolen from the steamer, and they denied having been near the wreck, and they told the Amin and Adools that, at the time of the wreck, other steamers went to her assistance and took off the people and cargo, and since then that other sailing-vessels and boats kept visiting it. And the Adul went round to the tents and searched in every likely place, but found nothing, and they then made a document, acquitting the people named by me.

In reply, I have to say to you, O friend, that I sent the Vice-Consul of Laraiche, Mr. Forde, on the 19th November (20th Jumâd I, 1312) to the place of the wreck, and he questioned the people, and some of them spoke freely to him about the steamer, and they told him that great numbers of people took part in the plunder, but the greatest portion was appropriated by a few of the most powerful Moors of the district, particularly the Shereef, Sid Abdallah Mesbahi, and his brother Si Taib, of Gla, and Mohamed Ben Mustafa Seisha, of Bergha, an Amin of the Sultan; and, besides the aforesaid, the inhabitants of Bergha, Karra, Gla, Woolad Berjal, Hyayda, Woolad Ghoomani, Woolad Bushta, and others in the district of Khlot and Tlig, jurisdiction of Kaïd Khalhali, and of Disra (close to Gla), in the jurisdiction of Kaïd Allal Benauda, took part in the plunder. The beans taken were sold in the country markets, and the gear at El Ksar, in the Gharb and Beni Hassan. And these facts are quite certain. Besides, I have a notarial document in my hands, made by some of the lightermen sent down by Mr. Forde to salve cargo, which is evidence that country Moors were engaged in stealing the beans, and of this I inclose a copy. And when my Khalifa, Mr. de Vismes, was coming from Laraiche in October last with presents for His Shereefian Majesty, the Sheikh of a village near Laraiche talked to him about the plunder of the wreck, and expressed anxiety lest the locality should be made to pay.

These things I reported to my Government after carefully considering the facts, and they have instructed me to demand from the Moorish Government the sum of 6,000 dollars as a reasonable and fair compensation for what was pillaged by Moorish subjects, being 1,250 dollars for the gear, and 4,750 dollars for the cargo. I am convinced that you will see that this is in accordance with justice, and that you will have no difficulty in agreeing to it. At the same time, if you desire it, I will send a copy of your letter under reply to my Government for their information. And may you remain in entire peace and continuous prosperity and exaltation.

No. 186.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 6.)

(No. 45.)
My Lord, *Fez, April* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 24 of the 20th February, instructing me to urge the Moorish Government not to relax their efforts for the discovery of the individuals by whom Mr. Robert Ehrenbach was robbed near Tetuan in November last, I have the honour to inclose copy of a Memorandum which I handed to the Grand Vizier on the 9th ultimo, urging that orders should be given to the Governor of Tangier in order to exercise the necessary jurisdiction to arrest the robbers.

I beg to add also translation of an extract from a note in reply to that and other matters, informing me that the required instructions have been sent to both Tangier and Tetuan, and that a scribe has been dispatched thither to see that the Sultan's commands are carried out.

On my return to Tangier I shall not fail to prosecute this affair further to the best of my ability.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 186.

Memorandum to Grand Vizier, dated March 9, 1895.

THE robbery of the British subject Ehrenbach near Tetuan. I wrote a note to the Vizier on the 7th January complaining of this, and asking for redress, the value of the property stolen being nearly 1,000*l*. The Vizier obtained for me Shereefian letters to the Bashas of Tetuan and Tangier, directing them to make search for and arrest the robbers. The Basha of Tangier has already replied to the Court direct, and I now hand you, O

friend, that of the Basha of Tetuan. I am ignorant of its contents, but the Basha of Tangier has informed the Consul that one at least of the robbers is known, and could be arrested, if the question of the jurisdiction over the village of Dishrein, to which the robbers belong, were decided.

It is requested of His Shereefian Majesty, the desired of God, that he will give orders to the Governor of Tangier to exercise jurisdiction over the said village, and to arrest the robbers.

Inclosure 2 in No. 186.

Extract from Grand Vizier's Note of March 30, 1895.

AND among these (requests) the affair of the Englishman plundered near Tetuan. His Shereefian Majesty answered to that, that he had issued his order, exalted of God, to the Governors of Tangier and Tetuan for its settlement and conclusion at once; and a scribe has gone to carry out the command in that affair.

No. 187.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 6.)

(No. 46.)

My Lord, *Fez, April* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's telegrams Nos. 8 and 9, I have the honour to inclose translations and copy of a correspondence between the Grand Vizier and myself, relative to the proposal that the transfer of the North West African Company's establishment at Cape Juby should be effected at an earlier date than that specified in the Agreement of the 13th March.

Yesterday I asked the Grand Vizier if he could not give me some more precise indication than that contained in his letter of the 14th instant. He informed me in reply that the officers who were to be entrusted with this duty had been summoned from Rabat ten days ago, but that owing to some delay, for which he could not account, they had not yet arrived here. As soon as he could fix the date of their reaching Tangier, he would at once communicate with me, but, in any case, he could assure me that this would not be later than four weeks hence.

As soon as I receive definite information I will telegraph to your Lordship. I think it will be necessary for the Secretary of the Company to proceed in person to Cape Juby to carry out the transfer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure 1 in No. 187.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)

(After compliments.) 15 *Chaoul*, 1312 (*April* 11, 1895.)

IT pleases the Sultan to take over the port of Cape Juby from the hands of the Company who possess it, and to commence at once the necessary work there, and arrange its affairs, and to appoint the officers of the Sultan who are going to do all this, so that they should commence their work; and on account of this the Sultan, God bless him, has ordered me to speak with you, O my friend, so that you shall make arrangements for the head of the Company to come to Tangier to enable him to accompany the Sultan's people to take over the place; and help us, O, my friend, in this, in the way you know your custom is to do, because you commenced this business, and have carried it through like a doctor who loves his patient. Finish your work with your goodwill in order that this Government may take it over at once. For good work is not done till it is finished, and may you always remain as you can hope.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMED.

Inclosure 2 in No. 187.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.) *April* 13, 1895.

I HAVE received your letter acquainting me that it is the pleasure of the Sultan, whom God exalt, to take over the port of Cape Juby at once from the hands of the Company who possess it, and to commence at once the necessary work there, and arrange its affairs, and to appoint the officers of the Sultan who are going to do all this; and that His Shereefian Majesty has ordered you to speak with me about this to arrange for the Representative of the Company to come to Tangier to enable him to accompany the Sultan's officers to take over this place. And understand, O, my friend, that I give my consent to this very willingly, and will send at once to the Representative of the Company to come out to meet the Sultan's officers, and I request you, therefore, O friend, to tell me at what date your officers will be at Tangier, in order that there may be no delay in accordance with your wishes.

And I wish to suggest that orders should be given to the Naib Hadj Mohammed Torres to order the steamer "El Hassani" to take them with the Company's Representative to Cape Juby; and I will do all in my power to further the completion of this business, in which I have the word of His Shereefian Majesty, and your word, O friend, which is of more value to me than any document. May God protect, and may you remain as you would wish to be.

Inclosure 3 in No. 187.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

Translation.)

(After compliments.) 18 *Chaoul*, 1312 (*April* 14, 1895).

WE received your answer to our communication respecting the decision of our Lord, His Shereefian Majesty, to take possession of Terfaya for himself, the exhalted of God, and the establishing of its affairs and business from now, and the sending of persons to commence that on behalf of His Shereefian Majesty with the Company's representative, and attend to the cession, and all other matters thereto appertaining; and that you agreed to all the foregoing, and consented to it with great pleasure; and that you were going to write to the Director of the Company to come to Tangier immediately, for the purpose of meeting those chosen by His Shereefian Majesty to go and take over the aforesaid place.

Only you still wish to know when those deputed will be at Tangier, so that the Director of the Company may not be kept waiting there for them.

And (you said) that the steamer "Hassanee" should be appointed to take them all to the aforesaid place; and we learn from all you said, O friend, that you will not be sparing in attending to everything until the cession is accomplished and complete.

And we brought all that to the notice of our Lord, may God protect him.

He answered, may God ever exalt him, respecting your agreement to the aforesaid, and consenting to it with pleasure, that you had acted in this matter as we knew you would from your genuine and reciprocal friendship. And you thereby proved (conclusively) the conviction that was in our minds.

And the Sultan, may God ever exalt him, ordered me to thank you, and wish you well, and so, by His Shereefian dictation, I thank you with the best thanks, and praise your friendship with the highest praise.

And he answered, may God glorify him, respecting what you were going to write to the Director of the Company aforesaid in that connection that that was his intention, and that your directions in that matter were good.

And he answered, may God ever exalt him, about appointing the time for them to assemble at Tangier to meet the Director of the Company that, after the persons chosen had conferred with the Sultan personally, I will send you word forthwith to write to the aforesaid to come to Tangier; and, similarly, that the steamer "Hassanee" will be appointed to embark them, please God.

And our Lord, God give him the victory, answered about what you said to the effect that you would not be sparing in attention to, and diligence in, this matter—that is manifest and well known beforehand, and apparent from your actions, and there remains in His

Shereefian Majesty's mind no doubt, O friend, of your unbounded friendship and perseverance in increasing the good relations between the two nations, and reciprocal goodwill between the two Governments.

And may you remain prosperous in everything, and happy in your mind.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MOUSSA BEN HAMED.
(God be gracious to him.)

No. 188.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 6.)

(No. 48.)

Tangier, April 30, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to Mr. White's despatch No. 31 of the 26th ultimo respecting the unsettled state of the country near Dar-al-Baida, I have the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at that town, reporting that a conference was alleged to have been held between the tribes of Oolad Hariz, M'Dakra, Ziaida, Oolad Zian, and Mediuna, at which it was decided to combine to put a stop to all interference with the town of Dar-al-Baida, its inhabitants, and their property.

Mr. Consul Maclean is of opinion that if this report is correct there need be no further uneasiness regarding the lives and property of Europeans in that district.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 188.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Dar-al-Baida, April 5, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE to report, for your Excellency's information, that I heard this morning from a fairly reliable source that yesterday there was a conference between the tribes of Oolad Hariz, M'Dakra, Ziaida, Oolad Zian, and Mediuna.

At the conference all these tribes agreed that they would combine to "eat up" any one who interfered with the town of Dar-al-Baida, its inhabitants, and their property.

If this news is true, and it is confirmed by the Governor, there need be no more uneasiness for the present with respect to the property and lives of the European residents at Dar-al-Baida.

I think this resolution of the tribes, presuming that my information is well founded, is to be ascribed to the protest made by my French and Spanish colleagues and myself to the Governor, and also to private conversations I have had with that gentleman and the Governor of Oolad Hariz respectively, in which I pointed out that the town was a source of profit to, and especially belonged to, all the neighbouring tribes; hence they should continue, for their mutual interest, to guard it from interference, and from such lawless acts as were at present apparently driving towards a difficulty with one or other of the European Governments.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 189.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 7.)

(No. 49. Very Confidential.)

Tangier, April 30, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from Mr. Maclean, marked Separate and Secret, which reached me while at Fez, reporting his impressions as to the part taken in the recent disturbances near Dar-al-Baida by a French semsar instigated by his Consul.

Your Lordship will observe that Mr. Maclean has no doubt that this semsar has been foremost among the disturbers of the peace in that neighbourhood, and he states that

another French semsar is credited with prominence in the intrigues that keep the tribes of Shiadma, near Saffi, in an unsettled condition.

I communicated this report confidentially to the Grand Vizier, who I found had already been informed by the Governor of Dar-al-Baida that certain semsars and agents of foreigners were among the fomentors of the recent troubles in his district, but he acknowledged that none of them were connected with British subjects. I suggested that he should communicate the names of the Moorish subjects implicated to the various foreign Legations, and ask that protection might be withdrawn from them as a necessary means towards the restoration of tranquillity.

Mr. Maclean has also informed me in a private letter that an Italian protégé was undoubtedly concerned in a recent robbery of cattle belonging to Mr. G. Fernau, a British subject, and I propose to take an early opportunity of speaking to the Italian Chargé d'Affaires on this subject.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 189.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

(Separate and Secret.)

Dar-al-Baida, April 1, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to the disturbances that I have recently had the honour of reporting to your Excellency, I have not mentioned the fact that the Governor informs me that he ascribes them principally to the action of a French semsar, instigated by his Consul.

This man was the subject of a representation by the French to the Moorish Government in the days when M. Patenôtre was Minister for France.

The man, whose name is Bensheeb, had been imprisoned by the present Governor, and the dispute lasted for about two years, when he was ultimately released. The affair was very distasteful to M. Patenôtre, and he did not press the Moorish Government until M. Collomb intimated that if he were not supported he would beg most respectfully to be transferred to another post.

This action of M. Collomb won for him his immediate object, but cost him a probable decoration and a long delay in promotion.

Being a man with a long memory and not a forgiving nature, it is probable that he would seek, and await patiently, for an opportunity to score against the Kaïd who forced him to adopt the course that proved so detrimental to his own prospects.

Hence the Governor's allegation, which is supported by general report, may have some foundation, but would not be of much importance, as it would simply show the personal animosity of M. Collomb.

But I am not sure that this is the correct interpretation. I am arriving at the opinion that M. Collomb is inspired from Tangier, and that possibly the French have an object in embarrassing the Moorish Government. In this connection, it is a curious coincidence that the tribes did not begin to interfere with the town until shortly after M. Collomb's return from a recent visit to Tangier.

Throughout the period that has elapsed since the late Sultan's death my French colleague has been most pessimistic. He has never lost an opportunity of decrying the chances of the present Fez Government. He has jeered at the possibility of a peaceful solution of the Government's difficulties. No epithet has been too severe for him to apply to the Grand Vizier.

In my very last interview with him, on Friday last, he expressed the belief that the proper course for Europe to take would be to insist on Mulai Mohammed, the Sultan's brother, being released and proclaimed Sultan.

Whenever a question arises which affects the whole European colony, his is the first voice for measures which are likely to embarrass the Governor and the Moorish Government.

There is no doubt that foremost amongst the disturbers of the peace in this neighbourhood is the man Bensheeb, who is a French semsar.

From Shiadma, in the Saffi district, it is also a French agent who is credited with prominence in the intrigues that keep the tribes unsettled.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 190.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 7.)

(No. 162.) *Madrid, May 5, 1895.*

My Lord,

THE recent act of piracy, when the Dutch brig "Anna" was attacked near Alhucemas on the Riff coast, has drawn attention to the danger which might be caused to Spanish interests if some Power, under the pretext of putting down piracy, were to make a descent on the coast of Morocco.

It is pointed out that, if at the end of the nineteenth century the Riff coast is little less dangerous to European ships than it was fifty years ago, some foreign Maritime Power might think it right, in the interests of civilization, to occupy some points on the coast, and take similar measures with regard to the natives as were taken with regard to the pirates of Algiers.

In connection with this matter I may mention that the Italian Ambassador called on me two days ago, asking me if I would telegraph to Gibraltar to obtain full particulars of the case, as his Government were under the impression that the "Anna" was an Italian vessel. I accordingly did so, asking what was the nationality of the vessel, and received the answer that it was Dutch.

The Marquis Maffei also called my attention to Article XXVI in the Treaty of Commerce of 1861 between Spain and Morocco, in which either party undertakes to take active measures to put down piracy.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 191.

Foreign Office to Lloyd's.

Foreign Office, May 7, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to my letter of the 6th ultimo and to previous correspondence relating to the plundering of the wreck of the "Benalder" off the Moorish coast in the neighbourhood of Laraiche, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acquaint you, for the information of the underwriters, that a despatch has been received from Her Majesty's Minister reporting the steps which he took during his Mission to Fez to obtain compensation from the Moorish Government.

Mr. Satow states that besides exchanging letters with the Grand Vizier, when he submitted a claim for 6,000 dollars' compensation, with evidence in support of this demand, he has on several occasions recurred to the case in conversation, but that he has not been able entirely to overcome the objections which are raised to the statements put forward on behalf of the underwriters.

The Grand Vizier maintains that, according to the information furnished to him, there are no boats on that part of the coast, and that the wreck was inaccessible at low tide.

The Moorish officials who were sent to make an investigation in the villages near the scene of the wreck failed to discover any trace of plunder. The villagers declared that they had not attempted to approach the vessel, but that sailing-ships and boats had visited it since the steamers which in the first instance took away the passengers and cargo.

Mr. Satow, however, had a final conversation with the Grand Vizier on the 16th ultimo, in which the latter appears to have spoken more favourably as regards the claim for compensation, and Mr. Satow is inclined to believe that the affair will ultimately be settled in a satisfactory manner.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 192.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received May 8.)

Sir,

Admiralty, May 8, 1895.

WITH reference to previous correspondence, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a telegram, dated the 6th instant, from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Retribution."

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 192.

Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Retribution" to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Las Palmas, May 6, 1895.*

ARRIVED, and will sail 11th May Juby. Everything quiet; no further apprehension of disturbances. Presence of ship of war no longer necessary. Report called for will be sent by mail of 7th May.

No. 193.

Foreign Office to Colonial Office.

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, inclosing copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar respecting the alleged smuggling of arms from that place to Morocco.

His Lordship would be glad to be informed whether the Marquess of Ripon sees any objection to a copy of Sir R. Biddulph's despatch being communicated, confidentially, to the Spanish Government, with a view to convince them of the unfounded nature of the statements made on this subject in the Spanish press.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 194.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(A.)
(Confidential.)

Sir,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 24th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to inclose, for the confidential information of your Directors, copy of a despatch from Mr. Satow,* inclosing correspondence with the Grand Vizier respecting the preparations for the transfer of the establishment at Cape Juby to the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

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* No. 186.

No. 195.

Foreign Office to North-West African Company.

(B.)
Sir,

Foreign Office, May 8, 1895.

I AM directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of your Directors, that a telegram has been received from the Commanding Officer of Her Majesty's ship "Retribution," reporting that all was quiet at Cape Juby, that no apprehension as to further disturbances existed, and that the presence of a man-of-war was no longer necessary.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 196.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 9.)

(No. 164.)
My Lord,

Madrid, May 6, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy and translation of an extract from a Madrid newspaper, the "Heraldo," relating to instances which are stated to have recently occurred of contraband trade in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco.

As in this case certain definite facts are given which should admit of confirmation or disproof, I have thought it advisable to send a copy of this extract to his Excellency the Governor of Gibraltar and to Her Majesty's Minister at Tangier in case it should be thought desirable to investigate the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure in No. 196.

Extract from the "Heraldo" of May 4, 1895.

(Translation.)

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.—The comments of the press have been of no avail for the repression of the smuggling of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco.

Fresh notices from the British fortress inform us that the consignments of rifles and ammunition are larger, more frequent, and more impudent than ever.

Few steamers leave for Tangier without cases of arms shipped as ironmongery.

The Jew Moses Abekaris, known in Gibraltar as "the little Moor," is the principal agent making these consignments to Tangerine merchants; often to Messrs. Nahon and Toledano, as one of our correspondents informs us.

On the 26th April thirteen cases of Remington rifles, each containing 32 rifles, and 12,000 cartridges were shipped from Gibraltar.

Nearly every day a greater or less number are shipped.

If the Spanish Consuls are not to keep a look-out or the authorities to take any steps, it would be preferable to declare the trade in arms free, and so at least benefit national industry and Spanish ports with which Gibraltar is now fraudulently competing.

No. 197.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(Received May 9.)

Sir,

Lloyd's, London, May 8, 1895.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, concerning the plundering of the steamer "Benalder," when close on the Moorish coast, near Laraiche, from which my Committee observe that Her Majesty's Minister in Morocco is inclined to believe that the affair will be settled in a satisfactory manner;

and I am to beg that you will be so good as to express to the Earl of Kimberley their gratitude for the assistance which his Lordship has been so good as to afford the underwriters interested in this case, which they trust will be brought to a successful conclusion.

I am, &c.
(For the Secretary),
(Signed) JOHN B. WATSON.

No. 198.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 10.)

(No. 50. Confidential.)
My Lord,

Tangier, May 2, 1895.

MY French colleague called upon me this afternoon with the object of speaking about the cruiser which the Sultan has had built in Italy. He has learnt that the vessel is to be provided with a staff of officers from the Italian navy, and considers that such an arrangement cannot but be productive of serious complications. The late Sultan gave a promise that he would have a similar vessel built in France as soon as that from Italy was completed and delivered. Unwilling as the French Government would be to insist upon the fulfilment of this arrangement no other course would be left open to them, and, of course, they would require that the vessel they furnished should similarly be officered from the French navy. He expressed his anxiety that some way should be found of avoiding the difficult situation which appeared to be imminent. Why should not officers from the navy of some neutral Power be substituted, as, for instance, of Denmark? In that case no objection could possibly be raised.

I said to my colleague that I thought the designation of one of the smaller Powers for this purpose would give rise to public comment of a disagreeable character, and that we should hear far more than was desirable about international jealousies in Morocco. It seemed to me, however, that there were two alternative ways out of the difficulty. I knew that at one time the Sultan's Government were desirous of having the contract with the Italian builders rescinded, but had finally made up their mind to carry it out rather than give any ground to the Italian Government to suppose there was any diminution of friendly feeling on their part. Consequently, it might possibly happen that after the vessel was actually delivered, the Moorish Government would tire of the trouble and expense, and revert to their original proposal to sell it to some other Power.

The other was that for the intended staff of officers of the Italian navy, there should be substituted a captain and subordinates of the merchant navy. The vessel might be brought here by Italian naval officers and crew, and delivered into the hands of the Moorish Government here, who could then employ whom they would. As in the case of the Sultan's steam-ship "Hassanee," commanded and officered by Spaniards, which had never excited any antagonism, so in this it would be impossible for any Power to take umbrage if the cruiser were commanded and officered by civilians, no matter of what nationality.

M. de Monbel said that of the two he thought the former, namely, the sale of the vessel instead of delivering it to the Moorish Government, preferable, but probably difficult of realization. Second-best, he thought, was the plan of obtaining a staff of officers from one of the minor Powers, similar to the existing arrangement for the appointment of the chief keeper of the Spartel Lighthouse.

He asked me whether it was possible to do anything to bring about its adoption. I replied that it would be a matter of great delicacy for me to tender advice on this subject to the Sultan, but that as I felt the force of the considerations he had urged, I would willingly bring them to the notice of Her Majesty's Government.

I have the authority of M. de Monbel for stating that the French Legation would not in any way seek to secure that the Italian officers should be replaced by French.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 199.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 11.)

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 11, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, for such action as his Lordship may think desirable, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, reporting an act of piracy recently committed by the Riffian Arabs on the Dutch brigantine "Anna."

I am to refer you in this connection to the letter from this Office of the 10th August last relative to the pillage of the British schooner "Mayer" off the Riff coast.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EDWARD WINGFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 199.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquess of Ripon.

My Lord, *Gibraltar, May* 2, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform your Lordship that on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo, the Dutch brigantine "Anna," from Bari for L'Orient, with a cargo of olive oil, was towed into this port in a disabled condition in charge of one of her crew, the master being dead and the mate disabled by wounds.

2. The seaman in charge, a British subject of the name of W. Austin, of Newport, Wales, states that on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, while becalmed off the Riff coast, they were hailed by a boat containing seven Moors, armed with rifles and knives, and were ordered to lower their sails, which they refused to do. The Moors then opened fire on the ship, wounding the master fatally, and also wounding the mate. As soon as the Moors boarded and took possession of tho vessel seven other boats came off, and completely stripped the ship, taking provisions, spare sails, compasses, lights, and, in fact, everything they could carry off.

3. On the evening of the 28th ultimo, after the Moors had left the ship, a light breeze sprang up, which enabled the vessel to get clear of the coast, and as the master and mate were disabled, the crew steered for Spain as best they could without a compass, and were picked up by a Gibraltar tug on the afternoon of the 30th ultimo. Besides the seaman in charge another of the crew, of the name of Brown, is a British subject, being a native of Hull.

4. The master, who was a native of Holland, by name Velvis, died on the morning of the 30th ultimo, and, at the request of the Dutch Consul here, Mr. J. A. Patron, an inquest was held on his body, at which a verdict of "Wilful murder by certain natives of Riff, names unknown," was returned. The mate, W. Smith, also a native of Holland, lies in the Colonial Hospital in a critical condition, being wounded in both thighs, in the abdomen, and in the right hand.

5. I am informed that the Dutch Consul has communicated the facts to that Government, and has requested instructions.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

No. 200.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 13.)

(No. 167.)
My Lord, *Madrid, May* 10, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 164 of the 6th instant, relative to the alleged contraband trade in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco, I have the honour to report that in yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a question was addressed to the Government by Señor Avila, who stated that he had received information from an authorized quarter in Gibraltar to the effect that the same

persons who, during the war at Melilla, had carried on the trade in arms were now carrying it on on a larger scale, and that the names of the persons were given as well as those of the vessels employed.

"On the 28th a consignment was sent in the steamer 'Gibraltary' [*sic*] consisting of thirteen cases of Remington rifles, each containing forty-two arms, and 12,000 cartridges, the whole being destined for Anghera.

"Besides this a considerable number of rifles have been sent to the Santon (Moorish priest) Jabenseet, which were landed at Torreblanquilla, at the entrance to Tangier, these shipments being sent daily without the Government taking any measures to put a stop to them.

"As the delimitation of the neutral zone at Melilla is shortly about to take place," Señor Avila continued, "unless more vigilance is exercised it will turn out that the Riffs are as well armed as our own soldiers."

In answering this interpellation, the Minister of Public Works stated that without going into the question he would confine himself to stating that he would communicate to the Ministers of War and Finance the charges brought forward by Señor Avila, or rather which that gentleman had repeated. He was fully cognizant of the serious nature of such charges in time of peace, as well as in that of war, and he could assure Señor Avila that the Government, and more especially the Minister of War, would deal with these delicate questions.

The steamer alluded to as the "Gibraltary" is probably the "Geber-al-Tarik" which plies regularly between Gibraltar and Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 201.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 14.)

(No. 28.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 14, 1895.

MY despatch of the 6th instant, No. 51. A local Treasury order for amount of balance of old claims has been received.

No. 202.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 15.)

Sir, *Admiralty, May* 13, 1895.

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of a letter forwarded by the Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar respecting the attack on a Dutch brig off the coast of Riff by pirates.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 202.

Letter forwarded by Senior Naval Officer at Gibraltar to Admiralty.

I BEG to report, for the information of his Excellency the Governor, that W. Austin, A.B., in charge of the Dutch brig "Anna," which arrived here to-day from Bari, with a cargo of olive oil for L'Orient, states:—

"That about 2·30 P.M. on Sunday, the 28th instant, the vessel being becalmed off the coast of Riff, saw a boat coming off with seven men in it, armed with rifles and large knives. They requested us to lower all our sails, but we refused, upon which they fired on us, and shot the mate in three places, and the master as well. The latter died on the morning of Tuesday at 3·45.

"After the first boat came off seven more boats came and took away everything they could, provisions, spare sails, &c., and cut all our ropes; they also took eight

casks of oil from the cargo. They remained on board until 7 P.M., when a light breeze sprang up from the south-east, and we steered for the Spanish coast without a compass."

This vessel was towed into this port by the British tug "Hercules."

(For Captain of the Port),
(Signed) J. B. F. GRAY.

April 30, 1895.

No. 203.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 15.)

(No. 29.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 15, 1895, 3·45 P.M.

CAPE Juby.

Manager, who writes 30th April, expresses anxiety if tribes learn news of sale before arrival of Moorish Government officials.

When will gun-boat be there? In my opinion it should go there at once.

Moorish Governor, according to my private information, which, however, requires confirmation, was to leave Fez on the 7th May.

No. 204.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. Satow.

(No. 15.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 15, 1895.

CAPE Juby.

In reply to your telegram No. 29 of to-day, one of Her Majesty's ships was at Cape Juby early this month, and reported by telegraph on the 6th instant that tranquillity prevailed there, and that the presence of a man-of-war was no longer necessary, there being no fear of any disturbance.

No. 205.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 16.)

(No. 170.)
My Lord, *Madrid, May* 13, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 162 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to report that the anxiety shown by Spain on account of the possible occupation by a European Power of territory on the coast of Morocco is not confined to the question of piracy on the Riff Coast.

A letter from Mogador, published in the Madrid press some days ago, states that the German Minister, on arriving at Saffi, wished to proceed to the spot where the murder of the German subject, alluded to in my despatch No. 148 of the 17th April, had taken place, but that the Governor objected to his doing so on the ground that he could not trust the neighbouring Chiefs.

Upon this the Commander of the German cruizer disembarked a small force with two cannons, and has established a fortified position in the neighbourhood of the village.

This is looked upon as bearing every resemblance to an act of occupation, or, at all events, to a threat of one in case the Moors do not comply with the demands of the German Government, in which case the question is asked, What should be the attitude of the Spanish Government?

On my mentioning the matter to the Duke of Tetuan some days ago, his Excellency stated that he had no official information as to the facts of the case.

I may mention that, according to an unofficial telegram from Berlin, the German Minister at Tangier is about to proceed to Fez on account of the murder of the German subject before referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 206.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir G. Bonham.

(No. 62.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to your despatch No. 167 of the 10th instant, and to previous correspondence relative to statements in the Spanish press that the trade in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco has recently increased, I inclose a copy of a despatch from the Governor of the fortress,* from which you will perceive that these assertions are quite unfounded, but that there is reason to believe that considerable quantities of ammunition are obtained from the stores of the Spanish Government by Spanish subjects for export to Morocco.

You may furnish the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs with a copy of this report for his confidential information.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 207.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 18.)

(No. 171.)
My Lord, *Madrid, May* 14, 1895.

SINCE writing my despatch No. 170 of yesterday's date, I have had an opportunity of seeing Baron Mentzingen, who has just returned from Tangier, to which port, as I had the honour to report in my despatch No. 148 of the 17th April, he had been sent temporarily during the absence of the German Minister in order to investigate the circumstances connected with the murder of a German subject.

As your Lordship will have received full reports on the subject from Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier, I only recur to it in order to correct some errors into which I had myself been led by unofficial telegrams.

The German Minister at Tangier has no immediate intention of proceeding to Fez to inforce claims for compensation. The Moorish Government have shown every disposition to meet the demands of the German Minister by sending the necessary orders to the Governor of the district. Troops will also be sent to support the Governor, but, in the present state of the country, there will be, probably, a considerable delay before they arrive.

The murdered man was, it appears, a commercial traveller journeying without a proper escort through a district which he had been warned against as being unsafe.

The landing of a German armed force is explained by the fact that the German Minister had declined the offer of hospitality made to him by the Governor of Saffi, saying that he would prefer living under canvas outside the town. On the Governor representing that in that case he could not be responsible for Baron Tattenbach's security, the Commander of the German cruiser undertook to land the necessary force, which was done.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 208.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 18.)

(No. 14. Treaty.)
My Lord, *Madrid, May* 14, 1895.

WITH reference to Sir Henry Drummond Wolff's despatch No. 79 of the 25th February last, I have the honour to transmit herewith a copy of an extract from the official Gazette of to-day containing the text of the additional Convention to the

* Inclosure 1 in No. 182.

Treaty of Morocco of the 5th March, 1894, which was signed at Madrid on the 24th February, 1895, and the ratifications exchanged at Tangier the 4th April, 1895.

A translation will be sent as soon as it has been made.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

Inclosure in No. 208.

Extract from the "Madrid Gazette" of May 14, 1895.

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Supplementary Convention to that with Morocco of the 5th March, 1894, signed in Madrid on the 24th February, 1895.

(Translation.)

In the Name of Almighty God!

DON ALPHONSO XIII, by the grace of God and the Constitution, King of Spain, in his name, and during his minority, Doña Maria Christina, Queen-Regent of the Realm, and His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, desirous of strengthening the good relations now happily existing between Spain and Morocco, and in order that the ends which inspired the Treaty concluded in the city of Morocco on the 5th March, 1894, may be better and more promptly attained, have decided to negotiate a Supplementary Convention, and to appoint as their Plenipotentiaries for the purpose, to wit:

Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of the Realm, Don Alejandro Groizard y Gómez de la Serna, Grand Cross of the Royal and Distinguished Order of Charles the IIIrd, of the Eminent Pontificial Order of Christ and of that of Pius IX, Doctor of Jurisprudence, Academician of the Royal Academy of Moral and Political Sciences, Life Senator, &c.; and

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, his faithful servant, his Councillor, his elected for Embassies Extraordinary, Sidi-El-Hadj-Abd-El-Kerim-Brischa-Ben-El-Hadj-Mahommed-Brischa-El-Tetanni, Knight of the Grand Cross of the Royal Order of Isabella the Catholic, and that of Military Merit of the White Class.

Who, having examined their respective plenary credentials, and found them to be in good and due order, have convened, *ad referendum*, the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

His Shereefian Majesty, in conformity with the stipulations of Article I of the Convention concluded between Spain and Morocco, signed in the city of Morocco on the 5th March, 1894, shall proceed to chastise the Riffians guilty of the outrages committed at Melilla in the months of October and November 1893, as soon as he can dispose of the force necessary for effecting that purpose.

The Government of His Catholic Majesty confide, on this point, the fulfilment of the agreement to the justice and severity of His Majesty the King of Morocco, and accept his solemn offer to repress and chastise with the utmost vigour all those Riffians who may in the future violate the rights sanctioned in existing Treaties and Conventions.

ARTICLE II.

The terms fixed in the last paragraph of Article II of the aforementioned Morocco Convention for the demarcation of the polygonal line delimitating the neutral zone on the side of Morocco for its final evacuation by its present inhabitants, for the destruction of the houses and cultivation, and for the transplanting of the fruit trees, shall be extended for one year from the date of the signing of the present Convention.

ARTICLE III.

His Majesty the King of Morocco, in conformity with the engagement set forth in Article IV of the Morocco Treaty, undertakes, when Prince Muley Araafa is absent, to immediately establish and maintain in the neighbourhood of Melilla a detachment of 400 Moorish troops (Moros de Rey) under the command of a Kaïd, and likewise engages to at once establish the necessary forces in the vicinity of the remaining Spanish posts for the purposes set forth in the aforesaid Article I of the Morocco Treaty.

ARTICLE IV.

The Government of the Sultan being under the obligation, by Article VI of the Morocco Treaty, to pay to that of Spain 1,000,000 dollars in cash, and having only delivered 598,021 dollars of this sum, consequently leaving 401,979 dollars to be paid, engages to place the said sum of 401,979 dollars at the disposition of the Spanish Government at the port of Mazagan within a term of eighty days from the date of signing the present Convention. If, owing to unforeseen circumstances, the Government of Morocco is unable to fulfil this engagement, they pay annual interest to Spain at the rate of 6 per cent. on this capital amount during the whole time in which it is in arrear.

ARTICLE V.

The Moorish Government having on the 31st December, 1894, satisfied 200,000 dollars, the first of the fifteen instalments provided for in Article VI ot the Morocco Treaty, fourteen instalments remain to be satisfied, each to the amount of 200,000 dollars, making a total of 2,800,000 dollars. The Government of His Shereefian Majesty offers, and the Spanish Government accepts the proposition, to deliver in one payment, and within the term of six months, the sum of 1,400,000 dollars in gold as an equivalent to the fourteen instalments.

This payment shall be made in a Moorish port, and as soon as the 401,979 dollars required to complete the cash payment referred to in Article IV of the present Convention, shall have been paid, and the 1,400,000 dollars in gold in satisfaction of the fourteen instalments, delivered to the Spanish Government, the Moorish Government shall be free from any further engagements respecting the indemnity agreed upon, which shall be considered as totally realized.

The payment of the 1,400,000 dollars to be delivered by the Moorish Government to that of Spain may be made in any class of gold coin in currency in any country; but its value must be estimated at that at which it circulates in its corresponding country.

ARTICLE VI.

In harmony with the provisions of Article VI of the Morocco Treaty respecting the guarantee of the engagements entered into, Spain considers the word of the Sultan as sufficient; but if, in spite of their wishes, and for reasons impossible to overcome, the Moorish Government should delay in making the payment agreed upon in the preceding Article, they shall pay to the Spanish Government interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the amount in arrear. If the delay should exceed one year, the Spanish Government, likewise in conformity with the provisions of Article VI of the Morocco Treaty, shall have the right to intervene in the four Custom-houses of the ports of Tangier, Casablanca, Mazagan, and Mogador, and may likewise renounce this right if they deem it opportune.

ARTICLE VII.

In so far as they are not modified by the present Convention, all the stipulations specified in previous Treaties between Spain and Morocco, and principally that of the 5th March, 1894, and those referring to the fortress and territory of Melilla, shall remain in force.

ARTICLE VIII.

The present Convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in Tangier within the term of forty days from the date of signing the same.

Wherefore the respective Plenipotentiaries sign it in duplicate, and seal it with their seals, in Madrid, on the 24th February, 1895, of the Christian Era, corresponding to the 29th Shabaan, 1312.

(L.S.) (Signed) ALEJANDRO GROIZARD.
(L.S.) (Signed) SIDI-HADJ-EL-KERIM BRISCHA.

The present Convention has been duly ratified, and the ratifications exchanged in Tangier on the 4th April, 1895.

No. 209.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 20.)

(No. 51.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 6, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 9 of the 6th February, inclosing a Memorandum which I had communicated to the Grand Vizier Cid Hamad, enumerating the outstanding claims of British subjects, amounting to 15,377 dol. 57 c., I have the honour to report that his Excellency, without proposing to discuss the merits of any of them, or to make any deductions from the amounts claimed, verbally stated that they would be paid by the Sultan. This unexpected offer I accepted, but refrained from reporting it as long as no official written record of it was given to me.

A week before I left Fez orders on the Tangier Treasury were delivered to me by Cid Emfadl Gharnit for 15,000 dollars only, in satisfaction of the claims in question. I pointed out to him at once that this sum fell short of the whole amount, and proposed to return the orders for amendment, but he requested me to keep them, and said that other orders for the balance should be handed to me. In spite of repeated promises made during the remaining week that the Mission remained in Fez these orders were not delivered to me, nor have they reached me since my return to Tangier.

I beg to inclose copy of a note which I addressed to the Grand Vizier just before my departure, calling attention to this matter.

As there is, however, a balance of 860 dollars remaining from the money paid into the Legation for claims in the time of the late Sir John Drummond Hay, as stated in my despatch No. 125 of the 16th November last, which, in the ordinary course of events, would have to be repaid to the Moorish Government, I propose, if your Lordship approves, to deduct from it this amount of 377 dol. 57 c. in case the promised orders should not be eventually forthcoming.

That course, which seems justified under the circumstances, would enable me to pay to the several claimants without abatement the sums placed opposite to each of their names in the list which I furnished to the Grand Vizier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 209.

Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

(After compliments.) *Fez, April* 15, 1895.

I HAVE received, O friend, by the hands of Si F'dul Gharnit, the Shereefian letters to Hadj Mohammed Torres and the Umana at Tangier, ordering them to pay me 15,000 dollars Spanish, which are on account of the old claims of British subjects, of which I gave you a Memorandum on the 19th November last. But in that Memorandum the total is set down at 15,377 dol. 57 c., and not at 15,000 dollars. As you have been good enough frequently to promise me that these claims would be paid, I request you now to give me other letters ordering the payment of the balance of 377 dol. 57 c., in order that this matter may be settled and done with.

And may you remain always in great prosperity and peace.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 210.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 20.)

(No. 52.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 4, 1895.

I REGRET to have to report another act of piracy, accompanied by murder, committed by inhabitants of the Riff against a Dutch sailing-vessel on the 28th ultimo.

The German Minister who is in charge of Netherlands interests in Morocco informs me that he has received instructions from his Government to give energetic support to the claim for redress which will be presented on behalf of the sufferers, but adds that he has not yet received any detailed report of the occurrence.

I beg to transmit therefore an extract from the "Gibraltar Chronicle" of the 1st May, from which it would appear that the assailants of the "Anna" were from the same part of the coast as those which plundered the British schooner "Mayer" in July last.

The Moorish Government is at present entirely powerless to punish these pirates, who are a standing menace to the traffic carried on between Gibraltar and the Algerian ports, and it may possibly become a question whether the Powers immediately interested should not take in hand the castigation of the offenders, who, otherwise, will continue to carry on their depredations with complete impunity.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 210.

Extract from the "Gibraltar Chronicle" of May 1, 1895.

YESTERDAY afternoon, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the steam-tug "Hercules" towed into the bay a brigantine which had been flying signals of distress off Europa Point. The vessel was the Dutch brigantine "Anna" (170 tons register, six of a crew), of Old Pekela, in Holland, and the experiences of the crew recall the worst days of piracy on the high seas.

According to the account given us by one of them, the "Anna" set sail from Bari, a port on the Adriatic between Brindisi and the Gulf of Manfredonia, with a cargo of oil for L'Orient and Douarnenez, in Brittany, on the 19th March, and, after a slow voyage with leading winds as far as Sardinia, followed by westerly breezes which caused her to tack close on to the Morocco coast, found herself, on Sunday last, becalmed about 7 miles from shore near the Alhucemas Bay, in the Riff country, between Melilla and Ceuta.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock the same afternoon a boat was observed putting out from the shore. As it approached the brigantine it was seen to be manned by seven or eight savage-looking Moors, stripped naked to the waist, with their heads shaved all except a long tuft of hair on the top, and armed with breech-loading rifles and long knives.

When within hail, they shouted to the captain in Spanish to lower sail, and on his refusing to do so commenced to fire on the vessel and crew, who immediately armed themselves with hatchets and crow-bars, and prepared to resist the attack which appeared inevitable.

The boat soon came alongside, and one of the Riffians who attempted to jump on board was struck down by the mate with a blow from the crow-bar. The mate was immediately fired upon by the others, and fell. The captain then took up his revolver, the only fire-arm on board, but he had not fired more than one shot before he was wounded in the hand. The mate in the meantime had got up and went aft, when he was again fired at, and fell wounded in four different places. The captain next received a frightful wound point-blank in the stomach and also fell, while several other boats were seen putting out for the vessel from the shore.

Resistance was out of the question, and the pirates leaping on board plundered everything they could lay their hands on. The ship's boat was lowered, and bedding, cooking utensils, compasses, side-lights, spare sails, a portion of the cargo, all the provisions, with the exception of the salt meat, even the doors of the cabin, were all

carried away and removed to land, the boats coming and going the whole afternoon engaged in their work of plunder. The pirates even snatched the shoes from the feet of the crew, and tore the clothes from their backs.

When night came on they left the ship, and a light breeze springing up, the sailors endeavoured to steer for the Spanish coast, although they were without compass or lights. The captain, who was still alive, was taken down to the cabin and placed on a couch, while the mate was carried forward, apparently in a less serious condition, to the fo'c'sle, and left in charge of the cook and boy, the two able seamen taking charge of the vessel.

The voyage was an anxious one for all. Sailing with square sails, stay sails, and head sails, the "Anna" lost sight of land at 6 o'clock on Monday morning; and no sign of ships or land was seen during the day. At sunset land was sighted on the port beam, and soon afterwards the crew made out a revolving light, which they took to be the Estepona light. At midnight the masthead light of a steamer was seen on the port bow, and torches of oakum were burnt to attract attention, but no notice was taken. The ship was put to the wind, keeping the light on the port quarter until 4 A.M. yesterday morning, when the crew put about ship. Shortly before doing so, however, the two seamen on deck heard shouts from the cabin, and one of them going below found the captain lying on the floor. He called the other to his assistance, and, placing the captain on the couch again, told him they were going to about ship. "Well, boys, I can't come up to help you," was his reply, and these were the last words he said. After putting about ship, they looked down the companion and saw him sitting upon the couch with a peculiar livid look upon his face. Going below, they found him dead.

This was about 4 o'clock in the morning. About half-past 5 smoke was seen on the starboard quarter, and signals of distress, consisting of a piece of blue dungaree and an old cotton shirt, were hoisted, but attracted no notice. It was then found that the revolving light was Ceuta, and Gibraltar was sighted at 10 in the forenoon, but the weather was so hazy that the ship was kept to the wind till it cleared, when, after rounding Europa Point about 4 in the afternoon, the "Anna" was sighted by the "Hercules," and brought into harbour. The mate, who is badly wounded in both thighs, in the abdomen, and in the right hand, was landed and taken to the Colonial Hospital, where he now lies in a critical condition. The captain's body was landed last night, and placed in the mortuary at the North Front, where a coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon. Both the master (I. Velvis) and the mate (W. Smith) are natives of New Pekela, in Holland. The rest of the crew, who are uninjured, are W. Austin, of Newport, able seaman, who took command and brought the ship to Gibraltar; W. Bauggren, able seaman; A. Brown, of Hull, ordinary seaman; and T. Keck, a native of Würtemberg, cook.

It is seldom that we have to record such tales of the sea at the end of the nineteenth century, but it is not forgotten here that during the past year similar acts of piracy, though not so terrible in their consequences, have occurred on the same coast. That such outrages can take place almost within sight of Western Europe is a slur upon civilization. The affair is being carefully investigated, we understand, by the Consul for the Netherlands, Mr. J. A. Patron, and a full account has been telegraphed to the Government which he represents here.

No. 211.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 20.)

(No. 54.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 10, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 54 of the 27th April, instructing me to furnish a report for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty as to the ports or places in Morocco at which foreigners are not allowed to land.

The most practical form in which the desired information can be supplied will be in the shape of a list at which landing is permitted. At all other points of the coast landing is absolutely prohibited by the Quarantine Regulations, of which a copy was sent home by Mr. White in his despatch No. 2, Commercial, of the 5th August, 1892.

The ports in Morocco at which landing is permitted are, starting from the eastward, the following:—

1. Rio Marteen (port of Tetuan).
2. Tangier.
3. Larache.
4. Rabat.
5. Casablanca (Dar-al-Baida).
6. Mazagan.
7. Saffi.
8. Mogador.

When the arrangement recently concluded for the transfer to the Sultan of the North-West Africa Company's Settlement at Cape Juby is carried out, Cape Juby will be added to this list.

Foreigners are not permitted to land at any other places.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 212.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley—(*Received May* 20.)

(No. 55.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 11, 1895.

IN continuation of my despatch No. 51 of the 6th instant, I have the honour to report that I have this day received from Fez orders on the Customs Administration at Tangier for 377 dol. 57 c., being the balance of the settlement of the old claims of British subjects.

I beg to inclose a translation of the note of Cid Emfadl Gharnit, transmitting the orders in question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 212.

Cid Emfadl Gharnit to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.) 10 *Shoval*, 1312 (*May* 4, 1895).

WE have heard that you have arrived at Tangier safe and sound, and we were very pleased to hear it. May you remain in health, and, according to your desires—which premised—you will receive herewith two Shereefian letters: one of them to the Umana of the part of Tangier, with instructions to pay to you, through the Naïb Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres, the 377 dol. 57 c. balance of the amount of the settlement of the claims of British subjects; and the other to the said Naïb to receive the said sum of money from the Umana, and to deliver it to you. The remaining matters will reach you immediately after this.

(Signed) MOHAMMED EL M'FADL BEN MOHAMMED GHARNIT.

No. 213.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 20.)

(No. 56. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 12, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inclose extract of a private letter from Mr. Maclean, giving an account of the recent proceedings of the German Minister at Dar-al-Baida.

Count Tattenbach has confirmed to me Mr. Maclean's report, with the slight difference that he did not actually threaten to disembark troops. In company with the Captain of His Imperial German Majesty's ship "Alexandrine," he visited the Governor to

insist upon a claim for the restitution of some sheep. On the Governor refusing to comply, he told him he would give him till noon, and then if satisfaction were not afforded he would leave the matter in the hands of the Commanding Officer of the corvette. He thereupon quitted the Governor's house, leaving with him the Captain, who he doubts not spoke with energy on the same topic.

I said to Count Tattenbach that I was glad Mr. Maclean had been able to be of use to him, but that I begged him on any future occasion, when he desired the assistance of a British Consular officer, to mention the matter to me previously.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 213.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

(Private.)
(Extract.) *Dar-al-Baida, May* 11, 1895.

THE "Alexandrine," with Count Tattenbach on board, reached here yesterday afternoon.

At 9 A.M. this morning the Bashador landed. I met him with Cromie, but no other foreign Consuls did so as far as I could see.

Before 10 A.M. the Count sent to ask me to come round and see him. He told me he had informed the Governor that if a certain German claim were not paid before 11·45 A.M. he would land troops. The former had more than a month ago received a Shereefian letter ordering him to pay, but he had not done so, and now when the subject was mentioned to him, he had actually laughed in his (Count Tattenbach's) face.

The claim was not a large one; it was simply for a few hundred of sheep belonging to a German protégé. I told Count Tattenbach that these claims were often very much exaggerated, and that the Governor was at present in a most embarrassing position.

The Count was very excited, and I should say very nervous lest his demand should not meet with the desired result. As I surmised he wished me to, I volunteered to use what little influence I might possess over the Governor to persuade him to come to a reasonable settlement. Count Tattenbach thanked me, and begged me to do so, and to let him know the result.

The Governor was in an obstinate mood, but was very pleased I had come to him in the time of his difficulty. He told me that the claim was tremendously exaggerated, and that he could not possibly get the sheep in the time mentioned. I pointed out to him that Germany had always stood up for the Shereefian Government, and that by not acceding to the Count's demands there would be an incident which would be extremely disagreeable to both Governments. I advised him most strongly to offer a generous settlement in money at once, and afterwards to request Count Tattenbach to order an inquiry, and this I was sure would be granted.

He told me he placed himself in my hands. I then told him to go at once to Count Tattenbach's and offer to pay; not to lose a minute, as the sooner he went the more gracious the action would appear. I told him I could answer for his having a reception from Count Tattenbach that would please him. He asked me if I would give my security if he promised to pay to-morrow, as really he had not the money at hand. I replied that as I am an official of another Government this was difficult for me to do, but I would tell Count Tattenbach I was sure he would pay. Still I advised him to deposit the money. He wished to do this with me, but I laughed him out of this proposal. In the end he promised a settlement, and authorized me to tell Count Tattenbach, and, further, he said he would come immediately after I had had time to explain his position to the Count.

Count Tattenbach was very grateful to me, and said most certainly he would order an inquiry afterwards. The Governor came in, the affair was settled, and I came away.

The Count said he would request you to allow me to act as an Arbitrator in the inquiry. I did not reply further than by thanking him for the honour implied.

The Count told me this morning that a similar demand as the one he has just made was made at Rabat, and only an hour given to the Governor.

No. 214.

Acting Consul Davidson to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 20.)

(No. 25.)
My Lord, *Teneriffe, May* 11, 1895.

MR. VICE-CONSUL FERGUSON has forwarded the inclosed letter, marked "Private," received by him from Mr. T. W. Bates, Manager of the North-West African Company at Cape Juby, and which, under the circumstances, I have thought it my duty to transmit to your Lordship.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. H. DAVIDSON.

Inclosure in No. 214.

Mr. Bates to Vice-Consul Ferguson.

(Private.)
My dear Ferguson, *Cape Juby, May* 6, 1895.

AS you now know, the "Retribution" paid us a visit yesterday (she came in on Saturday evening), her object being to see how we are getting on, and to render such assistance as we require. Also, I believe, to make a report as to our condition. Captain Gissing came ashore, and looked round the place, and I let him into the mysteries of our wants. You see, this sale of Juby ought to have been kept quiet, but it got out, how I don't know, and every one is now acquainted with the fact, save the Arabs. So far not much harm done. But we have good reason to fear ructions as soon as the Arabs get to hear of the transaction. They know that we have always held the Sultan as having no authority in these parts (indeed, he acknowledged that this was not his territory some years back), and have told them we will protect them from the Sultan, &c., and you may imagine the feelings of our Chief and the natives when they learn that they are to be handed over to the tender mercies of His Shereefian Majesty. I don't know when this transfer is coming off, but the sooner the better, and the Moorish authorities should bring adequate force with them and properly occupy the place, when, as far as we are concerned, we shall be quite at our ease. The question is what may happen in the meantime, and this is what causes us considerable concern. What we want is to be beforehand with any trouble, and as I have informed Captain Gissing, we consider ourselves entitled to proper protection from our Government, and this should take the form of a man-of-war to be stationed here (at as early a date as possible) until the transfer takes place, or has taken place. I don't say I used these words, but this is the sense. It might be found necessary to land a detachment, but I suppose that will do to talk about when we get our war-ship. Doubtless, Captain Gissing has spoken of his trip here to you. There has, of course, been a deal of scribbling backwards and forwards, but nothing new. We can know no details regarding the transfer, or when it takes place, till Satow returns from Fez, and then Mr. Rayner goes out to meet him in Tangier, and settle the said details. It is a pity you are going home, as you might run over when the transfer takes place; we ought to have some British official present on the occasion. I am assuming, of course, that the place is handed over at an early date, which is what we here and our people at home want to see. Now another point--I refer to our Spanish staff. Some of them have been expressing themselves as fearful of the consequences when the sale of Juby to the Sultan becomes known to the natives, but more particularly to El Bushin and his *entourage*. This wretch, who, but for the Company, would be a mere beggar, has, as far as I know, everything to lose by the transaction and nothing to gain, and treachery on his part would in all probability follow the reception of the news. At any rate, this is the feeling of our Spaniards, and my colleagues on shore are of the same opinion. Well, my point is that our Spanish employés are entitled to protection, and I should imagine that their Government would expect it of us. What is the feeling in the islands regarding sale of Juby to Sultan? I fancy Spain must be rather sore on the point, especially as Morocco has just obtained an extension of time in which to pay the war indemnity. And here they are about to pay 50,000*l.* for the purchase of Cabo Jubi, Caramba!!

One other thing. In my note to Captain Gissing—which please hand to him with my kind regards—I have suggested to him to wire the Government, in addition

to his report by post. Don't say I told you this, but would you mind suggesting to him (if he talks about this business) as coming from yourself, the advisability of his wiring, so as to save time, for we know not what a day may bring forth. He may be wiring as it is for all I know, but he did not tell me so.

With kindest regards to yourself and Douglas, sincerely yours,

(Signed) T. W. BATES.

P.S.—Men-of-war calling and going, in some ways, do more harm than good. This coming and going is liable to excite suspicion and irritation, and you know that any mischief or outrage that happens here is sudden. When, too, a criminal wants to commit an outrage, he doesn't wait till the policeman comes up; he waits till the said bobby is on the further side of his beat. If these "nomadic" war-ships were calculated to appear on the scene in the nick of time all would be well, but this is a manifest impossibility. We have not had any Arabs here from the north of late. Any man coming from that direction now may be the bearer of news, and this is the only way the Arabs will know of the transfer; the news may come any day.

If a gun-boat comes, it should come to stay.

T. W. B.

No. 214*.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 20.)

(No. 30.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 20, 1895.

AM making arrangements to reach London about 27th, leaving on 22nd by Madrid.

I have asked for a gun-vessel to convey me across.

Morant is coming on leave.

No. 215.

Lloyd's to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 21.)

Lloyd's, London, May 20, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of the 7th instant, in the matter of the "Benalder," I now beg to inform you that Lloyd's agents at Gibraltar write that they would be grateful if the Earl of Kimberley would convey to Mr. Satow their thanks for his energetic action with regard to the plundering of the above vessel when ashore on the Moorish coast.

Lloyd's agents point out that the statements of the Moorish officials sent to make the investigations in the villages near the scene of the wreck can hardly be accepted as they stand, seeing that the steamers which visited the wreck in the first instance took off the crew only, and brought away no cargo. A small quantity of the cargo was salved in a legitimate manner, and was delivered to Lloyd's agents at Tangier and Laraiche, but this salvage does not account for the large quantity which had been taken out of the ship, nor is the stripping of the vessel of all movable gear accounted for except by the surmise, confirmed by the reports of Mr. Forde, that she was pillaged.

I am, &c.
(For the Secretary),
(Signed) JOHN B. WATSON.

No. 216.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 22.)

(No. 31.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 22, 1895.

I LEAVE to-day, and have told the Moorish authorities that Mr. White is in charge.

No. 217.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 65.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 22, 1895.

THE substance of Mr. Satow's despatch No. 44 of the 16th ultimo relative to the case of the "Benalder" wreck was communicated to the Secretary of Lloyd's, and I now transmit to you a copy of the letter which has been received from him in reply.*

Lloyd's agents at Gibraltar request that their thanks may be conveyed to Mr. Satow for his energetic action in pressing for compensation for the plundering of the vessel, but they are unable to accept the statements of the Moorish officials as to the result of their investigations on the spot, which are given in the Grand Vizier's letter to Mr. Satow of the 9th February.

You should continue to bear the case in mind.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 218.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 17.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 23, 1895.

ENDEAVOUR to ascertain approximate date at which the Moorish officers will proceed to Cape Juby, and report as soon as possible by telegraph.

No. 219.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 23.)

(No. 32.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 23, 1895.

TELEGRAM No. 17 from your Lordship.

Moorish Government officials have just come from Fez. I hope to be able to telegraph more precisely to-morrow, but they will probably reach Cape Juby about the 30th May.

No. 220.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 58.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 16, 1895.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 29, and your Lordship's telegraphic reply No. 15 of yesterday's date, I have the honour to state that the Secretary of the North-West African Company, whom I have informed of their tenour, still expresses great apprehension that disturbances may arise on the occasion of the actual transfer of the Cape Juby Settlement to the Sultan's officers, and urges that if possible a gun-boat should be present there when that event takes place, to afford protection in case of need.

Mr. Raynor also suggests that a British official should be at Cape Juby when it is handed over, and some such arrangement, if feasible, would, I think, be very desirable. But it would not be convenient to detach any member of the Morocco Consular service, and if Her Majesty's Government should decide to send a vessel of war, the officer in command would be able to exercise all the influence necessary to insure the agreement being carried out by both parties.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

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* No. 215.

No. 221.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 59. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 17, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida, giving the latest information with regard to the internal condition of the southern part of Morocco, and offering a forecast of what is likely to happen in the near future. It will be seen that the news is of a more reassuring character than that which has recently been propagated by the foreign press of Tangier.

From Fez I learn that further reinforcements are about to be dispatched to join Mulai-el-Amin at Rabat. The measures that have hitherto been taken are all in accordance with what the Grand Vizier told me of the Government programme during my stay in Fez, and I have reason to believe that he is alive to the difficulties of the situation. Perfect tranquillity has never prevailed for long together in this country, owing to the turbulent character of many of the tribes, and disturbances have always marked the accession of a new Sultan. On the present occasion, though of less serious import in themselves, they have perhaps lasted longer than usual, owing to the extreme youth of the Sovereign.

As long, however, as no rival Sultan is set up to contend for the sovereignty—which is a very unlikely event—there is no danger of the present disturbances assuming magnitude sufficient to create a peril for the *status quo*.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 221.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

Sir, *Dar-al-Baida, May* 16, 1895.

THE Shawia Kaïds, Bershid, Hadj-el-Marti, Dandi, and Booziri, accompanied by contingents aggregating about 500 men, have joined the Shereefian forces under Mulai-el-Amin in Rabat.

Yesterday the Governor of Oolad Saïd came in to Dar-al-Baida, and is at present a guest in the house of the Taleb of this Consulate. He is accompanied by a detachment of seventy men, and leaves to-morrow or next day for Rabat.

The Shereef-el-Marani entered Morocco city on the 8th instant, accompanied by an escort of the Dukala, Oolad Ahmar, and Haha, and is encamped under the walls of the city. Soon after his arrival the Shereef's forces were reinforced by contingents from six other Kabyles. Altogether he would appear to have at his disposal about 2,000 men, but I give this estimate with all reserve, as it is derived from native sources.

The Shereef-el-Marani offered to mediate between the supporters of the Government in Morocco city and the Rahamna, who were showing an inclination to make terms, but Kaïd Wida, the Governor of the Kasbah of Morocco city, refused to accept any mediation until a lesson had been inflicted.

It would appear that in an engagement which took place on the 4th instant, both sides suffered severely.

The tribes in this immediate neighbourhood talk a great deal about opposing the advance of the expedition under Mulai-el-Amin, but their disposition is to threaten a great deal more than their courage allows them to perform, and I imagine no serious opposition will be offered.

Probably Mulai-el-Amin will advance slowly, and intrigues will take the heart out of all combinations prepared to oppose him. The peasantry have their crops to reap, and a great deal to lose. After the expedition passes and the harvest is gathered, disturbances are likely to be renewed.

A somewhat bad sign is that there is a feverish eagerness on the part of the natives to sell their wool crop, to get rid of it.

Three hundred camel loads of wool came in yesterday, and business has consequently been brisk; but it is abnormal for this time of the year.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 222.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 60. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 56, Confidential, of the 12th instant, inclosing extract from a private letter from Mr. Maclean, giving an account of the recent proceedings at Dar-al-Baida, I have the honour to transmit copy of a despatch from that gentleman reporting officially on the subject. I learn that the claim which Count Tattenbach enforced by a threat of landing troops was in the end settled for 350 dollars.

There can be little doubt that had the Governor not been induced by Her Majesty's Consul to give way, the consequences of the threat being carried out would have been extremely serious, and, for the sake of foreign influence in this country, it seems regrettable that recourse should have been had to means of action out of all proportion to the result to be obtained.

I have, &c.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

Inclosure in No. 222.

Consul Maclean to Mr. Satow.

(Confidential.)

Sir, *Dar-al-Baida, May* 13, 1895.

THE Imperial German corvette "Alexandrina" arrived off this port in the afternoon of the 10th instant, with his Excellency Count Tattenbach on board. The usual salutes were exchanged between the shore battery and the ship.

The Vice-Consuls for Germany, Sweden, and the Netherlands proceeded on board to pay their respects to his Excellency, who is their official chief.

On these gentlemen returning to the shore, the Swedish Vice-Consul, who is a British subject, visited the Governor with the view of frightening him. The next morning at 9 o'clock Count Tattenbach, accompanied by the Commander of the corvette, landed, and was received by a guard of honour, the local authorities, and the three above-mentioned Vice-Consuls. The British Consular staff also met his Excellency.

Almost immediately afterwards his Excellency visited the Governor, and insisted that a certain claim of a German subject, concerning which a Shereefian order for settlement had been for more than a-month in the hands of the Governor, should be settled forthwith. The Governor protesting, Count Tattenbach left his presence abruptly, remarking that the matter was now in the hands of the Officer Commanding the "Alexandrina."

This gentleman informed the Governor that unless the claim under dispute were settled within two hours, troops would be landed.

The German Vice-Consul then called upon me with a message from Count Tattenbach, asking me to kindly come and see him at once. On my appearing, his Excellency informed me that the Governor had laughed in his face, and that there was no other course open but the landing of troops. His Excellency emphasized this conclusion by slapping me on the back, and exclaiming, "My dear Maclean, I give you my word of honour that, unless the claim is settled, troops will be landed at 11·45 A.M."

The fact of Count Tattenbach sending for me specially, and confiding in me, suggested that perhaps he would wish me to assist in a settlement, and emboldened me to point out to him the embarrassed position of the Governor, and to offer, if his Excellency would allow me, to use what little influence I possessed with the Governor to bring that gentleman to a reasonable frame of mind.

Count Tattenbach replied that not only would he permit it, but he would be extremely grateful to me for my assistance.

The Governor was gratified at my going to him in his trouble, and although he is a man well known for his obstinacy, and had determined on a course of action which, in my opinion, would have been unfortunate in its results, I succeeded in persuading him to offer a generous settlement, to make the offer graciously, and to make it at

once, so as to be the more gracious. He placed himself under my guidance, and I was enabled to returned to Count Tattenbach to say that the Governor would follow me immediately to settle the matter in dispute.

The Governor's contention was that the claim was exaggerated, but I pointed out to him that the time had passed for such a contention to be advanced with any hope of success. He should offer a sum of money, and then pray the German Minister to cause an inquiry to be made, and I promised to present this view to Count Tattenbach, but without making it a condition of the settlement. Count Tattenbach acquiesced in this, and added that the German should appoint a Representative, the Governor another, and that he would ask your Excellency to allow me to arbitrate between them. I thanked him for the honour implied, and at that moment the Governor arrived, and I withdrew, the Minister thanking me in gracious terms for my action.

His Excellency thanked me a second time when he called at my house, and for the third time at the last moment before he embarked.

The "Alexandrina" cleared for Tangier the same night.

This morning the Governor paid me a long visit for the purpose of expressing his thanks for my assistance and advice.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ALLAN MACLEAN.

No. 223.

Mr. Satow to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 61.) *Tangier, May* 18, 1895.

My Lord,

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith, under flying seal, a letter which I have addressed to the London Joint Stock Bank, inclosing a remittance of 28,947*l.* 10*s.*, being 10,000*l.* on account of the fifth and final instalment of the indemnity due from the Moorish Government to the North-West African Company (Limited), the balance being on account of purchase-money of the Company's establishment at Cape Juby.

I have communicated this information to Mr. George Raynor, the Secretary of the Company, who is at present at Tangier.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

No. 224.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 24.)

Admiralty, May 23, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letters of the 6th and 24th April last, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, extracts from a letter from Captain Gissing, of Her Majesty's ship "Retribution," dated the 6th instant, reporting his proceedings at Cape Jube and the state of affairs there.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure in No. 224.

Captain Gissing to Admiralty.

"Retribution," at Las Palmas, May 6, 1895.

(Extract.)

IN pursuance of their Lordships' order of the 20th April last, I have the honour to report as follows regarding the state of affairs at Cape Jube.

2. The British subjects at the station are five in number: Mr. J. W. Bates, General Manager; Dr. F. Laytown; Mr. J. W. Macleod, Trade Manager; Mr. L. S. Carter, Clerk; and Mr. N. Kisbang, Interpreter, &c. There is also a staff composed of boatmen, Spaniards from the Canary Islands, and several natives, also a native guard of six men.

3. The station itself is in two parts. The castle—a strong structure, well able to stand a siege—is on a reef, always separated from the coast, and practically an island. This, I take it, the natives would never be able to capture. Several small cannon are mounted on the roof, and the place is provisioned and watered for six weeks to two months. Photograph No. 1 shows the part of the structure facing the mainland and landing-place for boats. No. 2 shows the front of fort from the sea view. Ordinarily, three of the five British subjects are in the castle and two at the trading-station on shore. Photograph No. 3 shows the station on shore, outside view. No. 4 shows a view of the inclosed space. The station on shore consists of living-house for Europeans, guard-houses, and store-houses, the whole being surrounded by a wall and easily capable of defence by a small number of men.

4. In conversation with Mr. Bates and others, I found that they apprehended that when the tribes living near heard the place was going to be handed over to the Sultan they would resent that being done, and would attack and try to destroy the place, as they did not acknowledge the Sultan except as a spiritual Ruler, and had great fear of a stronghold such as this in their country being in his hands, from which he could tax them. At present they have not heard anything about it, and are therefore in their usual condition.

5. The Company's officials are naturally anxious that the transfer, which has been published as having been settled, should take place at once, or as soon as possible, and that the force sent to take over should be strong enough to do so in one act on arrival, and assume at once their own protection. The tribes around are pastoral, having no settled towns, but moving wherever the pasture is best for their sheep, camels, &c. They are cross-breeds between Moors, Arabs, and Africans, and are usually accounted treacherous and great thieves. However, from what I could see and hear, the relations between the officials and them are at present friendly enough, and should they make an attack on the trading-station the garrison can retreat to the island fort, which would be a place of perfect security, while the yawl "Elsahara," which is attached to the station, could sail to Las Palmas, which is only 130 miles off, the trade wind being always fair, and telegraph from there for assistance. So they are by no means cut off from sending and receiving news.

No. 225.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 24.)

(No. 33.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 24, 1895.

MOORISH officers must spend three days at Mogador on way to Cape Juby, and they will not be ready to leave here until the 29th May.

Cape Juby will not, therefore, be reached till about the 7th proximo. Sultan's steamer will convey them and Secretary of North-West African Company.

No. 226.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Foreign Office, May 24, 1895.

Sir,

WITH reference to your letter of yesterday's date respecting the state of affairs at Cape Juby, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the Moorish officials who will take over the Settlement have arrived at Tangier, and that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires expects that they will reach Cape Juby about the 30th May.

I am at the same time to inclose copies of a letter from the Manager of the North-West African Company to the Vice-Consul at Las Palmas,* and of a despatch from Her Majesty's Minister,† from which it will be seen that there is a concurrence of opinion that it is most desirable that a British man-of-war should proceed to Cape Juby, and remain there until the transfer has taken place.

Lord Kimberley shares this view, and as the transfer will, in all probability, take place so soon, he hopes that it may be possible, without great inconvenience, to detach

* Inclosure in No. 214. † No. 220

a man-of-war for this duty without delay, and that the officer in command may be instructed to use his influence, as far as may be necessary, to insure that the agreement which has been come to may be carried out by both parties.

It is requested that the inclosed letter to Captain Gissing may be forwarded to its destination.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 227.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 25.)

(No. 34.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 25, 1895.

TELEGRAM No. 27 and despatches Nos. 56 and 60 from Mr. Satow.

A letter from Vizier addressed to Mr. Satow reached me to-day, with copies of a letter to Emperor of Germany from the Sultan, and of a letter from the Vizier to the German Foreign Secretary, and of a Memorandum complaining of recent proceedings of the German Representative at Tangier.

I am requested by the Vizier to transmit these papers to your Lordship for communication to German authorities. Vizier is afraid lest German Minister detain the originals.

Translations by next bag.

No. 228.

Sir G. Bonham to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 27.)

(No. 175.) *Madrid, May* 23, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 62 of the 17th instant, I took the opportunity, when speaking to the Minister of State of the measures suggested for putting an end to the contraband trade between Gibraltar and Spain, as reported in my despatch No. 133, Commercial, of to-day's date, to allude to the question of smuggling arms from Gibraltar to Morocco.

I further alluded to the unfounded assertions which are constantly being made in the Spanish press with regard to the complicity of British subjects residing in Gibraltar in this trade.

His Excellency answered that he had information of the importation of arms at Tangier, with possibly the connivance of the Moorish authorities.

I then placed in his hands the correspondence on the subject which was inclosed in your Lordship's above-mentioned despatch, telling him that it was confidential, and for his own information.

I have, &c.
(Signed) G. F. BONHAM.

No. 229.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 27.)

Admiralty, May 25, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 24th instant and your note of the same date relative to the dispatch of one of Her Majesty's ships of war to Cape Juby to be present on the occasion of the transfer of the Settlement to the Moorish officials on behalf of the Sultan.

My Lords desire me to state, for the information of the Earl of Kimberley, that it is very doubtful if the requisition can be complied with, as at the present moment a vessel cannot easily be made available.

The Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean is at sea with all his squadron, and is due at Alexandria to-morrow.

There is not a suitable vessel at Gibraltar, Her Majesty's gun-boat "Hebe" not being fit for the purpose, even if she could be spared from the station.

On the West Coast of Africa Station there is not a ship within 1,500 miles of Cape Juby, even if a gun-boat could be spared, and the vessel could not get to Cape Juby under a fortnight.

Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," however, is returning to England from the south-east coast of America, and is due to arrive at the Cape de Verde Islands about the second week in June; and provided that the actual date of the transfer of the Settlement is not definitely fixed until information is received of her movements, she might be ordered to proceed to Cape Juby by the date fixed.

My Lords would point out that it is not much over a fortnight since Her Majesty's ship "Retribution" called at Cape Juby, and that Captain Gissing reported that a vessel was not required there.

Should, however, the Secretary of State attach importance to the presence of a ship of war at the date of the transfer of the Settlement, my Lords are of opinion that the best course will be to direct Her Majesty's ship "Sirius" to proceed to Cape Juby from the Cape de Verde Islands as soon as her arrival there is reported.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

No. 230.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 27.)

(No. 35.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, May* 27, 1895.

MR. SATOW'S despatch No. 58 of 16th May.

Secretary of Cape Juby Company leaves viâ Cadiz and Canaries for Cape Juby to-morrow; will reach about 5th proximo. Moorish officials leave on 29th in Moorish Government steamer, stopping three or four days at Mogador.

Secretary of Company is very anxious for presence of gun-boat during transfer.

No. 231.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

No. 18.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, May* 27, 1895.

THERE is at present no ship available that could go to Cape Juby, but about second week in June Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," coming from the south-east coast of America, will be due at Cape de Verde Islands. She could be ordered to proceed to Cape Juby. Do you think it would be desirable to postpone the transfer till "Sirius" can be present?

No. 232.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(*Received May* 28.)

Sir, *Downing Street, May* 27, 1895.

I AM directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject, copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar, with its inclosures in original, regarding the alleged shipments of arms from Gibraltar to Morocco.

I am, &c.
(Signed) R. H. MEADE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 232.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquess of Ripon.

(Confidential.)
My Lord, *Gibraltar, May* 13, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit a translation of an article published on the 4th instant in the "Heraldo," a Madrid newspaper, relative to alleged shipments of arms from Gibraltar.

2. The statements in the article are wholly without foundation. So far from this trade having increased, it has almost, if not quite, disappeared, as pointed out in my Confidential despatch of the 18th ultimo, and I can only conclude that the repetition of these attacks in the Madrid papers is either intended to divert public attention from the true bases of this contraband trade, or is owing to personal ill-feeling against the individuals mentioned.

3. I inclose, for your Lordship's information, a translation of a letter addressed by M. Abecasis to the editor of the "Heraldo," and communicated by the writer to the local press when he found that the "Heraldo" declined to publish it. The letters referred to in the last paragraph are those of which copies were transmitted with my despatch above quoted. I am inclined to think that there is a good deal of truth in M. Abecasis' statements.

I have, &c.
(Signed) R. BIDDULPH.

Inclosure 2 in No. 232.

Extract from the "Heraldo" of May 4, 1895.

(Translation.)

THE agitation of the press for the repression of the contraband trade in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco has been futile.

Fresh letters which we have received from the English fortress say that every day the shipment of arms and ammunition is getting greater, more frequent, and more barefaced.

It is seldom a ship leaves for Tangier without taking cases of arms which pass as ironmongery.

The Jew, Moses Abecasis, known in Gibraltar as "El Morito," is the principal agent of these consignments to Tangier merchants, chiefly Messrs. Nahon and Toledano, according to our correspondents.

On the 26th April, 13 cases of Remington rifles, 32 in each case, with 12,000 cartridges, left Gibraltar.

In greater or less quantity nearly every day shipments are made.

If the Spanish Consuls are not more vigilant and the authorities make no remonstrance, it would be better to decide on the free traffic of arms and at least benefit some national industry, and those ports which Gibraltar competes with in this fraudulent traffic would benefit.

Inclosure 3 in No. 232.

Extract from the "Mons Calpe" of May 9, 1895.

(Translation.)

THE following has been sent to us for insertion :—

M. Ramon Mario,
Editor of the "Heraldo," of Madrid.

Gibraltar, April 22, 1895.

Sir,

I duly received your esteemed letter of the 28th September last, the contents of which caused me great surprise, since I have not been able to cash the receipts forwarded by you through their being duplicates, which I now return to you with the list of subscribers. I may inform you that Don Federico Bado is the owner of the "Café Universal," and so is the case with the others; as regards mine, I may state that though I have received the "Heraldo" rather irregularly and not during the whole of the year 1894, I am disposed to pay the sum of my subscription (20 pesetas), for which sum you may draw at sight whenever you please.

With great surprise, and a few days after the issue of the 26th March was published, I read an article headed "Armas para los Moros" (Arms for the Moors). In this article you state that Spaniards residing in Gibraltar notice with great alarm that the shipment of arms for Morocco greatly increases every day, and according to them the last shipment was to Tangier and Casablanca, which shipment was effected by an old contrabandist named Abraham Abekasis, known as "El Morito," and which consisted of 25 rifles, 12 Mauser guns, 110 Remingtons, and 2 cases of cartridges.

Though I am not Abraham Abekaris, I am known by the nickname "El Morito" (as you state in the said issue of your paper), and all that you state in that article refers

to me, but it is absolutely false, for I was never an old or a modern contrabandist. However, I cannot but admit that I once dealt in that trade, on commission and on my own account. I never smuggled, and what I always did was to sell in licit trade, and within British jurisdiction; therefore, all that your countrymen wrote to you is false, and, as a proof that they are a set of impostors, I am prepared to deposit 500 dollars in a bank as a reward to any person or persons who can prove what you have published.

As the letter addressed to you by your dear and deceitful countrymen is in your possession, it is for you to advise those Spaniards to come to this place to prove the said shipment at the Port Department, and thus collect the sum of 500 dollars, which can be honestly earned without trouble, and which I am disposed to pay; but, on your failing to do so, I shall tell all the Spanish press that the journal of which you are the worthy editor is "an impostor." Do not think that I shall be at all surprised if, after reading this letter of mine, you turn deaf-mute, as this is the fault of the Spanish press; whenever anything is to be said of Spaniards they turn deaf-mute, whilst if anything affects Gibraltar, they raise a cry to heaven.

As a proof that the above is correct, I will now inform you that when I had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of your representative in Tangier, M. Gallego, I also had the pleasure of fully explaining to him that the contraband of arms was and is still being done by Spaniards, as is proved by the fact that the firm of Messrs. Kribben and Co., of Madrid, imported into this place 1,450 cases of cartridges, of which 1,000 cases they took to Melilla, and for the remaining 450 cases they now have a law-suit in this Court. When the 1,000 cases were sent to Melilla in the falucho "Juanito," this vessel was seized by a revenue-cruiser or corsair, and conveyed to Algeciras (to which place you can write for details). On Messrs. Kribben and Co. learning that their goods had been seized they wrote to M. Arthur Danino, of this place, so that this gentleman should fight out the matter in the Courts of San Fernando, which he did, and, after great efforts, succeeded in obtaining the release of the vessel, as well as her cargo, as the latter had (I should think so, being cases of cartridges) a safe-conduct issued by the War Department through their being cartridges sold at auction by that Department to Messrs. Kribben and Co.

Another firm of Barcelona, Garbio Morbey, formerly Morbey Garbio, also imported large quantities of cartridges and guns; and as their transactions were large, they had to purchase a hulk wherein to store such large quantities of goods. This is clearly proved; for, when the British Government prohibited the exportation of arms, &c., in October 1893, they searched three hulks with that class of goods on board, and found in hulks Nos. 34 and 41 (this latter belonging to me) 47 cases in all, containing guns and cartridges; and in hulk No. 48, owned by M. Morbey, 700 cases of cartridges and about 500 guns more or less, which cases were stored on shore in the Government warehouses, where they still are.

I told all this to M. Gallego, your representative; and, further, in order that he should convince himself, I invited him to go to Gibraltar, where I would place the whole truth before him; but he, as a Spaniard, also took no notice; and it is precisely for this that I say that, when the Spanish press has anything to say about Spaniards, it turns deaf-mute; if, on the contrary, that is, if M. Gallego had learnt from me that the contrabandists and owners of the cartridges were natives of Gibraltar, or Jews of Morocco, he would, no doubt, have raised a cry to heaven; but as he was convinced that they were Spanish countrymen of his, he said to himself, "Let us be silent."

Fortunately for us, everybody is aware of the introduction of arms into the Spanish possessions of Morocco by your own countrymen; but if, after the reading of this letter, you are not convinced of this, I beg you will inform me, and I shall place in the hands of the Spanish Consul in Gibraltar certain letters, now in my possession, from a certain official of high rank in the War Department, from which the Consul will be able to learn how the very officials of that Department offer for sale 1,595 cases of cartridges, giving me therewith a safe-conduct to convey them to Morocco or wherever I may wish. I therefore leave everything in your hands, so that you will withdraw what was published in the issue of the 26th March; and that you will, at the same time, inform me of the names of those Spaniards who reside here.

Having nothing further to add, and awaiting an early reply, from which I may learn that you have acted as becomes a true Spaniard, I remain, &c.

(Signed) M. ABECASIS.

No. 233.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 28.)

(No. 36.) *Tangier, May* 28, 1895.
(Telegraphic.) P.

CAPE JUBY: your Lordship's telegram No. 18.

I have acquainted Secretary of Company with substance of it. He is much concerned because there is no ship available.

It does not seem to us to be advisable that transfer be delayed. The neighbouring tribes must soon get the news, and trouble might ensue. In any case, the "Sirius" might be told to go quickly to Juby.

No. 234.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 19.) *Foreign Office, May* 28, 1895.
(Telegraphic.) P.

I HAVE requested the Admiralty to order Her Majesty's ship "Sirius" to proceed to Cape Juby with as little delay as possible.

No. 235.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

(Confidential.) *Foreign Office, May* 28, 1895.

Sir,

I LAID before the Earl of Kimberley your letter of the 25th instant with regard to the proposed dispatch of one of Her Majesty's ships to Cape Juby. The Secretary of the North-West Africa Company is leaving Tangier to-day for Cape Juby, travelling viâ Cadiz and the Canary Islands, and hopes to arrive there about the 5th June. The Moorish officials expect to reach Cape Juby abont the 7th in the Sultan's steamer.

It is considered unadvisable to delay the transfer of the Company's establishments, as there may be trouble when the news of the arrangement with the Moorish Government becomes known to the neighbouring tribes.

In these circumstances, and as it appears that Her Majesty's ship "Hebe," now stationed at Gibraltar, is not fit for the service, I am to request that you will move the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to make arrangements for instructing Her Majesty's ship "Sirius" to proceed to Cape Juby as soon as circumstances will admit.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 236.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 29.)

(No. 37.) *Tangier, May* 29, 1895.
(Telegraphic.) P.

THE 401,979 dollars payable under the IVth Article of the Supplementary Convention which Sidi Brisha negotiated at Madrid were conveyed away by Spanish gun-boat this morning.

No. 237.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 29.)

(No. 38.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier May* 29, 1895.

MY telegram No. 35.

Minister for Foreign Affairs has just informed me that the steamer belonging to the Sultan, and under orders for Cape Juby, has a defect in her machinery, and consequently cannot proceed there.

A fast courier has been dispatched to the Sultan, asking for authority to send the other Moorish Government steamer in its place.

Moorish officials will not, therefore, be able to leave till about 6th proximo, arriving at Cape Juby about 15th.

No. 238.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 67.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, May* 29, 1895.

I HAVE received Mr. Satow's despatch No. 51 of the 6th instant, reporting the payment by the Moorish Government of the sum of 15,000 dollars on account of outstanding claims of British subjects, and his subsequent despatch No. 55 of the 11th instant, reporting the further receipt of 377 dol. 57 c. necessary for the payment of these claims in full.

I have learned with much satisfaction the successful issue of Mr. Satow's negotiations.

I should wish to be informed whether there is any reason why the sum of 860 dollars, the balance of the money paid into Her Majesty's Legation at Tangier on account of British claims in the time of the late Sir J. Drummond Hay, should not now be returned to the Moorish Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 239.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received May* 31.)

(No. 65. Secret.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 25, 1895.

WITH reference to my telegram No. 34 of this day's date, I have the honour to transmit herewith to your Lordship translation of a note addressed by the Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow, together with translations of its inclosures, being copies of (1) a letter from the Sultan to the Emperor of Germany, (2) a letter from the Grand Vizier to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, (3) a Memorandum inclosed therein, complaining of the recent proceedings of the German Minister, and asking that they may be forwarded to Her Majesty's Government for communication to the German Government, in case the originals are detained by Count Tattenbach.

I learn privately from Kaïd Maclean that duplicate copies have been sent to the French Minister with the same object.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 239.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.) *Kadeh* 24, 1312 (*May* 20, 1895).

OUR Lord (may God assist him) has written to the German Emperor a letter, copy of which is inclosed herewith, together with a copy of what we have written to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the said Government, and a copy of the Memorandum transmitted

to the said Minister of State, as an inclosure in our letter; and we sent the Shereefian letter together with our letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs to their Minister at Tangier, to be forwarded to them through him in accordance with custom, and lest he might delay forwarding them to them, we are sending you copies of the whole, in order that you may send them to your friendly Government, and request them to forward them to the said Emperor and Minister of State, that they may know we have transmitted to them the said letters through their Agent.

May you continue in prosperity.

(Signed) HAMAD-BEN-MOOSA-BEN-HAMAD.

Inclosure 2 in No. 239.

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco to the Emperor of Germany.

[N.B.—The original Arabic is written in rhyme.]

22 *Kadeh*, 1312 (*May* 18, 1895).

(Translation.)

IN the name of God, the Merciful, the Compassionate. There is no power and no strength but in God, the Exalted, the Glorious.

From the slave of God, who relies on God, and intrusts to Him his affairs, both secret and public, the Commander of the Faithful, Son of the Commander of the Faithful [repeated eight times], and he is [Seal bearing the Sultan's name].

May God make him everlastingly victorious, and render his strength and glory enduring, to the beloved and glorious King of Prussia, Emperor of Germany, of brilliant countenance and beautiful form, the honoured, respected, and exalted in mind, whose friendship and amity rest on the surest foundation, the Emperor William II.

Now, after ascribing praise to God, than whom there is no other God, Who creates all beings [from space], and Who makes them return [to space], Who does what He wills; and after the fitting praise of your glorious Majesty, your exceptional amity, and your perfect friendship. The good relations and connections existing between the two Governments, their mutual good treatment of each other and affection, which is too well known to need any demonstration and putting forward of arguments and proofs, renders it fitting that we should inform you that the Minister of your Government at the port of Tangier has lately acted in a manner that you will not approve, or desire that any one coming from or connected with your Majesty should act, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs of your exalted Majesty will bring to your hearing, for the Vizier of our Shereefian Majesty has brought it before him, stating, explaining, and relating the matter in order that you may have cognizance of it, and may regard it with the eye of your justice and in a manner befitting your fine character, good mode of procedure, and sincere nature. And the friendship existing between us, which has been preserved from ancestors to descendants, kept safe from all change and from all breach. And you are known to strive for the good of these dominions, and for preserving it and its Government in the best state. May you continue to be regarded with the eyes of respect, esteem, and solicitude, and may your prosperity never cease.

Compliments always.

Written the 22nd Dul Kadeh, 1312 (May 18, 1895).

Inclosure 3 in No. 239.

The Grand Vizier to the German Minister for Foreign Affairs.

(Translation.)

(Compliments.)

OUR Lord—may God render his victory, might, and glory enduring—has ordered me to inform your Excellency that the Count Tattenbach, the Minister of your great Government at the port of Tangier, has lately changed from the correct manner in which he has hitherto conducted himself in this favoured country to the opposite, without any grounds to cause him to change thus, and he has acted in a manner which your great Government will not approve or consent to, for it would put an end to the affection, friendship, and amity which exists between the two Governments, as it would cause a precedent to be created for others to infringe the rights of the Government of this country, and to injure

it, by its divergence from the path of custom and right, as you will learn from the Memorandum, which we inclose herewith, for communication to your great and honoured Emperor.

And our Lord—may God assist him—has recourse to you to expose these matters to him (the Emperor), in accordance with the Shereefian letter to His Majesty, which will reach you herewith. You are requested, O friend, to bring this to the knowledge of His Majesty, in order that he may look into it with the eye of equity and justice, which exalted position and discernment render necessary between Monarchs. And he—may his greatness, strength, and glory increase—desires that this country and its Government should remain safe and preserved from injury, and would not permit any foreigner, far less any one coming from His Majesty, to introduce any change in it contrary to equity and justice. And our Lord—may God assist him—is convinced that you are desirous for the welfare of his Shereefian Government, and will ward off from it what is contrary to its welfare, as is well known concerning you, and is customary with you.

Have the goodness, O friend, to see to the repairing of this rift that has been caused by your said Minister.

May you remain eulogized and extolled with all praise, and continue in well-being, happiness, and health, successful in your wishes and desires.

Sealed the 22nd Kadeh, 1312 (May 18, 1895).

Inclosure 4 in No. 239.

Memorandum transmitted in Grand Vizier's Letter to German Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated 22nd Kadeh, 1312 (May 18, 1895).

Praise be to God!

(Translation.)

YOU are aware that building by foreigners in the country districts of these favoured dominions is dependent on the consent of the Government of the country, as is stipulated by Treaties, for the Government is acquainted with the state of the tribes of the country, and that M. Neumann, the German living at Dar-al-Baida, built a house at El Mariga, on the territory of the country tribe of Meduina, without the permission or consent of the Government and contrary to the Treaty stipulation in that respect, and he used to go out to the house from Dar-al-Baida in the evening by himself; and the Governor of Dar-al-Baida warned him that to go out to the country by night unaccompanied by a soldier was contrary to the rule which our Lord the Sanctified (*i.e.*, deceased) has frequently communicated to the Governors of towns and ports, viz., that any foreign subject desiring to go from one town to another should ask the Governor of the town he desires to leave for a soldier to escort him on the road, and if he leaves the town without one and any harm befall him, the responsibility thereof would rest with himself alone. But the said merchant would not pay attention to this warning, and persisted in going out to his said house in the evening, until it happened that he was murdered on the road.

And when His Shereefian Majesty heard of the murder, our Lord—may God render him victorious—was much incensed and greatly troubled, for he—may his greatness endure—would not approve of this happening to persons in general, far less to a subject of a friendly nation like the said merchant. And he immediately issued his Shereefian orders to the Governor of Meduina to search for the perpetrators (of the crime) and to arrest them, and he (the Governor) obeyed and seized them.

And an arrangement was made with the Minister Count Tattenbach for the execution (of) the one of them who committed the murder, and for the imprisonment for life of his accomplices. And the murderer was executed in the presence of the Consul at Dar-al-Baida, and the two accomplices, who were present but did not commit the murder, were put into prison for life. Then the said Minister demanded from the Government 5,000 dollars for the family of the said murdered man, and our Lord—may God assist him—granted it to him through the Administrators at Tangier, after informing him that it was contrary to the prescriptions of religious law to impose both capital sentence and fine, and that he had only granted it to him out of regard for the friendship of the Government, and he requested him to keep it secret, and impressed upon him that he should not divulge it. Then, after that, he demanded from the Government a further sum of 10,000 dollars in French currency for the family of the murdered man above referred to, stating that his Government considered the grant made to them of 5,000 dollars was small, and our Lord—may God assist him—granted him the

10,000 dollars through the Administrators at Tangier on the condition that it be kept secret, so that no injury should accrue to the Government through other foreigners demanding a like sum of money, so as to be on an equality should any of their people happen to be killed, and he agreed to this condition.

Then he went to Tangier and divulged this, so that the news was published in the papers and everybody knew it. It is not necessary to point out to wise persons like yourself how injurious this is to the Government, and how it is calculated to prejudice it. And it is expected of you and is known that you do not desire that this injury should arise from one who is from you, and that you will not approve it, and that you will look into this and will put a stop to this injury, as required by justice.

Now after there had happened what has been related above, when the German merchant, Rockstroh, left the port of Saffi by land for the port of Mazagan, accompanied by his camel-drivers, some of whom were his commercial employés, without any soldier as escort, although the Governor of Saffi warned him, giving him notice, and informing him of the condition of the country tribes at that time; but he would pay no heed to the warning, but left with them (*i.e.*, his men) without a soldier, and they took him to the district of Ghariba, in the Province of Dukalla, and inflicted on him wounds from which he died.

And when His Shereefian Majesty heard of this he was exceedingly angry, and our Lord—may God strengthen him—issued at once his Shereefian order to the Governor of Gariba to search for the perpetrators (of the crime), and to arrest them, and to restore whatever they might have robbed from the said merchant. And he wrote to the Governor of Abda and the Governor of Saffi to see to the matter.

Then the news reached the Minister Count Tattenbach, and he went from the port of Tangier to the port of Mazagan by sea, and wished to travel thence by land to the port of Saffi; and the Governor of Mazagan warned him against travelling to Saffi by land, and acquainted him with the state of the country tribes at that time, and he went to Mogador by sea and requested the Governor of that town to send him on by land to Saffi, and the Governor would not agree to this, and acquainted him with the state of the country tribes, and when the Governor saw that he was determined to go to Saffi by land he granted him a number of cavalry and foot soldiers to accompany him on the road, fearing lest any harm should befall him on it. And when he arrived at Saffi he encamped outside the town, and the Governor placed a sufficient guard for him night and day; after that he had indicated to him a place within the town for his camp, but he refused to encamp except outside the town.

Then after that a German man-of-war arrived at the port of Saffi, and did not salute the town, and the said Minister landed from her twelve armed sailors with the Captain of the ship; and the Governor of the town told him that their landing with their arms was contrary to usage, and he said to him that he had landed them as a guard for himself; and then the Governor saw that talking with him about it would only lead to what would not be sufficient to dissuade him from landing them with their arms. And when they entered the town it caused a great tumult, and disagreeable consequences very nearly ensued.

The said Minister remained some days, and returned to the port of Tangier after that he had wished to go out to the tribes of Abda and Dukalla, and the Governor of Saffi had warned him and pointed out to him the danger, and persuaded him, so that he prevented him from going out to the said tribes.

Then he went from Tangier to Dar-al-Baida about the claims of some Germans, and he threatened the Governor that if he did not settle them at once he would land soldiers from the man-of-war in which he had come; and after that he went to Rabat about the claims of some German subjects, and threatened the Governor of the town that if he did not settle them within the space of twenty-four hours he would land in the town soldiers from the man-of-war.

And you are aware how injurious to the Government is the acting in its towns as one pleases like this, and creating this precedent for others to follow; and it is expected of you that you will not wish this, and will not consent to it in others, far less in one who comes from you, and that you will repair this rift, which your said Minister has opened, as is required by the friendship and amity that exists between the two Governments.

No. 240.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received May 31.)

(No. 66. Confidential.)

My Lord, *Tangier, May 25, 1895.*

WITH reference to Mr. Satow's telegram No. 27 of the 5th instant, I have the honour to report that I have learnt confidentially from Kaïd Maclean that he has been informed by the Grand Vizier that, in addition to the demand for the execution of the murderers of the late M. Rockstroh, Count von Tattenbach has claimed payment of a sum of 20,000 dollars for the family of the deceased, and a further sum of 20,000 dollars on account of the expenses incurred.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 241.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No 68. Confidential.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, May 31, 1895.*

I HAVE received Mr. Satow's despatches No. 56 of the 12th and No. 60 of the 17th instant, inclosing reports from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-el-Baida of the visit of the German Minister to that port, of the steps taken by him to obtain the settlement of a claim on account of some sheep belonging to a German-protected subject, and of the assistance rendered by the Consul towards the arrangement of the matter.

I have read with some surprise Mr. Maclean's account of his proceedings. If Count Tattenbach and the Governor had both expressed a wish for his intervention he might properly have acceded to the request, but, even in that case, it would have been right, if time had allowed, that he should have applied for the permission of Her Majesty's Minister in the first instance.

To volunteer his good offices without any instruction or authority from Mr. Satow, or any reference to him, and without any direct request from either party, or any assurance that they were both desirous of his doing so, was a proceeding which might have placed both Mr. Maclean and Her Majesty's Government in a position of considerable embarrassment.

Mr. Maclean's action, which was no doubt well meant, was fortunately on this occasion successful, and both sides appear to have been equally obliged to him for his offer of good offices; but you should point out to him that on any future occasion he should obtain instructions from Her Majesty's Representative before accepting the position of a mediator between the agent of a foreign Government and the Moorish authorities.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 242.

Mr. Gosselin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 3.)

(No. 128.)

My Lord, *Berlin, June 1, 1895.*

BARON von MARSCHALL, after expressing his regret at the news of the attack by Bedouins on the Consular Representatives of England, Russia, and France at Jeddah, said that the news which the German Government had recently received from another Mahommedan State, viz., Morocco, was anything but reassuring, and he feared that the state of affairs in that country was rapidly going from bad to worse.

The Imperial Government had decided to replace the trading Consul at Casablanca by a Consul "de carrière," and had selected for the post Baron von Bruck.

A Vote would be asked for this purpose as soon as the Reichstag reassembles, and he will be meanwhile paid out of the general fund of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs

Baron von Bruck was appointed Vice-Consul at Varna in 1886, and has since then served at Nice, Warsaw, and Kowno; during the recent Russo-German commercial negotiations he was Protocolist to the Conference.

I have, &c.
(Signed) MARTIN GOSSELIN.

No. 243.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 3.)

(No. 39.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 3, 1895, 10·30 A.M.

CAPE JUBY: Manager telegraphs as follows:—

"Arabs have got news of the transfer. Kindly expedite departure of gun-boat, if not already left."

I telegraphed, in reply, substance of your Lordship's telegram No. 19 and mine No. 38.

No. 244.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 3, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier has received a telegram from the Manager of the North West African Company's factory at Cape Juby, reporting that news of the projected transfer has reached the Arabs in the vicinity, and renewing his request for the immediate presence of a British man-of-war. In reply, Mr. White has informed the Manager, by telegram, that Her Majesty's ship "Sirius" will be sent as soon as possible, and that the Sultan's Representatives will not arrive at Juby until about the 15th June.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 245.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 10.)

(No. 40.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 10, 1895.

CAPE JUBY: my telegram No. 38.

Sultan has replied, and has given orders for the second steamer to take the Moorish officials to the spot. They should reach Cape Juby about the 22nd instant, leaving here on the 12th.

Grand Vizier wants Mr. Satow to be asked whether the ammunition for the guns and the boats of the Company were comprised in the Sale Agreement, though not actually mentioned in the written document. Vizier alleges they were included verbally, but agrees to abide by Mr. Satow's reply.

Before he left here the Secretary said that he proposed to make a present of the ammunition, but that it was not in the Agreement of Sale.

No. 246.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 10, 1895.

WITH reference to my letter of the 30th ultimo, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to request that you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty

that Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports by telegraph that the Sultan's smaller steamer has been ordered to convey the Moorish officers to Cape Juby, that they will start on the 12th June, and should arrive about the 22nd June.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 247.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 67.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 28, 1895.

WITH reference to Mr. Satow's despatch No. 75 of the 23rd July last, regarding the proposed extension of the Mellah or Jews' quarter at Mogador, I have the honour to report that Mr. Satow took advantage of his presence at the Court on the recent Mission to urge upon the Sultan and his Ministers the necessity for commencing the building of new houses without delay. A translation of the Memorandum on this subject, presented by Mr. Satow, is inclosed herewith.

I have now received a letter from the Vizier, addressed to Mr. Satow, forwarding a Shereefian letter to Cid Haj Mohammed Torres, under the Sultan's Great Seal, with instructions as to the conditions under which the new houses are to be built. His Excellency is ordered to communicate these conditions to the foreign Representatives at Tangier, and then to report to the Sultan in order that His Majesty may issue the necessary orders to the authorities at Mogador.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a translation I have made of the Vizier's letter to Mr. Satow, and of the Shereefian letter to Cid Haj Mohammed Torres, copy of which was inclosed by the Vizier for Mr. Satow's information.

The substance of the latter is as follows: The site of the proposed extension is to be inclosed with a wall. Any Jewish merchant desiring to build is to apply through his Legation, if protected, otherwise direct, to Cid Haj Mohammed Torres, who will issue orders to the Administrators at Mogador. These latter will allot to him a plot of land measuring 40 spans square, and he will then build at his own expense, but under the supervision of a Moorish official, who will keep an account of all the expenses. The Jewish merchant will have the use and benefit of the house he has built for twenty years, on the expiration of which term it will become the exclusive property of the Sultan; but the merchant will have the option of remaining in occupation as a tenant at a rent amounting to 6 per cent. on the original cost of the building, and on a proportionate share of the cost of the wall surrounding the Mellah extension.

During the twenty years' term the repairs are to be executed by the merchant at his own expense. After the expiration of that term the Government will undertake the ordinary necessary repairs; but should the building fall into ruin, it will be pulled down, and only rebuilt under the same conditions as a new house.

The above conditions are much the same as those submitted to Mr. Satow at Fez, except that in the original draft the sites to be allotted were larger, namely, 40 spans for a house alone, and 60 spans for a house and store.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 247.

Memorandum presented by Mr. Satow to the Grand Vizier.

THE Government of the Queen take a benevolent interest in the welfare of the Jews, for there are many in England, good and loyal subjects of Her Majesty. And it is well known that the Mellah of Mogador is very full of people, and they increase in numbers daily, and in the lifetime of the late Sultan a promise was made that orders should be given for the construction of a new Mellah, in accordance with the needs of the Jewish population. And I desire to remind His Shereefian Majesty of this, feeling confident that he will be as benevolently disposed towards his Jewish subjects as his late father was.

Inclosure 2 in No. 247.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Kadeh* 25, 1312 (*May* 21, 1895).

YOU will receive herewith a Shereefian letter to the Naïb Cid Hadj Mohammed Torres regarding Jewish merchants building at Mogador, in order that you may deliver it to him, Oh, friend! and you will also receive herewith a copy thereof in order that you may know its contents.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMED.

Inclosure 3 in No 247.

The Sultan of Morocco to Cid Mohammed Torres.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Kadeh* 22, 1312 (*May* 18, 1895).

IT has seemed well to our Shereefian Majesty that Regulations be made regarding the building for Jewish merchants on the plot of land allotted for that purpose at Mogador, and these Regulations are as follows:—

Any of them desiring to build on it shall be allotted a plot of 40 spans if he require a store and a house, on the condition that he build at his own expense and have the use of it for twenty years; the building to be of mortar and bricks, or mortar and stone, and the expense of the whole shall be under the inspection of a Government Administrator appointed as overseer and paid by the person building at the rate of 2 pesetas a-day for each plot that is being built upon, and the Administrator shall keep a register in which shall be entered the amount expended each day by the merchant, and at the end of every day, or of every week, the Administrator and merchant shall sign the account of the expenses. And should a difference arise between them as to the amount of those expenses, each of them shall name an impartial agent, and they shall settle the matter through the Consul, if the person building is a "protégé," and through the Governor of the town, if he is not protected. And when the building is finished, the expenses shall be totalled up in dollars by the Customs Administrators, and they shall make a contract with the person building for the whole amount (of the expenses), and for his share of the cost of the wall to be built round the plot of land (allotted for the Mellah), as a protection for the buildings within it, and to the effect that he shall have the use and benefit of it for twenty years, commencing from the day in which he inhabits it, lest a merchant should perchance build a place and dwell in it and not complete the building, and that at the end of the twenty years the place shall become the exclusive property of the Government, and the merchant shall have the option of quitting or remaining in occupation at a rent of 6 per cent. per annum on the cost of the building and of the share in the (boundary) wall, the rent at that rate to be payable at the end of each month. And with regard to the repairs that may be required, if they are before the expiration of the twenty years, they must be effected at the expense of the person who built the place, and if they are after the expiration of that term, they must be effected at the expense of the Government, as the property has become exclusively theirs, and they recover rent for it. And the repairs that must be undertaken by the Government after the expiration of the twenty years are only repairs such as filling in cracks or renewing the roof if necessary, but it will not renew the main building. If the building falls completely into ruin, and any one asks to have it built on the above-mentioned conditions, whether he be the person who originally built it or another—and the person who built it has the preference over any other—a new contract shall be made with him regarding it. And if a merchant asks that the place be repaired after the Government have acquired the ownership of it, and receive the rent, and the Administrators state that the place is in ruins and not capable of being repaired and must be taken down and rebuilt, two aduls and two merchants, one of them on behalf of the Administrators, and the other on behalf of the merchant, and the Consul of the merchant's nation shall go and inspect it, and if they find it only requires repairs, they shall repair it for him, but if otherwise, they shall take it down and rebuild it in accordance with what has been stated above.

And the marking out of the plot originally allotted to the merchant shall be effected under the supervision of the Customs Administrators and of the Administrator appointed

to superintend the building, and, when they are going to commence building, the Administrators shall make a contract with him embracing all the above-mentioned conditions, and have it attested by the Consul there of his nation with the official seal, if the merchant is under protection, and if not protected with the seal of the Governor of the town. And a (second) contract shall be made when the building is completed regarding the total cost of the building and the proportionate share of the cost of the wall, and regarding the 6 per cent. per annum on the total amount payable on the expiration of the twenty years.

We therefore order you to acquaint the foreign Representatives of this, and then report to us in order that we may issue our Shereefian orders to the Administrators at Mogador in order that they may act in accordance therewith, if they should receive instructions in favour of a merchant of those named, and the instructions are to be given as follows: The merchant makes the request to the Representatives of his nation, and he writes to you about it, and you will write to the Customs Administrators. This is in the case of a protégé, and any one not under protection will make his request to you, and you will write to the Administrators.

No. 248.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 68.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 30, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter and inclosure addressed by the Vizier to Mr. Satow complaining of Sid Bubeker, who is accused of being in league with the rebel tribe of Rahamna, and of assisting them against the Government, whilst at the same time spreading alarmist reports with a view to discredit the Government, and make those who are loyal lose heart, and throw in their lot with the rebels.

I also beg to inclose copy of a Memorandum forwarded by Messrs. Murdoch, Butler, and Co., of Saffi, giving the substance of two letters they had received from Sid Bubeker under date of the 14th instant, with the request to forward translations thereof to Mr. Satow.

In these letters Sid Bubeker states that he has paid 6,000 dollars in cash to the Governor of Morocco towards the expenses of the defence of that town, that he has been using his best endeavours to bring about the pacification of Rahamna, but that his efforts had been rendered fruitless by the action of Kaïd Ben Dowd, the Governor of Morocco city, who is interested in prolonging the disturbances, which afford him a pretext for drawing largely on the Imperial Treasury for his own personal benefit.

Sid Bubeker further accuses the Governor of having given orders for the pillage of one of his gardens near Morocco city, where he had collected all his cattle, &c., and adds that the Government troops habitually plunder all property they may come across, whether it belongs to rebels or loyalists.

In a private letter I have just received from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida he mentions that Sid Bubeker is now on his way to Tangier with the object of presenting a claim for about 54,000 dollars on account of the pillage of his property.

As bearing indirectly on this case, I have the honour to transmit translation of a letter, dated the 20th instant, addressed to Mr. Satow by the Shereef of Tamsloht, to whom protection was granted in 1893, as reported in Mr. Satow's despatch No. 87 of the 25th August, 1894. The Shereef complains of the conduct of the Kaïd Ben Dowd, who is alone responsible for the continuance of the disturbances near Morocco city. He further accuses the Governor of causing his farms and even the sanctuary of Tamsloht to be plundered, and of seeking his life, on which account he removed his family to a neighbouring sanctuary, and himself fled to Mogador, whence he is proceeding to Tangier to lay his complaint at this Legation.

I fear it will be very difficult just now to arrive at the truth, for notarial documents could doubtless be produced by each of the parties recording the evidence of native witnesses in support of their respective statements; little reliance can, however, be placed on such documents. Later on, when the state of the country permits, it may be advisable to send some officer to Morocco city to hold an investigation on the spot into all the circumstances of the case.

In the meantime, although it is probable from what Mr. Maclean reports that Sid Bubeker has already left Morocco city, I have thought it advisable to address him

a letter, translation of which is inclosed herewith, acquainting him with the accusation that has been made against him, and warning him of the serious consequences to which he will expose himself if he takes any part, direct or indirect, in the rebellion.

I further transmit my reply to the Vizier, acknowledging the receipt of his letter and assuring him that no British subject or protected person will be permitted to assist the rebels, and that a strict inquiry will be made into the charge against Sid Bubeker. I mention that Sid Bubeker is believed to be on his way to Tangier to make a complaint regarding the pillage of his farms by the Government troops, and that he declares that he has been strenuously striving to induce the Rahamna tribe to desist from their revolt, but that I had nevertheless written to acquaint him with the accusation that had been made against him, and to warn him of the consequences should it prove to be true.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

P.S. *May* 31.—Since writing the above I have received a letter from Her Majesty's Consul at Dar-al-Baida, dated the 29th instant, in which he states that he has heard from Mr. Nairn, of Morocco city, that there is no doubt as to the raiding of the properties of Sid Bubeker and the Tamsloht Shereef by Kaïd Ben Dowd. With regard to the accusation against Sid Bubeker, Mr. Nairn writes:—

"Considerable excitement has been caused by a report that Bubeker-el-Ghanjowi and the Shereef of Tamsloht are supplying arms and ammunition to the natives. I do not say this is true or false."

H. E. W.

Inclosure 1 in No. 248.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Kadeh* 18, 1312 (*May* 14, 1895).

SINCE we spoke with you regarding the way in which Sid Bubeker-el-Ghanjowi of Morocco was associated with the rebels of the Rahamna tribe, and secretly engaged with them in acting in a manner injurious to the Government and its subjects, and you replied at that time that you would write to him on the subject, and make him stop such action, and conduct himself properly, we have received news from Morocco city in confirmation of what we told you, showing that Sid Bubeker is still in connivance with them, and is secretly making them presents and rendering them whatever assistance they may require of him, even lodging them in his garden known as El Ferdi, at a place called Hanut-el-Bakal, in the Morocco district. And how can such things be in the midst of the peaceable people of Morocco city, who would lay down their lives and their property for Government establishments? And your great Government is foremost in seeking whatever may be beneficial to this Government, and may preserve it from injury on account of its established and firm friendship for His Shereefian Majesty, and of its being one of those who desire to lead those tribes into the right path. And it is necessary, O friend, that you should take such steps as will insure a stop being put to the harm this man is doing, so that the Government and its subjects may be relieved from his intrigues. And you will yourself best know how to attain this result by your beneficent intervention and gracious efforts.

May you continue in prosperity and happiness.

Amen.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMED.

P.S.—A copy of what has been received on this subject will reach you herewith, in order that you may know the truth as to what has been passing.

Inclosure 2 in No. 248.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.) *Kadeh* 7, 1312 (*May* 3, 1895).

WE have already reported to His Majesty what is openly stated by certain of the persons before referred to, such as El Ghanjowi (*i.e.*, Sid Bubeker), to the effect that

our Lord, may God assist him, is not starting for the Morocco district on account of the rebellion of his subjects and their disobedience of orders and increasing revolt, although there had been indications that they would be submissive, and I have brought this to the knowledge of our Lord in order that he may be aware of it. For instance, he (Sid Bubeker) writes from Marakesh to merchants at Saffi that all the tribes have combined to rebel, and that the people of Marakesh are in straits and difficulties owing to the high prices and to their being hemmed in by the rebels, and he also informs the people of Marakesh and publishes abroad amongst them that all the tribes, without exception, intend to besiege the town and hem it in, and so on. And he also writes thus from [*sic*] the ports in order that the report may be spread through the country. Whereas it is only Rahamna—may God destroy them all—that are near Marakesh, and there is not a single tribe associated with them; and his only object is to increase the troubles of the Moslems by frightening the tribes from restoring their Governors, and telling them that they would suffer by it. And the fact, my Lord, is that the tribes do not follow Rahamna, for the tribes of the Morocco district are all of them submissive to our Lord's orders, hearing and obeying them; thus the principal persons of Dukala joined Sidi Mohamed Elamrani, and most of the tribe of Hamir also; and he is at this moment in the middle of the Province of Hamir, and the people are at rest and ceasing from their rebellion. And it is necessary that I should bring this to the knowledge of His Shereefian Majesty, and I request you to inform him of it.

God bless you.

Inclosure 3 in No. 248.

Mohamed Ben Saïd El Tamsloht to Mr. Satow.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) 24 *Kadeh*, 1312 (*May* 20, 1895).

THE Undersigned, Merabit Shereef Sid Mohamed Ben Saïd-el-Meslohi, makes complaint to God and to your Excellency, and requests you to take into consideration what has happened to him, and to help him. The facts of the case are as follows:—

The sanctuary of Tamsloht is a great sanctuary, and is amongst those most venerated by the Government and by all people, and when God permitted the death of our Lord—sanctified by God—Mulaï Hassan—may God extend his mercy to him—disturbances arose in all the tribes, and the most disturbed of them is the Kabyla of Rahamna, neighbouring Morocco city, who were utterly rebellious, exhortation having no effect on them, as they would not listen to a word from any one; and we received repeated letters from the Shereefian Court regarding the Rahamna, and we went to them and spoke with them, urging them to cease from their evil conduct, and guaranteeing them the Sultan's pardon for their past misconduct; and we arranged with them to that effect, giving them our promise, and they accepted all the advice we gave them; and the news of this reached Kaïd Ben Dowd, and he frightened them, and incited them to evil conduct, so that all the arrangements that we had made for the pacification of Rahamna were undone. And Kaïd Ben Dowd is the cause of all that has happened through Rahamna and the other tribes at the present time, and he is still acting in the same manner. When he saw us working on behalf of the Government, and striving to benefit the Government and Moslems, he interfered with us, and sent persons* who robbed all that our farms contained, corn, horses, animals, cows, and slaves, a great number, as every one knows; and, not content with this, he arranged with people to rob everything in the sanctuary, and to kill us. And some of our friends in Morocco city informed us of this, and when we saw that our life was sought we were afraid, and we left the house with everything in it, and we removed our family to a neighbouring sanctuary at Sidi Mulaï Ibrahim Ben Hamed, in the mountains, and we ourselves fled to Mogador, taking nothing with us except some Shereefian "Dahirs" and notarial documents, and we are now at Mogador on our way to Tangier.

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* Ait Imur, Ulad Dhia, Ulad Ben Seba, with Ibu-el-Ghasuli and his brothers.

Inclosure 4 in No. 248.

Memorandum of Translations of two Letters from Sid Bubeker to Messrs. Murdoch, Butler, and Co., of Saffi, communicated by them, at request of former, to Mr. Satow.

BUBEKER and Mulaï Abdalah, the Mohtaseb, have always done their best to induce Rahamna to make peace with the people of Morocco city, as they knew that if Rahamna quieted down the other tribes would follow their example.

Kaïd Ben Dowd, however, wanted the quarrel between Rahamna and Morocco city to continue, as Ben Dowd charged 30,000 dollars to the Treasury for each sortie made by Morocco people, whereas he only spent actually 1,000 or 2,000 dollars. Ben Dowd showed his annoyance at Mulaï Abdalah's intervention so strongly that the latter, fearing Ben Dowd, ran away to Fez.

The Governor, Ben Dowd, asked Bubeker to lend him 10,000 dollars to help pay current expenses for night-guards in the city, &c., and Bubeker lent 6,000 dollars in French gold in the presence of notaries. Bubeker lent the money as he wished to be on good terms with the Governor.

Bubeker has told the Moorish Government that no peace is possible with the tribes while Ben Dowd is Governor of Morocco. Moorish Government had promised his removal.

Bubeker has many gardens with buildings in them outside Morocco city. Rahamna have never once touched them, looking on them as a "zowia" on account of their respect for Bubeker, with whom they had always been on excellent terms. When Bubeker saw troubles imminent he got all his cattle together in the largest property he has outside the town, at a place called Djinnen-el-Fardy, inside of which are three gardens and houses of farm labourers.

The Thursday previous to writing the Government forces made a sortie from Morocco city under command of Oold Ghasooly, who was instructed before starting by Ben Dowd as to the direction he should take. The forces attacked and pillaged Djinnen-el-Fardy, killed some of the labourers living in it, and robbed the cattle, wool, and everything they found, selling their plunder afterwards before Bubeker's eyes.

Bubeker asserts that this was done by Ben Dowd's orders. Ben Dowd denies any knowledge of it.

The Government forces are habitually plundering any property they pass, whether of rebels or loyal people, and the inhabitants of Morocco city and their property are not safe from either side.

Shereef Elamrani has no power to influence the tribes. As long as Ben Dowd is Governor rebellion will continue.

Inclosure 5 in No. 248.

Mr. White to Sid Bubeker.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.)

Tangier, May 30, 1895.

I HAVE to inform you that the Vizier has addressed a letter to the Minister, Mr. Satow, in which he states that reports have reached the Court from Morocco city to the effect that you are associated with the rebels of the Rahamna tribe, and engaged with them in acting in a manner injurious to the Government and its subjects, that you secretly make them presents, and render them whatever assistance the may require of you, even lodging them in your garden at Hanut-el-Bakal.

Now I am sure that the Vizier must have been misinformed, for you are aware how greatly Her Majesty's Government desire to see the present disturbances cease, and order restored throughout the country, and that they would therefore learn with the greatest displeasure that any person enjoying British protection had done anything, either directly or indirectly, that would in the least degree tend to assist the rebels, or to prolong the existing disturbances, and that they would mark their displeasure in the most severe manner on any such person proved to have acted in the manner indicated.

An accusation of this nature made against a person under British protection, however improbable it may appear, is too serious a matter to be passed over without strict inquiry. I therefore request you to furnish me with proofs that I can submit to the Vizier to show that there is no foundation for what has been said of you.

It is unnecessary for me to warn a person of your intelligence to be most careful in your action, so that there may be nothing on your part that could give rise to the belief that you are in any way in connivance with the rebels.

Inclosure 6 in No. 248.

Mr. White to the Grand Vizier.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.)

Tangier, May 30, 1895.

I HAVE received your letter of the 18th Kadeh, stating that you had received news in confirmation of the report that Sid Bubeker-el-Ghanjowi is associated with the rebels of the Rahamna tribe, and is rendering them assistance, and requesting that such steps may be taken as will insure a stop being put to such conduct on his part.

You are aware, O friend, of the great desire of Her Majesty's Government to see order restored throughout these dominions, and the Government of His Shereefian Majesty strengthened; therefore it is unnecessary for me to assure your Excellency that no British subject or person under British protection will be permitted to act in a manner that would tend to prolong the present disturbed state of some parts of the country; but at the same time, when an accusation is made against any person, justice requires that he should be heard before he is considered guilty. Now I have heard that Sid Bubeker-el-Ghanjowi is on his way to Tangier to make a complaint regarding the pillage of his property by the Government troops under orders from Kaïd Ben Dowd, and he alleges that, so far from assisting the rebels, he has been striving his utmost to bring about the pacification of the country near Morocco city.

We will inquire strictly into the matter, and the truth will appear, please God. Now, if Sid Bubeker is on his way to Tangier, as is reported, he is absent from Morocco city, and therefore unable at present to have any dealings with the Rahamna tribe, even if he desired. I am nevertheless writing to acquaint him with the accusation that has been made against him, and to warn him that, should it be true, Her Majesty's Government will seriously mark their displeasure.

As soon as I have before me the particulars of Sid Bubeker's complaint against Kaïd Ben Dowd, I will acquaint you therewith, and I am convinced that if the right is on Bubeker's side your Excellency will be ready to do him ample justice.

Peace.

No. 249.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 11.)

(No. 69.)
My Lord,

Tangier, May 31, 1895.

MR. VICE-CONSUL MACLEOD reports that the French Minister, M. de Monbel, made his official entry into Fez on the morning of the 27th instant, being received with the usual honours, although, owing to the absence of considerable numbers of troops on expeditions to the south, there were only about 2,000 infantry present on the parade.

Mr. MacLeod mentions that the shops in the city were not so rigorously closed as usual on such occasions, fully one-half of them being open, and the Monday market was being held as usual. The attendance of the general public to witness the entry of the French Mission was consequently under the average.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 250.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 70.)
My Lord, *Tangier, May* 31, 1895.

WITH reference to Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 8 of the 4th February, I have the honour to report that, in obedience to the Shereefian orders to that effect delivered to him by Sir E. Satow on his return from Fez, Sid Hadj Mohamed Torres has paid to me the sum of 11,825 dollars, the amount of the indemnity demanded for the attack upon the British schooner "Mayer" off the coast of Riff on the 28th July last.

I have this day transmitted the above-mentioned sum to the Governor of Gibraltar for distribution to the various claimants, who reside at Gibraltar.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 251.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 71.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 3, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith copy of a despatch received from Mr. Vice-Consul MacLeod, reporting that the French Minister and his staff were received by the Sultan in public audience on the 30th ultimo, the usual ceremony being observed, except that the gifts were not presented.

M. de Monbel presented the French Vice-Consul at Fez amongst the members of his staff, and I understand from a private source that the Sultan appeared much displeased thereat, evidently deducing therefrom that the French Government intend to maintain a firm position with regard to the Vice-Consulate question.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 251.

Vice-Consul MacLeod to Mr. White.

Sir, *Fez, May* 30, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to inform you that this morning at half-past 8 the French Minister (M. de Monbel) was received in public audience by the Sultan in the usual manner.

I was present amongst the spectators at this function, and, comparing it with previous ceremonies of the same kind, I observed that—

1. The Minister did not remain uncovered after bowing to the Sultan on introduction; and

2. That no presents were publicly tendered, nor—unless it was within the silk covering of the Minister's credentials—was a list of presents handed to His Majesty.

The Minister, after the usual greetings, which were inaudible except to those immediately concerned, presented his staff in the following order:—

1. M. Gauderax, Secretary.
2. M. Couget, Secretary.
3. M. Malpertuy, Dragoman.
4. M. Henri de Marcilly, French Vice-Consul at Fez.
5. Captain Moncog.
6. Dr. Spivacoff.
7. The Taleb of the French Legation.

In view of the precedent thereby established, I beg to draw your attention to the circumstance of the French Vice-Consul having been presented to the Sultan on this occasion.

It is the first time that an European Consular officer in the interior of Morocco

has been so presented, although I understand that Hadj Hamadi Al Oujdi, Algerian Moslem, formerly French Consular Agent here, was presented at the public audiences of French Missions during his time of office.

The Sultan, although his horse fidgeted somewhat, behaved with entire self-possession, and conversed apparently cordially with the Minister, who stood within 2 yards of His Majesty, the Dragoman standing so close in as almost to touch the left shoulder of the Sultan's horse.

The function occupied less than fifteen minutes.

The weather was cool, damp, and cloudy, so the glare, heat, and dust usual at this season were not experienced.

I have, &c.
(Signed) J. MACIVER MACLEOD.

P.S.—The reception took place in the quadrangle opposite the main gate of arms factory.

J. M. M.

No. 252.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 11.)

(No. 72.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 3, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter I have received from Sid Hadj Mohamed Torres, informing me, by order of the Sultan, that several foreigners have lately been travelling by land notwithstanding the present disturbed state of the country, and have suffered in consequence, and requesting me to issue stringent orders to British Consular officers to forbid any British subject or protégé to travel at all by land for the present; and when the disturbances have ceased, to allow them to travel only if accompanied by a soldier obtained from the Government. Identic letters were addressed to all the foreign Representatives.

I have received despatches from the Consular officers at Laraiche and Tetuan, transmitting copies of letters addressed to them by the Governors of those towns to the same effect, and no doubt identic orders have been issued by the Sultan to the Governors of all the ports.

Some of the foreign Representatives, thinking it desirable to exchange views with their colleagues in order to obtain, if possible, unanimity of action with regard to the request made by the Moorish Government, the Belgian Minister, as senior Representative now at Tangier, invited all his colleagues to meet and discuss the matter.

On an interchange of views, it was found that there was complete unanimity in so far that all the colleagues were of opinion that Sid Hadj Mohamed Torres' letter could not be accepted in its entirety, for although, unfortunately, some parts of the country are undoubtedly in a state of revolt, it is absurd to assert that the whole country is unsafe, and that no foreigner, or even foreign protégé, may travel between Tangier, Tetuan, and Laraiche, for instance, and that if they do so and are killed or robbed no complaint can be made. That amounts to putting a complete stop to all trade, and, if agreed to, would establish a dangerous precedent.

With regard to the point up to which we could accede to the Sultan's request, there was some divergence of opinion. The Spanish Minister, M. de Ojeda, was of opinion that, except in the environs of Morocco city, the troubles are purely local and temporary, and may be considered as mere acts of brigandage, and that it cannot be admitted that, because such acts happen, the Government can decline all responsibility, for it is its duty to take the necessary steps to put a stop to such acts. M. Ojeda also objected to the demand, that even when the country is not in a disturbed state travellers should be compelled to take a Government soldier and pay him 1 dollar a-day if mounted, or half-a-dollar if on foot, for that is tantamount to prohibiting petty traders from travelling for the purposes of their trade, whereas Article IV of the Spanish Treaty stipulates that Spanish subjects can travel, reside, and establish themselves freely in the Sultan's dominions, conforming themselves to the police Regulations, no mention being made of soldiers. He considered that if a soldier was required, he should be provided by the Government free of charge. In any case, the least that could be accepted was that a system of escorted caravans should be established to make periodical journeys between the principal towns, so that those

who could not afford to engage a soldier and travel separately should have the means of moving from town to town in safety.

I pointed out to M. Ojeda that it had long been a recognized rule that persons travelling in this country should be accompanied by a Government soldier, and I added that, as far as the British Legation was concerned, we had always strongly urged English travellers to conform to that rule. Should travellers neglect to do so, and suffer harm to person or property, it seemed scarcely fair to hold the Government responsible further than their natural obligation to take all reasonable steps to discover and punish the culprits, and to recover any property that may have been robbed. With regard to the payment of the soldier, I was of opinion that the rate of pay might well be reduced, but that it could scarcely be expected that the Moorish Government should supply an escort free of charge to every foreigner who might wish to travel in Morocco. I added that I believed soldiers were similarly required in Syria, and were there paid by the travellers.

Some discussion ensued on this point, but though it was admitted that it would be convenient if the escort were provided free of charge, there was difference of opinion as to whether this could be demanded. The proposal that, in any case, the rate of pay be reduced and a system of caravans introduced, appeared to meet with general approval.

With regard to the prohibition to travel until order is restored, the German Minister, Count von Tattenbach, was of opinion that we should insist on the right to travel throughout the country as accorded by Treaty. If any part of the country is in a disturbed state the fault lies with the Government, whose duty it is to keep order, and, therefore, the Government is under an obligation to provide a sufficient escort to insure the safety of any foreigner wishing to travel through a disturbed district, and, should any harm befall such traveller, he considered that full responsibility would rest on the Government.

I did not gather, however, from the discussion that followed, that his colleagues shared the extreme views of Count von Tattenbach. The general opinion appeared to be that foreigners should not travel in a district which is actually in a disturbed state, but that the Moorish Government cannot be allowed to declare at will any district disturbed and closed to foreigners; full discretion in that respect must be left to the foreign Representatives.

The issues raised by Cid Hadj Mohamed Torres' letter being of great importance, it was decided that we should refer the matter to our respective Governments for instructions, and, in the meantime, reply to his Excellency to that effect.

I venture to submit herewith, for your Lordship's approval, a draft of the letter which I propose I be directed to address Cid Hadj Mohamed Torres in reply to his above-mentioned communication.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 252.

Hadj Mohamed Torres to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) *Heja* 4, 1312 (*May* 29, 1895).

I HAVE to inform you that we have received an urgent Shereefian letter, to the effect that several foreigners leave the towns and the ports to travel by land contrary to the established custom, although they are aware of the present state of those living in the country, so that they have suffered the consequences, as you are aware, for the country is not yet completely pacified. His Shereefian Majesty has therefore ordered me to write to you on this matter, and to request you to issue stringent orders to your Consuls at the ports not to allow any of your subjects or protégés residing there to start on a journey by land for the present until the people cease to be in a disturbed state and affairs are quiet; then they can go out in accordance with established custom, viz., that any one desiring to travel from one town to another must ask the Governor of the town he is leaving for a soldier to accompany him. And if any one now, after this warning, leaves a town for the country, and any harm befall him, the responsibility will rest upon himself, and upon no one else.

And we await your answer.

(Signed) MOHAMED BEN ELARBI TORRES.

Inclosure 2 in No. 252.

Draft of Letter from Mr. White to Sid Hadj Mohamed Torres.

(Compliments.) *Tangier*, , 1895.

ON the 4th Heja your Excellency addressed me a letter, informing me that several foreigners leave the towns and ports to travel by land contrary to the established custom, although they are aware of the present condition of the country, and that His Shereefian Majesty had therefore instructed you to request me to issue stringent orders to British Consular officers to forbid British subjects and protégés to travel anywhere by land until the country ceases to be in a disturbed state, and even after order is restored not to permit them to start on any journey by land unless they have obtained from the Governor a soldier to acccompany them, and you add that, should any one after this warning leave a town for the country, and any harm befall him, the responsibility will rest upon himself alone.

And I replied to your Excellency on the 3rd June (9th Heja) that the purport of your Excellency's letter was of such gravity that I had transmitted a translation of it to Her Majesty's Government, and requested instructions as to the reply I should make.

I have now the honour to inform your Excellency that I have been directed by Her Majesty's Government to inform you that they have carefully considered your Excellency's letter, and the requests therein contained, and that they regret they cannot agree to it in its entirety.

In the first place, your Excellency requests that foreigners and protégés be prevented from travelling by land in any part whatever of these dominions.

Now, you are aware, O friend, that very great inconvenience would result from such a prohibition, which would put an end to all trade, and produce great distress amongst the people of the country, as well as loss to the foreign merchants. And there is no necessity for such general prohibition, for although it is, unfortunately, a fact that some districts are in a disturbed state, the rest of the country is, thank God, in a normal condition, and fit for foreigners to travel in. And even if in some isolated districts robberies have been committed, it is the duty of the Government to take active steps to put a stop to such acts, and restore order; and because the Government has not fulfilled this duty, it cannot throw off the responsibility for what may occur to foreigners in consequence. In no country in the world would that be admitted. Now, where a province is actually in revolt, as is unhappily the case at present with Rahamna, it is reasonable that foreigners should be warned not to go there, and I have issued instructions to British Consular officers to that effect; but, nevertheless, should any British subject go there, and suffer harm, it will still be the duty of the Government to take all possible steps to discover and punish the guilty persons, and recover any property that may have been robbed.

And in the other districts where there is not a general revolt, but merely isolated acts of brigandage, foreigners cannot be forbidden to pass through. They should apply to the Governor of the town they are leaving, and he should supply them with a sufficient guard to insure their safety without making any charge for the extra guard, for it is the duty of the Government to maintain order in the country. And it is for the Minister to decide what districts his fellow-countrymen should not enter, for in Article IV of the General Treaty between Great Britain and Morocco, it is stipulated that British subjects "shall have a free and undoubted right to travel and reside in the territories and dominions of His Shereefian Majesty, subject to the same precautions of police which are practised towards the subjects or citizens of the most favoured nations."

And with regard to the request that British subjects intending to travel should obtain a soldier from the Governor of the town from which they start, I am to inform your Excellency that this has been the custom with British subjects. At the same time, I would point out to your Excellency that the charge made for the soldier at Tangier and some other places is very high, viz., for a mounted soldier, 1 dollar a-day pay and 1½ pesetas for food, and for a foot soldier, ½ dollar a-day pay and about ¾ peseta for food. The soldiers are paid by the Government, and therefore it should only be necessary for the traveller to give them their food and a small sum for the extra trouble.

And as to the responsibility for whatever may befall a British subject travelling in this country, I am directed to inform your Excellency that Her Majesty's Government reserves to itself the right to decide thereon in each case after

consideration of all the circumstances, but that in no case can the Shereefian Government avoid its obligation to take every possible step to do justice to a foreigner for any harm he may have suffered whilst travelling in this country.

No. 253.

Mr. Bland to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 12.)

(No. 59.)
The Hague, June 10, 1895.

My Lord,

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 43 of the 5th instant, inclosing copies of despatches from Her Majesty's Representatives at Madrid and at Tangier with regard to the attack on the Dutch brig "Anna" by Riff pirates, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith, in translation, a summary, published in the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant," of the speech made by the Minister for Foreign Affairs in the Second Chamber, in reply to an interpellation on the subject.

M. Roëll states that the Government have so far reason to be contented with the result of the representations made in its behalf by the German Minister in Morocco, and adds that, for the present, patience must be exercised.

His Excellency is, it will be observed, very guarded in his language as to possible future action of the Government in the matter.

I have, &c.
(Signed) GODFREY D. BLAND.

Inclosure in No. 253.

Extract from the "Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant" of June 6, 1895.

(Translation.)

THE Minister for Foreign Affairs (M. Roëll) can very well understand why M. Smidt gave notice of a question concerning occurrences which have awakened general interest, and the Government is grateful to the honourable gentleman for the opportunity he has afforded them for giving the requisite information.

In reference to the questions propounded, the Minister must pay a tribute of commendation to the late exhibition of activity on the part of the Netherland press, for the first intelligence of the events that occurred came to the knowledge of the Government on the 1st May through the medium of one of the newspapers.

They will not go so far as to say that all the news in the papers is correct, but the official accounts agree in general with the accounts in the papers. The best official account is contained in the Report of the Commandant of the Fort of Alhucemas, on an island near the coast of Morocco. This Report informs us that the "Anna," on the 28th April, was at a certain distance from the coast of Morocco, not more than 7 or 8 miles. A calm seems to have come on when the vessel was at this distance, so that the vessel could not hold on its course. Unsuspicious of the fate that awaited them, the crew saw a ship approaching, and were ordered to take in their sails. No attention was paid to this order, and an attempt was then made to board the vessel. The crew tried to prevent it, but were overpowered by superior numbers. The crew were ordered to produce their money and to show the casks of oil. In the evening the pirates tried to tow the vessel to the coast, but the current prevented their accomplishing it. The wind rose in the meantime, and the crew succeeded in getting away from the inhospitable coast.

It was a tragical fate that befell the captain and his crew, and the Minister honours the memory of the bold captain, who set his crew an example of courage to the last. However serious the occurrence, it does not stand alone. This part of the coast is inhabited by a bloodthirsty population, addicted to piracy. For the third time in one year the crime of piracy has been committed. In August, October, and April, an English, an Italian, and a Netherland vessel were successively attacked.

The facts are ascertained. How must we look at them? As piracy. Who is responsible for the crime? The punishment must be inflicted by the State whose subjects have committed it. And as regards the compensation, the Minister would not like to see it made a general rule that a friendly Power should be liable. But every Power that wishes itself to be treated fairly is bound to take measures that acts

like these shall be exceptional. When, however, such acts occur so frequently, it is evident that the Government of Morocco does not perform its duty, and that the demand for compensation *in casu* is then justified. There are Treaties, dating from the last century, between the Netherland and the Morocco Governments, guaranteeing the safety of persons and merchandize in their respective waters, apart from international obligations. Meanwhile, cases have occurred in which punishment only has been exacted, and no compensation was demanded. This happened in the case of the Spanish vessel "Pleiade," which was attacked on the coast of Spain.

Immediately after the occurrence the Government took measures to obtain satisfaction. The German Minister Resident at Morocco, who also takes charge of Netherland interests, on the 3rd May was instructed to take measures for punishing the guilty parties, and to reserve the claim to compensation. On the 7th May the instruction was acted upon. The Minister Resident took up the affair as if his own country were concerned, and although the result is only provisional, we have reasons for being contented. The Government received a despatch dated the 15th May from the Grand Vizier and from the German Minister Resident to the effect that the Sultan of Morocco was very much annoyed at what had occurred. The Governor, with another person high in authority, had been sent by the Sultan to discover the guilty parties, and His Majesty solemnly declared that satisfaction should be given. It was shown that the aforesaid authorities had set out for Tangier as early as the 25th May, and had arrived at Melilla on the 30th.

At the present moment the state of affairs is as follows:—

The note of the Netherland Government is in the hands of the Imperial Government, it has met with a favourable reception, and has led to the dispatch of the Commissioners aforesaid. But of course we must be patient. As experience has taught us, such affairs usually take a long time.

No positive explanations, therefore, can be given respecting the intentions of the Government. In matters diplomatic it is prudent not to say too much. The Minister has already learnt on many occasions to be sorry for what he has said, but never for what he has left unsaid.

Meanwhile, three facts are established:—

1. That the German Minister Resident comes forward in the name of the Netherlands.

2. That the measures to be taken will be taken eventually through the action of the Netherlands, for which preparations are already made.

3. That in this case we have not to carry out any high policy, and that we must, for the present, try to attain our object, so far as possible, by repressive measures.

No. 254.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 20.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 12, 1895.

YOUR telegram No. 40 of the 10th instant has been shown to Sir E. Satow.

He states that during the discussions respecting Cape Juby nothing was ever said about ammunition or boats, but he mentioned at the time that the small arms would remain the property of the Company. This would, of course, include the cartridges belonging to them.

In his opinion the boats are also the Company's property.

Possibly the Moorish negotiators may have regarded the cannon ammunition as going with the cannon. This point has, however, been conceded by the Secretary.

No. 255.

North-West African Company to Foreign Office.—(*Received June* 15.)

132, *Cheapside, London, June* 14, 1895.

Sir,

MY Directors consider it their duty, now that the critical time of the transfer of the station of Cape Juby to the Moorish Government is at hand, to keep you fully informed of all that is passing at the station, and I am instructed by them to acquaint

you with the news they have recently received from Cape Juby. I therefore append extracts from telegrams received from Mr. Raynor, who is now at the station.

My Directors quite recognize that you could not allow the "Sirius" to remain at Cape Juby for an indefinite period, but they would respectfully bring under your notice the fact that the Moorish officials will not arrive at Cape Juby until the end of next week, or later, as they are delayed at Tangier. By that time the "Sirius" will probably have called at and left Cape Juby.

In view of the anxiety of those at the station, my Directors venture again to request that you send a vessel for a couple of days, after ascertaining the date of the arrival of the Moorish officials, to insure a safe evacuation.

I am, &c.
(For North-West African Company),
(Signed) W. J. LLOYD,
Provisional Secretary.

Inclosure 1 in No. 255.

Mr. Raynor to North-West African Company.

(Telegraphic.) *Cape Juby.* (*Received June* 7, 1895.)

MAKE immediate application to Foreign Office "Sirius" remain until question is settled; it will be necessary. There is reason to believe it will not be safe leave before.

Inclosure 2 in No. 255.

Mr. Raynor to North-West African Company.

(Telegraphic.) *Cape Juby.* (*Received June* 10, 1895.)

TELEGRAPH result application Foreign Office.

Inclosure 3 in No. 255.

North-West African Company to Mr. Raynor.

(Telegraphic.) *June* 10, 1895.

I INFORMED Foreign Office your wishes. They do not consider it necessary "Sirius" make prolonged stay too large for purpose. Two days should evacuate.

Inclosure 4 in No. 255.

Mr. Raynor to North-West African Company.

(Telegraphic.) *Cape Juby.* (*Received June* 12, 1895.)

YOUR telegram to hand this morning. Can arrange for evacuation two days as soon as date can be fixed arrival Moorish soldiers, but that quite impossible at present.

No. 256.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 17.)

(No. 73.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 6, 1895.

WITH reference to your Lordship's despatch No. 67 of the 29th ultimo, regarding the payment by the Moorish Government of the sum of 15,377 dol. 57 c. on account of certain old standing claims of British subjects, and suggesting the return to the Moorish Government of the sum of 860 dollars, the balance of the money paid into

Her Majesty's Legation on account of British claims in the time of the late Sir J. D. Hay, I have the honour to inform your Lordship that before his departure Sir E. Satow addressed a letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sid Emfadl Gharnit, remitting to him the said sum of 860 dollars. I have, however, at Sir E. Satow's suggestion, kept back this letter, and do not propose to forward it until the 15,377 dol. 57 c. have been entirely paid. As yet I have only received the 15,000 dollars in accordance with the first Shereefian Order, but Sid Hadj Mahommed Torres promises to pay into the Legation the further sum of 377 dol. 57 c. referred to in the later Shereefian Order within the course of the next few days.

As soon as I have received this amount, I will forward Sir E. Satow's letter to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, together with the 860 dollars above referred to.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 257.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 17.)

(No. 75.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 8, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 68 of the 30th ultimo regarding the complaint of the Moorish Government against Sid Bubeker for assisting the rebel tribe of Rahamna, and the claim put forward by him and by the Shereef of Tamsloht for the pillage of their property by Kaïd Ben Daoud, I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship herewith copy of a letter, written in English, addressed to me by the Shereef in question, who arrived in Tangier a few days since with the object of laying his complaint against Kaïd Ben Daoud.

In this letter the Shereef states that he received from the Sultan written orders to endeavour to bring about the pacification of the disturbed districts, and that having been refused all assistance by Kaïd Ben Daoud, he went himself to Rahamna, accompanied only by one Shereef of that tribe, and being well received was successful in arranging terms of peace, but that at the last moment all was undone by the treachery of Kaïd Ben Daoud.

These facts having been brought to the knowledge of the Sultan by the Shereef, he incurred the personal enmity of the Governor, who, doubtless, heard of it through the Vizier, who is his brother-in-law. The result was that Kaïd Ben Daoud induced the tribes under his jurisdiction to attack the sanctuary of Tamsloht and the adjoining farms, and the Shereef was obliged to fly for his life after having put his family in a place of safety.

I further transmit herewith a cutting from a local French paper, the "Réveil du Maroc," containing an account of an interview with the Shereef, in which he repeats the above accusation against Kaïd Ben Daoud.

It is to be regretted that the Shereef should have permitted the publication of this article, which will probably be communicated to the Vizier, and I shall cause a hint to be conveyed to him to be more careful in future.

The Shereef, as a British-protected person, claims the support of Her Majesty's Legation to bring his complaint before the Sultan, and to obtain compensation for his losses, and he declares that there is no foundation for the allegations that have been made that he was in league with the rebels.

Reports that have reached me from various independent quarters tend to confirm the assertions of the Shereef and Sid Bubeker that Kaïd Ben Daoud is the chief obstacle to the restoration of order in the neighbourhood of Morocco, and that he has treacherously rendered abortive all attempts to bring about the submission of the Rahamna tribe and its allies.

There appears also to be no doubt that the properties of the Shereef and of Sid Bubeker were raided by troops sent out by Kaïd Ben Daoud, whose enmity to both these persons is well known; at the same time it will be exceedingly difficult to ascertain the true value of the property robbed and the amount of damage done in either case, and the near relationship between the Governor accused and the all-powerful Vizier will render it all the more difficult to obtain satisfaction.

Under these circumstances, and as the Moorish Government have never been informed that British protection has been granted to the Shereef of Tamsloht, I propose, subject to your Lordship's approval, to suggest to the Shereef that he should

go to Fez and have a personal interview with the Sultan, and with the Vizier, explaining to them the true state of affairs, and endeavouring to effect an amicable settlement of his claim.

I would at the same time forward to Kaïd Maclean a letter addressed to the Vizier informing him of the protection granted to the Shereef, and requesting him to see that justice is done him, but I would request Kaïd Maclean not to deliver this letter unless the Shereef was in any personal danger at Fez.

I am the more inclined to adopt this course as I fear that to take up this case officially on the ground that the Shereef is a British-protected person would, in a great measure, undo the beneficial effects of Sir E. M. Satow's late mission, and render our relations with the Court less friendly, whilst, on the other hand, it would excite the hostility of the Sultan and his Ministers towards the Shereef himself, and would thus make them less willing to effect a settlement of his claim.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 257.

Mohamed-el-Temslohi to Mr. White.

Tangier, June 5, 1895.

Sir,

I HAVE the honour to inform you that owing to the revolt of the Kabyles of Rahamna, Shragna, Mesfiqua, and others against Morocco city, I received written orders from His Shereefian Majesty, Muley Abd-el-Aziz, asking for my interference in pacifying the discontented tribes. The inclosed letter will serve for guidance to this.

Following the orders of His Shereefian Majesty, I asked the Governor, Habas-ben-Dawid, through Hadj Wuida, to name the Delegates who had to accompany me in my mission, as ordered by the Sultan.

Kaïd Ben-Dawid refused my demand and orders of the Sultan, and on that account I was compelled to go alone to one of the Rahamna priests (Shereef), always acting with the consent of Hadj Wuida.

The revolted Kabyles acceded to my request, decided to present themselves and to submit to the authority of the Sultan. They immediately named sixty-five Chiefs who were to follow me, first to Marakesh and then to Fez.

The Delegates presented themselves at Marakesh before Muley-el-Abbas, the Khalifa and brother of the present Sultan, the Governor Hadj Wuida, and other principal officials, and publicly extended a document in which they declared themselves desirous of peace and of terminating the conflict. Unhappily, just as we were going to start for Fez, Kaïd Habbas-ben-Dawid led the Rahamna Envoys to believe that Kaïd Wuida was but a traitor to the Rahamnas. On learning this false information, the Delegates left and broke off the Treaty of Peace.

Of all this I had to inform the Sultan, and to my great annoyance I had to accuse Ben-Dawid as the author of the disagreement.

As the said Ben-Dawid is the brother-in-law of the present Grand Vizier, he directly converted himself an enemy to me, and sought to revenge himself for what I had written to the Sultan. He consequently insinuated the Kabyles under his jurisdiction and the neighbouring ones, such as Ulad Busbah, Aytimon, and others to attack my sanctuary ("zauya") in Tamesloh, where my family is living, and where I have my properties, my farms, &c. On the 12th Kahda, 1312 (corresponding to the 8th May, 1895), the partizans of Ben-Dawid attacked and ransacked my belongings in my presence. Fearing an attack on the lives of my sons and other members of the family, I thought it safe to take them to the sanctuary of Sidi Brahem Beneh Sayin, and, on seeing them safe, I got out from there and travelled by night to Mogador. Under these circumstances, I have the honour to beg of you, as a British protégé, that you may kindly take the necessary steps to inform His Shereefian Majesty Muley Abd-el-Aziz of this and to ask him to give the necessary orders for recompensing the losses I have had at the hands of Kaïd Ben-Dawid, and that the Governor must also be asked not to trouble me any more and to let me live in peace in my own property in the very town of Marakesh.

It is needless to add that the assertions of Ben-Dawid to the effect that I was in understanding with the rebels are quite untrue. It is just the contrary, as it may be

seen that I made all efforts to reconciliate them and to bring them again under the authority of the Sultan.

Had it not been for Ben-Dawid my peace negotiations would have been completed, and by this I would be able to show that I was and I am a faithful subject of the Sultan, as I have been to his ancestors.

I must add that the enmity of Kaïd Ben-Dawid towards me dates from many years, and the late Muley Hassan, taking into account the justice on our part, took us from under the jurisdiction of Kaïd Ben-Dawid and placed us under that of Kaïd Wuida.

I have, &c.
(Signed in Arabic) MOHAMED BEN SAÏD ELMESLOHI.

Inclosure 2 in No. 257.

Ahmed-ben-Moussa to Mohamed-ben-Saïd Elmeslohi.

Gloire au Dieu unique!

Que Dieu répande ses grâces sur notre seigneur et maître Mahomed, et sur sa famille, &c.:

NOTRE chéri et très distingué Sidi Mohamed-ben-Saïd Elmeslohi. Que Dieu le protège, et que le salut soit sur toi ainsi que la miséricorde de Dieu, pendant la prospérité de notre maître, que Dieu assiste. Ensuite, ta lettre est arrivée annonçant la conclusion de la paix avec les Rahamna et avec les Kabyles qui étaient avec eux, avec la stipulation qu'ils enverraient avec nous un certain nombre de chevaux (cavaliers) auprès de la noble Cour. Tu nous annonces que le serviteur de notre maître, Ben Daoud, n'a pas accepté cette paix et qu'il fit arrêter des gens de Mesfioua, de Harbil, et d'autres Kabyles du nombre des mentionnés. Il en résulta des troubles et les Rahamna en firent part au serviteur de notre maître, le Caïd Mohammed Ouida. Ben Daoud ne suspendit ses arrestations qu'après beaucoup d'efforts et à cause de cela, les délégués des Kabyles revinrent sur la promesse qu'ils avaient faits de venir avec toi. Nous avons fait part de cela à notre maître (que Dieu l'élève!) qui a dit: "Que sa gloire soit de longue durée!" La main de Dieu est derrière tout homme injuste et le guette. Et sous peu avec l'appui de Dieu, ces troubles se dissiperont et apparaîtra la puissance de Dieu, l'Unique, l'Omnipotent. Amitié et salut.

Le 16 Jumâa, le deuxième de l'année 1312.
(Signé) AHMED BEN MOUSSA.

Inclosure 3 in No. 257.

Ahmed-ben-Moussa to Mohamed-ben-Saïd Elmeslohi.

Louange à Dieu unique!

Que Dieu répande ses grâces sur notre seigneur et maître Mahomet, et sur sa famille, &c.:

LE chéri, le très honorable quintessence des hommes distingués, Sidi Mahomed-ben-Saïd Elmeslohi. Que Dieu t'assiste. Salut sur toi. Ensuite, est arrivée ta lettre nous faisant part de ton obéissance à l'ordre que tu avais reçu de venir avec les Notables des "zaouias" (sanctuaires) de Marrakech et les Notables des Rahamna, à notre noble Cour, sous la protection de Dieu et notre noble protection. Tu nous fais savoir que les gens des "zaouias" étaient sortis à eux, que la paix avait été conclue, puis que l'ordre avait été troublé pour la cause que tu as expliquée; tu nous dis qu'au reçu de notre noble ordre, tu es sorti avec l'escorte dont tu parles, obtenue par l'intermédiaire de notre serviteur le Caïd Ouida, et que t'étant rencontré avec eux, tu as fait auprès d'eux toutes les représentations—que tu expliques—pour les avertir, les mettre en garde et les amener à se répentir et à faire leurs excuses pour ce qu'ils ont commis, malgré le bien qui leur a été fait. Tu nous communiques l'engagement qu'ils ont pris, en présence de notre serviteur le susmentionné, de désigner les Délégués qui doivent venir avec toi auprès de Sa Majesté Chérifienne et tu nous fais savoir que tu viens avec eux, à la suite de ta lettre. Nous avons pris note de cela. Dans cela tu

as suivi la trace de tes ancêtres et tu as invité leur exemple dans le dévouement et l'affection pour notre Majesté Chérifienne. Tu as justifié l'opinion que nous avions de toi. Que Dieu te fasses prospérer, qu'il te soit agréable et te donne le bonheur pour compagnon. Salut.

Le 20 de Jumâa, premier de l'année 1312 (20 Novembre, 1894).

Inclosure 4 in No. 257.

Extract from the "Réveil du Maroc" of June 5, 1895.

PAR le dernier bateau de la côte est arrivé à Tanger, venant de Marrakech, par la voie de Mogador, une Chérif très connu dans toute la partie du sud du Maroc, et dont il a été souvent parlé, depuis quelque temps, dans les journaux locaux, à propos de son intervention, en faveur du Maghzen auprès des tribus insurgées des environs de Marrakech.

Mouley El Hadj Ben Mouley Saïd Meslohi—c'est le nom du personnage en question—est, en effet, le Chef d'une importante secte religieuse, dont l'origine remonte à Sidi Hassein; son influence, qui dépasse celle du Chérif Ben Larby Darcaoui, des Ouled Msaoura, s'étend dans toute la région traversée par l'Oued Drâa jusqu'au Tafilet. Dans tous ses voyages à Marrakech, le Sultan Mouley-el-Hassan, suivant un ancien usage, allait prier chez ce marabout avant d'entrer dans la ville. Si l'on ajoute enfin que Mouley El Hadj Meslohi jouit d'une immense fortune en terres et en bétail, on aura une idée de son importance.

Étant donnés ces antécédents et la situation actuelle du sud du Maroc, il nous a paru intéressant d'avoir, à l'intention de nos lecteurs, un entretien avec ce Chérif et grâce à l'amabilité d'un de nos amis qui habite Marrakech nous avons pu satisfaire ce désir.

Mouley El Hadj Meslohi est un homme d'environ 60 ans, gros, de teint bronzé, à l'aspect débonnaire. Après avoir bu la tasse de thé traditionnelle qu'il nous offre de très bonne grâce, nous entamons avec lui, en Arabe, la conversation suivante que nous reproduisons le plus fidèlement possible:—

"Que pensez-vous de l'état actuel de choses à Marrakech?"

"Très précaire; la situation empire, de jour en jour, et pourtant tous les Chefs des tribus insurgées ne demandent pas mieux que de se soumettre sincèrement au Maghzen."

"Comment expliquez-vous alors les attaques répétées de ces tribus contre Marrakech?

"Toute cette agitation est due aux agissements du Caïd Ben Daoüed. Qu'Allah lui en demande compte! Sans lui l'ordre aurait été rétabli depuis longtemps."

"Voudriez-vous avoir le bonta de m'expliquer l'intérêt que peut avoir Ben Daoüed, fonctionnaire du Maghzen, à fomenter la rébellion, et quels sont les moyens d'action qu'il emploie dans ce but?"

"Le Caïd Ben Daoüed a un amour immodéré de l'or; pour assurer la défense de Marakech contre les attentats des tribus, le Maghzen est obligé de faire des dépenses extraordinaires par l'intermédiaire de Ben Daoüed; cette situation lui fournit aussi le prétexte d'imposer, tous les jours, à la population de Marrakech, des contributions extraordinaires; chaque sortie des troupes du Maghzen contre les Rehamna lui sert à réaliser de considérables bénéfices. La femme d'un riche agriculteur, habitant près de Marrakech, apprit, il y a quelque temps, que son mari était mort en voyage. Comme mesure de précaution, elle s'empressa d'aller déposer chez en homme très respectable de Marrakech, nommé Hadj Tebbah, l'argent et les valeurs qu'elle avait chez elle. Informé de la chose, Ben Daoüed fit venir chez lui Hadj Tebbah, et le somma de lui remettre ce dépôt; comme celui-ci hésitait en alléguant que c'était un dépôt sacré, Ben Daoüed ordonna à deux adouls de dresser un acte par lequel ils déclaraient qu'on avait trouvé chez le malheureux Hadj Tebbah des munitions de guerre introduites en contrebande. Une fois cette déclaration en son pouvoir, Ben Daoüed confisqua tous les biens de Hadj Tebbah et le jeta en prison."

"Tout cela n'explique pas, cependant, comment le Gouverneur peut prolonger l'état de révolte des Rehamna ni les moyens dont il dispose pour s'assurer l'impunité."

"Le Caïd Ben Daoüed est beau-frère du Grand Vizir, Ba Hamed; c'est vous dire qu'en dissimulant un peu ses manèges, il n'a rien à craindre du Maghzen. Je m'en vais vous dire, d'ailleurs, quelle a été sa conduite dans toutes les circonstances

où il a été possible de reconcilier avec le Maghzen les tribus insurgées. Il y a quelques mois, le Sultan Mouley Abd-el-Aziz, qu'Allah proclame! m'écrivit une lettre dans laquelle il me priait d'employer mon influence auprès des Rehamnas, pour les ramener dans le chemin de la justice et de l'obéissance au Souverain. La lettre ajoutait que je devais être accompagné dans cette mission par les Chefs de toutes les 'zaouïas' de Marrakech, par d'autres Notables, et par le Mohatseb. Nous nous réunîmes chez le Caïd Ouïda, qui, lui, est un Gouverneur d'une grande valeur, sincèrement dévoué au Sultan, pour arrêter le départ. Mais le Caïd, Ben Daoüed, visiblement contrarié, commença par soulever des difficultés et, en dernier lieu, il refusa aux personnes qui devaient se joindre à moi, par ordre du Maghzen, l'autorisation de m'accompagner. Je me décidai à partir seul avec la protection d'Allah et de mes ancêtres; je fus reçu avec de grands honneurs par les Rehamna, et grâce à mes exhortations, je ramenai avec moi à Marrakech soixante-cinq des plus notables d'entre eux qui, munis d'une lettre de recommandation que je leur donnai, devaient se rendre à Fez pour solliciter l'aman du Sultan. Le Caïd Ouida fut enchanté de ce résultat, les députés des Rehamna se mirent en route, mais des émissaires secrets de Ben Daoüed leur firent croire que le Maghzen leur avait tendu un piège par mon intermédiaire et qu'à leur arrivée à Fez ils seraient emprisonnés; les Rehamna prirent peur; la députation rebroussa chemin et les hostilités recommencèrent. C'est ce que voulait Ben Daoüed; quelque temps après, les Rehamna, convaincus qu'ils avaient été le jouet des intrigues de Ben Daoüed, se décidèrent à partir pour Fez. Ils en rapportèrent des lettres Chérifiennes dans lesquelles le Sultan déclarait qu'il leur avait accordé son pardon et qu'ils étaient autorisés à désigner eux-mêmes les petits Caïds de leur région. Prévenu de leur retour, Ben Daoüed fit fermer la porte de la ville par laquelle ils devaient passer, et du haut de la forteresse il se mit à les invectiver. La députation des Rehamna fit alors un détour pour se rendre, par une autre porte, chez Mouley-el-Abbas, Khalifa du Sultan, où se trouvaient réunis avec moi, Mouley Abd-el-Malek, oncle de Sa Majesté, le Caïd Mohamet Soussi, et le Caïd Ouida. Les Rehamna présentèrent leurs lettres, mais le Caïd Ben Daoüed déclara, en employant des paroles grossières, que ces lettres n'avaient aucune valeur, qu'il en tiendrait aucun compte, et qu'il continuerait à combattre les Rehamna comme des bandits qu'ils étaient. Ahuris par cet accueil, les malheureux députés se couvrirent, pour dissimuler leurs larmes, de leurs capuchons et quittèrent précipitamment Marrakech. Rentrés chez eux, ils rassemblèrent tous les Notables et racontèrent ce qui s'était passé, en ajoutant que du moment où le Caïd Ben Daoüed se permettait de braver ainsi les ordres du Souverain, c'est qu'il n'existait ni Sultan ni Maghzen. Après avoir juré de se venger, ils allèrent égorger des bœufs près des 'zaouïas' de toutes les tribus voisines, pour solliciter leur alliance Ces tribus ont répondu à l'appel des Rehamna, et à l'heure qu'il est elles sont au nombre de treize."

"Personnellement, quels sont vos rapports ave le Caïd Ben Daoüed?"

"Il me déteste, parce que je suis le seul qui puisse dire, sans crainte, au Maghzen la vérité sur son compte et parce qu'il ne peut rien contre moi. Je serai toujours plus fort que lui. Ses armes sont les intrigues, le fer et le fusil; les miennes sont la prière et l'invocation des Cheurfas mes ancêtres."

"Pensez-vous que la révocation du Caïd Ben Daoüed contribuerait à rétablir l'ordre près de Marrakech?"

"J'en réponds; que l'on destitue Ben Daoüed et je m'engage sur ma tête à la soumission des Rehamna et de leurs alliés, dans le délai de trois jours. J'aime la paix, d'abord en souvenir de Mouley El Hassan, qui daignait venir chez moi manger de mon pain et me combler de bienfaits, et ensuite parce qu'il serait contraire à mes intérêts de favoriser en quoi que ce soit le parti de l'anarchie. Tout rapprochement entre la pierre et l'œuf est préjudiciable à ce dernier. En sympathisant avec les insurgés, je serais l'œuf, car Dieu m'a comblé des bénédictions de ce monde. Je possède beaucoup de terres et de troupeaux; tout cela serait en danger si la cause du Maghzen et de la tranquillité ne triomphait partout."

Tel a été l'entretien que nous avons eu avec Mouley-el-Hadj Meslohi, et nous sommes heureux de placer sous les yeux de nos lecteurs les détails aussi curieux qu'inédits qu'ils nous a donnés, avec un accent marqué de sincérité sur la révolte des Rehamna.

No. 258.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 17.)

(No. 76.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 11, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 75 of the 8th instant, I have the honour to transmit herewith translation of a letter I have received from the Vizier, stating that the Shereef of Tamsloht has been one of the principal instigators of the revolt of Rahamna, and requesting me to urge Her Majesty's Government to withdraw protection from him, both on that account and on account of his being a Government servant as Chief of the Tamsloht Sanctuary, and, therefore, excluded by Treaty from foreign protection.

The Vizier incloses a letter addressed to Sir E. Satow on the same subject, and requests me to forward it to him. As no copy of this letter was furnished to me, I opened it in order to be able to translate it. and I beg to inclose herewith the original letter, together with the translation.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure 1 in No. 258.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) 12 *Heja*, 1312 (*June* 5, 1895).

THE Hadj, the son of Mulaï Saïd-el-Meslohi, does not follow in the steps of his ancestors, but is engaged in that which does not befit a person in his position, so that it is notorious to every one that he has gone astray, and oppresses the people, and takes all their property to no purpose, and ventures to oppose the "Shraa" (religious law) and the Government authorities, and does not restrain himself in creating disturbances, and in inciting to evil the tribes of the Morocco district since the death of our lord—the sanctified of God—and he was one of those who corrupted and misled them into committing evil deeds, especially Rahamna. And their greatest and principal people, such as Embarak-ben-Taher-ben-Suleiman, and others like him, used to go to him at his house at Morocco city, and he incited them to rebellion, and supplied them with arms; and when he learnt that the Government had knowledge of this he escaped to Tamsloht, and continued to incite people to revolt, and to egg on the tribes to attack their Governors; and the Rahamna people used to go to him, and to conceal their cattle and property with him; and the Governors, whose tribes he had incited to attack them, seized those cattle and took possession of them. Then, when he saw the Government troops had arrived at Morocco city to attack the rebels, he went to Mogador, and wished to embark there for Tangier, but the Governor of that town would not allow him to do so; and he exhibited to him a certificate of British protection bearing the seal of the Minister, and thereupon the Governor allowed him to embark; and neither the Government nor its authorities had any knowledge of this protection until he showed it now. And my lord—may God strengthen him!—has ordered me to inform you of this, in order that you may bring it to the knowledge of your powerful Government, and urge them to withdraw his protection, as he is, as above described, and in the service of the Government, as his ancestors have been from father to son, and their sanctuary belongs to the Government, which has raised it to its high position. And you are aware that the Treaty does not allow that persons like him should have protection; and if he does not cease to have protection, every one like him, who is engaged in revolt, will clothe himself with protection in order thereby to escape justice and the exercise of jurisdiction over him. And your friendly Government would not approve so great an injury being done to this Government by any one, far less by a person coming from itself; and this is expected of it, according to what is customary of it, from its friendship and amity, and its endeavours to promote the welfare of this country and its Government, and warding off from them the opposite. May its grandeur and honour increase, and may it remain in the condition it desires. And formerly, a person like this man, a member of a family belonging to a sanctuary, asked the British Government for protection,

but it would not grant it, having taken into consideration the injury that would accrue to the Government were the protection given.

We have sent a copy of this letter to the friendly Minister, and have written to him by order of our lord—may God strengthen him!—requesting him to assist in urging his friendly Government to withdraw protection from this man. And the letter to him to that effect is inclosed herewith, to be forwarded to him through you. We request you also to urge the withdrawal of his protection, as is expected of you.

May you be rewarded with prosperity, and continue as you desire.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMED.

Inclosure 2 in No. 258.

The Grand Vizier to Sir E. Satow.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) 12 *Heja*, 1312 (*June* 5, 1895).

WE have written to your Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, Mr. Herbert White, by order of our lord—may God strengthen him!—a letter, copy of which is inclosed herewith, explaining the conduct of the Hadj, the son of Mulaï Saïd-el-Meslohi, who has received British protection, and his having gone astray and created disturbances in the tribes of the Morocco district, and incited them to rebellion and to attack their Governors, and refusing to submit to the Government in order that he may urge your great Government to withdraw protection from him.

His Shereefian Majesty—may God strengthen him!—has ordered me to send you the said copy, and to beg you, O friend, to urge this upon your friendly Government. For intelligent persons like you are aware what great injury would accrue to the Government should he retain protection; for other evil persons like him would clothe themselves with protection, and would escape from justice, and would not return to the right path, but would continue to create disturbances, and incite rebellion, and to weaken the jurisdiction of the Government thereby. And your friendly Government would not approve this bad injury being done to this Government by any one, far less by a person coming from itself. And come up to our expectations of you, O friend, in repairing this rent, and take it in hand like a doctor who is treating a person he loves, as is customary with you. May you continue as you wish and desire.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMED.

No. 259.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 73.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 17, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 68 of the 30th ultimo, inclosing correspondence with the Grand Vizier and with Cid Bubeker in regard to the accusations brought against the latter, that he is in league with the rebel tribe of the Rahamna, and that he affords them support and assistance.

Your action in the matter and the warning which you have addressed to Cid Bubeker are approved by Her Majesty's Government.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 260.

*The Earl of Kimberley to the Marquis of Dufferin.**

(No. 300.)
My Lord, *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1895.

I TRANSMIT herewith, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Morocco,† in regard to a communication

* Also to Sir E. Malet (No. 192), Sir H. Drummond Wolff (No. 82), and Sir Clare Ford (No. 96).
† No. 252.

addressed to the foreign Representatives at Tangier by the Agent of the Sultan requesting them to restrain the subjects and protected persons of their respective nationalities from travelling for the present in Morocco in view of the disturbed state of the country, and from doing so even after the cessation of disturbances, unless accompanied by a Government guard.

Mr. White incloses a draft of the reply which he proposes to return to Cid Mahommed Torres' request.

I should wish you to communicate the terms of the suggested answer to the Government to which you are accredited, stating that Her Majesty's Government have decided to approve it, but that Mr. White will be desired to ascertain the nature of the instructions sent to his colleagues before presenting it, in order to secure unanimity of action as far as possible.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 261.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 74.)
Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 18, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 72 of the 3rd instant, inclosing translation of a note addressed to you by Cid Hadj Mahommed Torres, in which he requests, by order of the Sultan, that, in view of the disturbed state of the country, British subjects and protected persons may be restrained from travelling for the present, and that, even when the disturbances have ceased, they should not be allowed to travel unless accompanied by a guard supplied by the Shereefian Government.

I approve the terms of the reply which you propose to return to Cid Mahommed Torres, and am communicating it to the Governments of France, Germany, Italy, and Spain. I should wish you, before presenting it, to ascertain what instructions have been received by your colleagues from their respective Governments on this subject, in order that unanimity of action may as far as possible be secured.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 262.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 19.)

(No. 77. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 12, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to report that after posting my despatch No. 76 of the 11th instant, regarding the complaint against the Shereef of Tamsloht, I received a message from Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres that he desired to see me, and I accordingly called upon him in the afternoon.

His Excellency appeared much agitated, and said he wished to speak to me on a matter of great importance, having just received letters from the Court with most serious news, and he handed to me a letter from the Vizier to my address.

Upon reading this letter, translation of which is inclosed herewith, I found it was to much the same effect as the letter of the same date a translation of which I transmitted to your Lordship in my above-mentioned despatch, except that more stress was laid on the argument that the Shereef is a Government official, and, as such, is precluded by Treaty from obtaining foreign protection.

Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres inquired whether it was true that British protection had been granted to the Shereef, adding that the Government could not recognize it, as it would be contrary to Treaty, and the effect of such a man being under protection would be most serious.

Under the circumstances it appeared to me advisable that the Moorish Government should be acquainted with the motives which had led Sir E. Satow to grant protection to this Shereef. I accordingly informed Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres confidentially that about two years ago we learnt that the French Legation was in communication with the Shereef, who was thinking of accepting the French protection

offered him, and that it was solely with a view to prevent this that British protection had been granted to him, for French protection had been given to the Shereef of Wazan, and through him extended to all his family and dependents, and it would have been very serious if the Shereef of Tamsloht and all his people were also similarly protected by France.

Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres at once grasped the situation, and seemed much relieved. He expressed his satisfaction at the explanation I had given, and said he would write at once to the Sultan and explain the matter confidentially to His Majesty.

His Excellency showed me sealed Shereefian letters which had been sent him for delivery to the Governor and Administrators here, but said that, after what I had told him, he would take upon himself the responsibility of not delivering these letters, as it was better that no one should know about the matter, and the letters were no longer necessary, as they contained orders to prevent the Shereef embarking, and perhaps even for his arrest.

I informed Sid Hadj Mohammed Torres that I had received other letters from the Vizier on the same subject, and had already forwarded them to your Lordship, and that I could take no steps in the matter until I was in possession of your Lordship's instructions.

I took the opportunity of mentioning to his Excellency the complaint made by the Shereef, and I inquired whether reports that had reached him tended to confirm the Shereef's statement that Kaïd Ben Dowd was secretly endeavouring to prolong the disturbances for his own ends.

His Excellency was naturally cautious in his reply, but he led me to infer that he believed there was much truth in the charge.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

Inclosure in No. 262.

The Grand Vizier to Mr. White.

(Translation.)
(Compliments.) 12 *Heja*, 1312 (*June* 5, 1895).

THE Murabit Haj Mahomed Ben Saïd Meslohi is one of the Murabits of whom our Lord—sanctified of God—used to make use in affairs as one of his principal officials, in the same way as he made use of his father also before him, for there is no difference between him and those who are members of the official circle; and our Lord—may God strengthen him—followed in this respect the steps of his father, sanctified of God, and treated him in the same manner as his father had treated him, so that when the Rahamna question arose, he was one of the Murabits and principal people whom our Lord encharged with the task of bringing about a pacification; but he, on the contrary, was one of those who incited them to evil ways, furnishing them with horses and provisions, and to such a length did he go that he openly rebelled, and was in league with those who had turned from the right path and revolted. And when he found that his rebellious conduct was known, and so clearly established as to require no proof, he escaped to Mogador, and went to the house of the Consul of your great Government seeking protection. And when he desired to embark for Tangier, and the Governor prevented him, the Consul spoke on his behalf and demanded with insistance that the Governor should permit him to embark, and he allowed him, so as to avoid giving rise to a disagreeable incident. And our Lord—may God strengthen him—has ordered me to inform you, O friend, that the protection of the said Murabit is not admitted by Treaty stipulations. It cannot be granted on account of his and his forefathers' being Government officials. And even if Treaty admitted of his being protected, it could not be passed over in silence, as he is engaged in that which causes injury to the Government, which would be approved by no nation, far less by your friendly and great Government, which has always sought only that from which no harm could accrue to this favoured country, and proof of this was given when we discussed with the honoured Minister Satow the manner in which Bubeker-el-Ghanjowi, who is only a merchant, was engaged in creating disturbances like this; and he promised to punish him, as he knew that your great Government does not like to hear such things. And if this was so with a man who is only a merchant and not

excluded by Treaty from protection, much more would it be so in the case of this Murabit, whose protection is prohibited by Treaty. And in addition to what has been above said, that which is known of your excellent mediation causes His Shereefian Majesty to have no doubt that you will dismiss the said Murabit and will refuse to receive him.

May you continue in happiness.

(Signed) HAMED BEN MUSA BEN HAMED.

No. 263.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 75.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 19, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 67 of the 28th ultimo in regard to the extension of the Mellah, or Jewish quarter at Mogador.

I have consulted Sir E. Satow with reference to the slight variation between the arrangements now proposed and those submitted to him on the occasion of his recent visit to Fez.

The modifications now made by the Moorish Government in regard to the conditions of building and the extent of sites, &c., do not appear to Sir. E. Satow to be of serious importance, but you are at liberty to use your discretion as to urging the Moorish Government to revert to the original text of the arrangement.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 264.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 76.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June* 19, 1895.

I HAVE received your despatch No. 73 of the 6th instant, in regard to the payment by the Moorish Government of the claims of British subjects, and I approve the course which you propose to adopt in regard to the return to the Grand Vizier of the 860 dollars, the balance of the money paid into Her Majesty's Legation on account of British claims in the time of the late Sir J. D. Hay.

I am, &c.

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 265.

Memorandum by Sir E. Satow.

WHEN I was at Fez I caused the Vizier to be informed by Kaïd Maclean that the Shereef of Tamsloht had British protection, and he is therefore cognizant of the fact, though it had not been officially notified to him. Both Bubker and the Shereef were in correspondence with the Court. The latter wrote to me that he was coming up to Fez in November last, but he failed to carry out his intention, for what reason I never learned.

The Shereef and Bubker are obnoxious to the Court, perhaps on account of their wealth. An old feud exists between Bubker and Ben Dowd, the Governor of Morocco city, and the accusations they make against each other are the result. It is impossible to say how far these are true.

The large type article from the "Réveil du Maroc," which is an organ of the French Legation, indicates, in my opinion, that if we do not protect the Shereef and obtain due redress for him he will go over to the French, and so the mischief we sought to obviate will be done. He is evidently an important person.

I think Mr. White should, in writing to the Court, put things pretty much as he has done in his conversation with Torres, as reported in his No. 77, and explain that under the circumstances it is much better for the Sultan's interests that the Shereef should remain under British protection.

I think that to withdraw his protection would be very harmful to our position in Morocco.

Later on, when the country is quieter, an inquiry into the allegations of both sides might be made. Of course the losses of both Shereef and Bubker are much exaggerated.

I am also of opinion that until the Vizier is willing to agree to his British protection the Shereef should not go to Court, but remain at Tangier under the care of Mr. White, at least for the present.

(Signed) ERNEST SATOW.

London, June 21, 1895.

No. 266.

Colonial Office to Foreign Office.—(Received June 22.)

Sir, *Downing Street, June* 21, 1895.

I AM directed by the Marquess of Ripon to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, with reference to your letter of the 16th May, the accompanying copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar on the subject of the trade in arms alleged to be carried on between Gibraltar and Morocco.

I am, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD FAIRFIELD.

Inclosure in No. 266.

Governor Sir R. Biddulph to the Marquess of Ripon.

(Confidential.)

My Lord, *Gibraltar, June* 10, 1895.

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Confidential despatch of the 24th ultimo, forwarding, for my information, a copy of a letter from the Foreign Office, transmitting a copy of despatch from Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid, reporting a question asked by Señor Avila in the Madrid Chamber of Deputies relative to the alleged contraband traffic in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco.

2. The alleged shipment referred to by Señor Avila is evidently the same which was alluded to in the "Heraldo" of Madrid of the 4th May, and which formed the subject of my Confidential despatch of the 13th ultimo. It was there described as consisting of 13 cases, each of 32 Remington rifles, and 12,000 cartridges, the number given by Señor Avila being the same, except that he describes the cases as each containing 42 rifles. The date of shipment given by the "Heraldo" is the 26th April, and that by Señor Avila the 28th, which dates correspond with the departure and return of the "Gibel-Tarik," which left Gibraltar for Tangier and Melilla on the 26th April, returning to this port on the 28th. Señor Avila further states that the arms were destined for Anghera, which should probably read "the Anghera," that being, I am informed, the name of the tribe living in the hill country east of Tangier, close to Torre Blanquillo, which I take to be the same as the Fovre Blauqnilla in Sir G. Bonham's letter.

3. Sir G. Bonham is right in identifying the "Gibraltary" as the "Gibel-Tarik," as her owners, Messrs. M. H. Bland and Co., say that she is universally known by the former name on the Morocco coast. The owners, who are most indignant at the continued aspersions of the Spanish press, are gentlemen of the highest integrity, who spare no effort to prevent their vessels being made vehicles for the contraband trade. They assure me that they invariably warn their employés that, not only will they be dismissed if they are ever found to lend themselves to it in any way, but that the employers will themselves give notice to the police, and assist in bringing them to trial.

4. The "Gibel-Tarik" generally runs three times a-week between this place and Tangier, sometimes going on to other ports if freight offers. Were she to stop *en route*, and actually in sight of Tangier, to land or tranship packages, as is suggested in Señor Avila's questions, it could not possibly escape notice, and the Morocco Government would hardly be likely to pass over such a breach of their shipping laws, which carries, I believe, a penalty of a heavy fine, besides the confiscation of the vessel. The bulk of the passenger traffic between this and Tangier is carried by this vessel, and were such transactions as are described by Señor Avila to be carried on by her, they could not fail to be known to this Government.

5. In my Confidential despatch of the 13th ultimo I forwarded a translation of a letter which had been published, giving definite information of the existence of a considerable contraband trade in arms between Spain and Morocco, and in my Confidential despatch of the 18th April last, I had already pointed out that, from the information in my possession, this trade appeared to be carried on wholly by Spanish subjects and from Spanish ports.

6. This impression is confirmed by the circumstances of the recent seizure of arms in this bay, the particulars of which are reported to your Lordship in an open despatch of even date.

7. Such reports as those which form the subject of Señor Avila's interpellation have, so far, always been found on inquiry to be wholly without foundation, and appear to be made from interested motives, probably for the purpose of diverting attention from the true bases of the contraband trade in arms.

I have, &c.
(Signed) ROBERT BIDDULPH.

No. 267.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 22.)

(No. 41.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 21, 1895.

SAFFI murder: my despatch No. 79 of 15th June to Foreign Office.

Private information which has reached me from Fez states that Count Tattenbach had demanded imprisonment of Kadi and Governor of province where murder of the German subject took place, as well as the payment of and indemnity of 40,000 dollars. These terms, he said, would be enforced if not complied with in four weeks.

The Moorish Government offered to arrest men concerned as soon as possible, and to pay 20,000 dollars.

No. 268.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 24.)

(No. 79. Confidential.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 15, 1895.

WITH reference to my despatch No. 66, Confidential, of the 25th ultimo, regarding the demand of the German Minister for 40,000 dollars as indemnity for the murder of the late Mr. Rockstroh, I have the honour to report that I have learnt confidentially that Count von Tattenbach has somewhat modified his demands, no longer insisting on the execution of the murderers as well as the payment of the indemnity. I understand that he addressed a letter to the Shereefian Court to the effect that, as the Moorish Government would not or could not arrest the murderers, he would not press that point, but that he insisted on the payment of the 40,000 dollars within four weeks.

The four weeks have, I believe, just expired, and the Moorish Government replied that, while they were quite willing and ready to pay a reasonable sum as indemnity for this murder, they could not consent to pay an amount so greatly in excess of what has been paid heretofore as indemnity for murder.

I am not yet aware what further steps the German Government will now take in this matter.

It is perhaps somewhat unfortunate for Count von Tattenbach that the Spanish Government should have chosen this moment to put forward afresh the claim for

indemnity in regard to three Spanish subjects murdered, or supposed to have been murdered, during the last few years; the sum claimed in each of these cases being 5,000 dollars only.

It would also at first sight seem somewhat strange to the Moorish Government that for the recent piratical attack upon a Dutch vessel off the Riff coast, in which the captain lost his life and the mate was badly wounded, in addition to goods being robbed and damage done to the vessel, Count von Tattenbach, who also represents the Netherlands in this country, should have demanded, as I am informed, only 20,000 dollars as indemnity, whilst for the murder of a German commercial traveller and the robbery of property of no very great value, he should demand the payment of 40,000 dollars.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 269.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 24.)

(No. 81.)
My Lord, *Tangier, June* 17, 1895.

WITH reference to Sir E. Satow's despatch No. 52 of the 14th ultimo regarding the attack on the Dutch brigantine "Anna" off the coast of Riff on the 28th April, I have the honour to report that I am informed by Count von Tattenbach, who is in charge of Netherlands interests in this country, that, in accordance with instructions received from the Hague, he addressed a letter to the Shereefian Court, demanding an expression of regret for the insult to the flag, the punishment of the offenders, and the payment of an indemnity of 100,000 fr.

I have, &c.
(Signed) HERBERT E. WHITE.

No. 270.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 21.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June* 24, 1895.

SHEREEF of Tamsloht.

After communicating with Sir E. Satow on the contents of your despatches Nos. 75, 76, and 77, I am of opinion that your best course will be to write to the Moorish Government in the sense of the observations which you made in conversation to Cid Mohammed Torres, as reported in your despatch No. 77.

You should point out that, from the point of view of the Sultan's interests, it is desirable that the Shereef should remain under British protection. The latter had better abstain from going to the Sultan's Court until the British protection extended to him is recognized by the Vizier.

Later on, when the country quiets down, investigation might be made into the allegations put forward on both sides.

No. 271.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(*Received June* 26.)

(No. 42.)
(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June* 26, 1895.

CAPE JUBY. Sultan's steamer, with the Moorish Government officers, was consigned to Kaïd Dahman Beirook, who, according to news reported by Vice-Consul at Mogador, has been killed. Vice-Consul has heard that before leaving for Cape Juby they will await the Court's further orders.

I had given Consul instructions for hastening steamer's departure for Cape Juby. I have also sent word to the Grand Vizier, and requested him to dispatch an express to Mogador ordering immediate departure of the vessel.

No. 272.

The Earl of Kimberley to Sir H. Drummond Wolff.

(No. 84.)

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 26, 1895.*

I COMMUNICATED to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies a copy of Sir G. Bonham's despatch No. 167 of the 10th ultimo, reporting Señor Avila's interpellation in the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on the subject of the alleged contraband trade in arms between Gibraltar and Morocco.

I now transmit, for your Excellency's information, copy of a despatch from the Governor of Gibraltar,* expressing his views as to the origin and unfounded nature of the allegation.

I am, &c.
(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

No. 273.

The Earl of Kimberley to Mr. White.

(No. 22.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Foreign Office, June 27, 1895.*

CAPE JUBY: your telegram No. 42 of yesterday.

Urge upon Moorish authorities that it is important that Sultan's steamer should start immediately for Juby, as the transfer should not be delayed.

"Sirius" will have arrived at Cape Juby by this time, and she cannot be detained there indefinitely.

No. 274.

Foreign Office to Admiralty.

Sir, *Foreign Office, June 27, 1895.*

WITH reference to my letter of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Earl of Kimberley to state, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, according to a telegram received from Mr. White, Her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier, Kaïd Dahman Beirook, to whom the Sultan's steamer for Cape Juby was consigned, has been killed, and that His Highness' officers were awaiting further instructions from Court before leaving for that place.

Mr. White adds that he had instructed the Consul to hurry the departure of the steamer for Cape Juby, and that he had requested the Shereefian Government to send a special messenger to Mogador with orders for her immediate dispatch.

In view of this report, Lord Kimberley would be glad to learn how long Her Majesty's ship "Sirius," which it is understood has already reached Cape Juby, can be detained there without inconvenience.

I am, &c.
(Signed) T. H. SANDERSON.

No. 275.

Mr. White to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 28.)

(No. 43.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Tangier, June 27, 1895.*

CAPE JUBY: my telegram No. 42.

Writing on the 23rd instant, Vice-Consul at Mogador reports that Kaïd Bairook's murder is contradicted.

Sultan's steamer conveying Moorish officials will, Vice-Consul thinks, start in a few days for Cape Juby.

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* Inclosure in No. 266.

No. 276.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 29.)

(No. 207.)

My Lord, *Madrid, June 26, 1895.*

I HAD an interview yesterday with the Duke of Tetuan in reference to the contents of your Lordship's despatch No. 82 of the 18th instant. I read to his Excellency the draft of the note which Mr. White proposes to address to the Moorish Government, and at his request left a copy with him. His Excellency expressed himself generally as concurring with the views expressed, and said he would later send me a more formal answer. It would never answer, his Excellency said, to yield entirely to the demands of the Moorish Government, which would practically be closing Morocco to foreigners.

Some allowance must be made for the disorders now existing, but foreign Governments should not allow even a limitation of the right to travel in the territory of Morocco.

In many countries, even in some parts of Spain, it might be judicious to obtain an escort, but this in Morocco it was the obligation of the authorities to provide, and though travellers might be disposed to pay for the convenience, the payment should be voluntary, and not the result of a regulation or laid down in a Tariff. His Excellency was in favour of instituting a system of caravans, and as he agrees with Her Majesty's Government that unanimity of action is desirable, he will very shortly send me a more precise reply.

I have, &c.
(Signed) H. DRUMMOND WOLFF.

No. 277.

Admiralty to Foreign Office.—(Received June 29.)

Sir, *Admiralty, June 28, 1895.*

I AM commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit, for the information of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, copy of telegrams respecting affairs at Cape Juby, and to explain that Her Majesty's ship "Wye," store-ship, outward bound, communicated with Her Majesty's ship "Sirius" at Cape Juby in order to supply provisions.

I am, &c.
(Signed) EVAN MACGREGOR.

Inclosure 1 in No. 277.

Admiralty to Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Wye."

(Telegraphic.) *Admiralty, June 27, 1895.*

REPORT state of affairs Juby, and about provisioning "Sirius."

Inclosure 2 in No. 277.

Commander of Her Majesty's Ship "Wye" to Admiralty.

(Telegraphic.) *Sierra Leone, June 28, 1895.*

AFFAIRS quiet Juby; natives ignorant of impending change; Moorish Envoys expected about 23rd June. "Sirius" provisioned as required.

No. 278.

Vice-Consul Ferguson to Admiralty.—(Communicated by Admiralty, June 29.)

(Telegraphic.) *Las Palmas, June 28, 1895.*

FOLLOWING from Her Majesty's ship "Sirius":—

Juby [*sic*] Moore has not arrived; Company can retire in the fort on the rock, where they would be perfectly safe. There is a chance of natives destroying buildings on shore while unoccupied should man-of-war not be present, otherwise no danger.

Waiting for orders.

No. 279.

Mr. Gosselin to the Earl of Kimberley.—(Received June 29.)

(No. 22.)

(Telegraphic.) P. *Berlin, June 29, 1895, 12·1 P.M.*

I HAVE been informed by Captain Wintz, Naval Attaché to Her Majesty's Embassy, that the following three German men-of-war have been ordered to proceed to Morocco, viz., the "Kaiserin Augusta," "Hagen," and "Stosch."

Printed for the use of the Foreign Office. October 1895.

CONFIDENTIAL.

(6664.)

PART II.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE

RESPECTING THE

AFFAIRS OF MOROCCO.

January to June 1895.